

INTRODUCTION.

IN presenting to the PUBLIC the 72nd Number of this the oldest Annual in Madras, the PUBLISHER desires to state that it has been his aim to support the high reputation, which this well-known Annual has enjoyed for so many years; by providing an Almanac for 1873, which will be found to contain the most comprehensive information, systematically arranged and stated with the greatest possible accuracy.

A glance at the contents of the present Number will suffice to show its value as a Book of Reference on all subjects for which a work of this kind is usually consulted.

As hitherto the whole of the Acts of the Legislature applicable to all India, are published in extenso.

An important addition to the present Volume, and which has been suggested by a clerical friend, is a carefully compiled gradation list of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Presidency, showing the various appointments held by Clergymen from the date of their admission into the Establishment, up to 1st December.

The PUBLISHER however much regrets the absence of the usual Summaries of European and Indian Events which usually prefaced the Almanac of previous years. The task was kindly undertaken by a gentleman who would have done ample justice to them, but he was prostrated in the midst of his labours by a second attack of Dengue which prevented his accomplishing what he had so well begun. Efforts were made to have them written by other gentlemen, but the time allowed was insufficient to enable them to prepare the Summaries with such care and attention as the high character of the Almanac demanded.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to add that the wants and requirements of all classes of the community have been consulted as much as possible in the compilation of the present volume.

ALTERATIONS WHILE PRINTING.

PART III—CIVIL

Page 53—*Public Offices*—Under the Head of Army Agency Office *omit* the name of Colonel A C Silver, Superintendent

Page 54—*Public Offices*—Under the Head of Military Department, Government Secretariat, *read* Colonel A C Silver, Military Secretary, vice General Sir A. T. Wilde, resigned

PART VII—COMMERCIAL

Page 431—*Bank of Madras*—W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., and G. E. Branson Esq., elected Directors in room of A. Mackenzie, Esq., and C. A. Ainslie, Esq.

Page 438—*Chamber of Commerce*—*Read* Honble A. F. Brown, Chairman, and R. C. Walker, Esq., Deputy Chairman

PART X—MISCELLANEOUS.

Substitute the following for that printed at page 566 —

SCHOOL BOOK AND VERNACULAR LITERARY SOCIETY.

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The Society was established in the year 1820, with a view to the general diffusion of useful knowledge, by the supply of approved works at the cheapest possible rates, and particularly for the purpose of furnishing such elementary works, both in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of school as would tend to open the minds and improve the character of the natives. It has now extended its operation by helping to form a solid vernacular literature by means of translations and original works

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PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1873.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	12	Dominical Letter	E
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Solar Cycle	6	Julian Period	6586

EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

The Golden Number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the moon take place on the same day of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle. Therefore while the sun performs its annual course 19 times, the courses of the moon amount to 235. In the Ancient Calendar this number was inscribed on a tablet set up in the market-place of Athens in *letters of gold*. Hence the term *Golden Number*. It was likewise called the Prime, because it pointed out the first day of the new moon, *primum lune*.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical Letter is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Dies Dominici*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A. D. 312, for levying certain taxes upon the subjects of his empire. The Popes since the time of Charlemagne have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the 1st of January.

The Julian Period embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the Solar Cycle (28), the Lunar Cycle (19), and the Cycle of the Indiction (15). This period is reckoned from 709 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three Cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A. D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

Our Lord was born in 4713 of the Julian Period. This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A. D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologists. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other Epochs, Periods and Cycles. "into this, as into a large ocean, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character; and if historians had recorded the number of each Cycle in each year respectively, there could have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Cæsar in B. C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 49 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 10 days. Consequently Pope Gregory XIII.,—hence the Calendar was called Gregorian—undertook in 1582 to rectify that error by making the year to consist of 365 days, ten days between the 4th and 15th October were struck out, and the 15th was reckoned as the 5th October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards termed leap year to contain 366 days and the centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, and so on for those centuries which are not divisible by 400 are to be reckoned, not as leap years, but as ordinary years of 365 days only.

The New Style has been gradually adopted throughout Europe, except in Russia and Greece, where the old style still prevails.

In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752, by that time the error had amounted to 11 days; it was therefore enacted that September 3 of that year should be reckoned as September 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 12 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian bill dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany...	...Monday	...January	6
Septuagesima Sunday...	...Sunday	...February	9
Marriage of Queen Victoria ...	...Monday	...February	10
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday...	...Sunday	...February	23
Ash Wednesday ...	...Wednesday	...February	26
St. David ...	...Saturday	...March	1
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent ...	...Sunday	...March	2
St. Patrick ...	...Monday	...March	17
Birth of Princess Louise ...	...Tuesday	...March	18
Annunciation—Lady day...	...Tuesday	...March	25
Palm Sunday ...	...Sunday	...April	6
Birth of Prince Leopold ...	...Monday	...April	7
Good Friday ...	...Friday	...April	11
Easter Sunday ...	...Sunday	...April	13
Birth of Princess Beatrice ...	...Monday	...April	14
Low Sunday ...	...Sunday	...April	20
St. George ...	...Wednesday	...April	23
Birth of Princess Alice ...	...Friday	...April	25
Birth of Prince Arthur...	...Thursday	...May	1
Rogation Sunday ...	...Sunday	...May	18
Ascension Day—(Holy Thursday) ...	...Thursday	...May	22
Birth of Queen Victoria ...	...Saturday	...May	24
Birth of Princess Helena ...	...Sunday	...May	25
Pentecost—(Whit Sunday) ...	...Sunday	...June	1
Trinity Sunday...	...Sunday	...June	8
Corpus Christi ...	...Thursday	...June	12
Accession of Queen Victoria ...	...Friday	...June	20
Proclamation of Queen Victoria ...	...Saturday	...June	21
St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day) ...	...Tuesday	...June	24
Coronation of Queen Victoria ...	...Saturday	...June	28
Birth of Prince Alfred...	...Wednesday	...August	6
St. Michael—(Michaelmas' Day) ...	...Monday	...September	29
All Saints' Day...	...Saturday	...November	1
All Souls' Day ...	...Sunday	...November	2
Queen's Proclamation assuming the government of India from the East India Company ...	...Monday	...November	3
Birth of Prince of Wales ...	...Sunday	...November	9
Birth of Princess Royal ...	...Friday	...November	21
St. Andrew ...	...Sunday	...November	30
1st Sunday in Advent...	...Sunday	...November	30
St. Thomas ...	...Sunday	...December	21
Christmas Day ...	...Thursday	...December	25

The year 4975 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugum commences on March 29, 1873.

The year 1931 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit commences in the Madras Provinces on March 29, 1873. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan, and Concan, it commences on October 22, 1873.

The year 1796 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana commences on March 29, 1873.

The year 1049 of the Hindu Era of Collum Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 15, 1873.

The year 1290 of the Mohamedan Era Hegira commences on March 1, 1873.

The Fusly year 1283 commences on July 1, 1873.

The year 5634 of the Jewish Era commences on September 22, 1873.

The year 1280 of the Hindu Bengalee Bellalisanna Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on March 29, 1873.

Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks,) commences on October 23, 1873.

The Burmese year 1234-35 commences on April 14, 1873.

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Vycoonta Yacathasi	Thursday	January	9
Bogeo Pundagai	Saturday	January	11
Pongal	Sunday	January	12
Tai Poosum	Tuesday	January	14
Tai Amavasya	Tuesday	January	28
Bukreeth	Sunday	February	9
Moloogadi Servai (at Trivatore)	Tuesday	February	11
Mahasiva Rathree	Tuesday	February	25
Mohurram	Saturday	March	1
Mylapur Rathotsavum	Tuesday	March	11
Mylapur Aruvathemuvar	Wednesday	March	12
Holi Pandagai	Thursday	March	13
Pungooni Voothirum	Friday	March	14
Teloogoo New Year's Day	Saturday	March	29
Streeranna Navamee	Sunday	April	6
Peerpielwan's Ooroos	Tuesday	April	8
Tharah Tajee	Friday	April	11
Tamil New Year's Day	Saturday	April	12
Garooda Vootsavum at Triplicane	Tuesday	April	15
Ratha Vootsavum at Triplicane	Saturday	April	19
Akulare-Chahar-Shumba	Wednesday	April	23
Weldut-i-Shareef or Barawafat	Saturday	May	10
Garoodavootsavum at Conjeevaram	Monday	May	12
Yazdahoom or Garveen	Saturday	June	7
Auni Amavasya	Tuesday	June	24
Buthoo Shaheed's Ooroos	Sunday	July	6
Kader-Walee's Ooroos	Monday	August	4
Vara Latshmee Vritum	Friday	August	8
Auvani Avittum	Friday	August	8
Audi Pundagai	Thursday	August	14
Gokoola Astamee	Thursday	August	14
Stree Jayenthee	Saturday	August	16
Samavathce Voopakarmum	Tuesday	August	26
Pilliyar Chavathce	Wednesday	August	27
Auvani Moolum	Monday	September	1
Yee-di-Rujjub	Saturday	September	20
Mahalava Amavasya	Sunday	September	21
Ayuda Puja	Tuesday	September	30
Vijaya Dasami or Dasara	Wednesday	October	1
Shababarath	Tuesday	October	7
Deepavali	Monday	October	20
Ramzan, or Fasting Month	Thursday	October	23
Yee-di-Ramzan or Kuthba	Saturday	November	22
Krithica Deepum	Tuesday	December	2
Vishnoo Deepum	Thursday	December	4
Vycoonta Yacathasee	Tuesday	December	30

NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS
FOR 1873.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.
January .. 28, Tuesday	Tyo ... 17	July 24, Thursday	Audi ... 11
February .. 26, Wednesday	Mausi ... 17	August 22, Friday	Auvani ... 8
March ... 28, Friday	Panguni ... 17	September 21, Sunday	Perattasi ... 7
April ... 26, Saturday	Chittri ... 15	October 21, Tuesday	Arpesi ... 7
May ... 26, Monday	Vyasi ... 15	November 19, Wednesday	Kartica ... 6
June ... 24, Tuesday	Auni ... 12	December 19, Friday	Margali ... 4

6

Holidays for Lunar and Solar Eclipses may be allowed whenever absolutely necessary

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1862, published on page 505 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no Holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not entereire with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some Offices.

GENERAL		VAISHNAVA SECT	
Christmas with New Year's Day	.. 8 days	Triplicane Feast in April	..... 1 day
Easter	4 ..	Sri Jayanti	.. 1 ..
Queen's Birth-day	.. 1 day		
CHRISTIANS		SAIVA SECT	
Ash Wednesday	1 day	Mâhâ Siva Ratri.	.. 1 day.
Ascension Day	1 ..		
ROMAN CATHOLICS		TELGUGU	
Corpus Christi Day	1 day	New Year's Day	.. 1 day
HINDU'S		TAMIL	
Pongul	2 days	New Year's Day	.. 1 day
Mâhalûya Amavâsya	1 day		
Dusara Feast Ayudha Puja	1 ..	WEARING THREAD	
Dipavali Feast	1 ..	Avani Avittam	.... 1 day
Lunar Eclipse*	1 ..	MAHOMMEDANS	
Solar do	1 ..	Bakar 'Id	2 days
Mukhôtî Ekadasi or Varkuntha Ekadasi	1 ..	Muharram	4 ..
		Shab 1 Barat	1 day
		'Id Ramazan	2 days

DAYS OF THE WEEK.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH)

English	Tamil	Mahomedan	Canarese or Gentoos	Burmese	Jewish.
Sunday	Nayar	Etwar	Audevara	Ta-nen-ganway	Younmreeshon
Monday	Tingal	Peer	Soma	Ta-nen la	Younmshanee
Tuesday	Shevvey	Mungul	Mungale	En ga	Younmshaleeshe
Wednesday	Budhun	Chaharshumba	Bhlooda	Bood-da-hoo	Younmrabeehee
Thursday	Vyazham	Jummahraut	Gooroo	Kva-tha-pa-day	Younmumeeshee
Friday	Velli	Jumha	Soocra	Thouk-lya	Younmsheshee
Saturday	Sani	Avulhupta	Sani	Tsa-nay	Younmshabat

MONTHS.

(ENGLISH, TAMIL, MAHOMEDAN, CANARESE, BURMESE AND JEWISH)

English	Tamil	Mahomedan	Canarese or Gentoos	Burmese	Jewish.
January	Tai	Mohurram	Pooshim	Pyathau	Teeshree
February	Masi	Suffur	Magham	Tabaudway	Hayswan
March	Punguni	Rabbilaval	Paulgoonum	Taboung	Keslev
April	Chittalai	Kebbeenlakar	Chietrum	Tagoo	Tabeth
May	Vaikausi	Jumadiulaval	Nysakum	Katsong	Sabat
June	Auni	Jamadiulakar	Jaistum	Ngayong	Adbar
July	Audi.	Rujub	Aushadum	Wahtoo	Nessan
August	Auvani	Shaban	Srvanum	Wahgoung	Eyar
September	Purattasi.	Ramzan	Bhadrapadum	Tauthalen	Shewan
October	Aipasi	Shaval	Ausweejum	Tadeenkyoot	Tummuz
November	Kartagai	Zilkad	Karteekum	Tatsoungmong	Abb
December	Margali	Zilhuz	Margasarum	Natdau	Ellell

* When between 8 A. M and 6 P M

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR, FOR 1873.

NATIVE CALENDAR.														[PART I,																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
JANUARY.		Margali & Tai, Dha- nus and Makaram.		Pushyam and Mag- hum.		Zilkaith and Zilhajj, (1289)		FEBRUARY.		Tai and Masi, Maka- rum and Kurumbum.		Maghum and Pangu- num		Zilhajj.		MARCH.		Masi and Pungum, Kurumbum & Mee- num		Pangu- num and Chit- trum.		Moharrum and Sufter (1290)		APRIL.		Pungum and Chit- trum		Chittrum and Vysak- hum		Sufter and Rube-ul- awul		MAY.		Chittri and Vysa- hum		Vysakhum and Jyas- tum		Rube-ul-awul & Rube- oos-samee		JUNE.		Vysati and Auni, Vishnum and Mithunnum.		Jyastum & Ashudum		Rube-oos-samee and Jammthe-ul-awul																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR,
FOR 1873—(continued.)

JULY.	Auni and Auni, Midhnum and Katakum	Ashdum and Swa- num.	Jamthe-ul-awal and Jamthe-oo-sanee.	AUGUST.	Auni and Auni, Katakum and Sni- gum.	Swanum and Bha- draputhum.	Jamthe-oo-sanee & Kujub.	SEPTEMBER.	Avari and Perat- tasi, Singum and Kunuy	Bhadraputhum and Asweejum	Kujub and Shaban	OCTOBER.	Perattasi and Arpesl, Kunuy and Tulam	Asweejum and Kar- theekum	Shaban and Ramzan	NOVEMBER.	Arpel & Kartheeka, Tulam and Virshl- cum	Kartheekum and Mar- gasurum	Ramzan and Shaval	DECEMBER.	Kartheeka and Mar- gill, Virshichum & Dhanus	Margasurum and Pu- shim.	Shaval an Zilka th
1	19	6	5	1	19	7	7	1	18	10	8	1	17	10	8	1	18	11-12	10	1	18	12	10
2	20	7	6	2	20	8	8	2	19	11	9	2	18	11	9	2	19	12	11	2	19	13	11
3	21	8	7	3	21	9	9	3	20	12	10	3	19	12	10	3	20	13	12	3	20	14	12
4	22	9	8	4	22	10	10	4	21	13	11	4	20	13	11	4	21	14	13	4	21	15	13
5	23	10	9	5	23	11	11	5	22	14	12	5	21	14	12	5	22	15	14	5	22	16	14
6	24	11	10	6	24	12	12	6	23	15	13	6	22	15	13	6	23	16	15	6	23	17	15
7	25	12	11	7	25	13	13	7	24	16	14	7	23	16	14	7	24	17	16	7	24	18	16
8	26	13	12	8	26	14	14	8	25	17	15	8	24	17	15	8	25	18	17	8	25	19	17
9	27	14	13	9	27	15	15	9	26	18	16	9	25	18	16	9	26	19	18	9	26	20	18
10	28	15	14	10	28	16	16	10	27	19	17	10	26	19	17	10	27	20	19	10	27	21	19
11	29	16	15	11	29	17	17	11	28	20	18	11	27	20	18	11	28	21	20	11	28	22	20
12	30	17	16	12	30	18	18	12	29	21	19	12	28	21	19	12	29	22	21	12	29	23	21
13	31	18	17	13	31	19	19	13	30	22	20	13	29	22	20	13	30	23	22	13	30	24	22
14	1	19	18	14	1	20	20	14	1	23	21	14	30	23	21	14	1	24	23	14	1	25	23
15	2	20	19	15	2	21	21	15	2	24	22	15	1	24	22	15	2	25	24	15	2	26	24
16	3	21	20	16	3	22	22	16	3	25	23	16	2	25	23	16	3	26	25	16	3	27	25
17	4	22	21	17	4	23	23	17	4	26	24	17	3	26	24	17	4	27	26	17	4	28	26
18	5	23	22	18	5	24	24	18	5	27	25	18	4	27	25	18	5	28	27	18	5	29	27
19	6	24	23	19	6	25	25	19	6	28	26	19	5	28	26	19	6	29	28	19	6	30	28
20	7	25	24	20	7	26	26	20	7	29	27	20	6	29	27	20	7	30	29	20	7	31	29
21	8	26	25	21	8	27	27	21	8	30	28	21	7	30	28	21	8	31	30	21	8	2	30
22	9	27	26	22	9	28	28	22	9	31	29	22	8	31	29	22	9	1	31	22	9	3	31
23	10	28	27	23	10	29	29	23	10	1	30	23	9	1	30	23	10	2	1	23	10	4	1
24	11	29	28	24	11	30	30	24	11	2	31	24	10	2	31	24	11	3	2	24	11	5	2
25	12	30	29	25	12	31	31	25	12	3	1	25	11	3	1	25	12	4	3	25	12	6	3
26	1	1	30	26	1	1	1	26	13	4	2	26	12	4	2	26	13	5	4	26	13	7	4
27	2	2	31	27	2	2	2	27	14	5	3	27	13	5	3	27	14	6	5	27	14	8	5
28	3	3	1	28	3	3	3	28	15	6	4	28	14	6	4	28	15	7	6	28	15	9-10	6
29	4	4	2	29	4	4	4	29	16	7	5	29	15	7	5	29	16	8	7	29	16	11	7
30	5	5	3	30	5	5	5	30	17	8	6	30	16	8	6	30	17	9	8	30	17	12	8
31	6	6	4	31	6	6	6	31	18	9	7	31	17	9	7	31	18	10	9	31	18	13	9

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1873

There will be Two Eclipses of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

I.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, May 12, partly visible at Madras.

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
First contact with the Shadow	2	51 After
Beginning of Total Phase.....	3	56 „
Middle of the Eclipse.	4	41 „
End of Total Phase	5	26 „
Moon rises Eclipsed	6	19 „
Last contact with the Shadow	6	31 „
Last contact with the Penumbra	7	34 „

II.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, May 26, invisible at Madras

It will be visible in the Northern part of Africa, in Europe, Siberia and in the Northern part of British America.

III.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, November 4, visible at Madras.

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
First contact with the Penumbra	6	29 After
First contact with the Shadow	7	27 „
Beginning of Total Phase	8	29 „
Middle of the Eclipse.....	9	12 „
End of Total Phase	9	55 „
Last contact with the Shadow	10	56 „
Last contact with the Penumbra	11	55 „

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1 419

The first contact occurs at 53° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East; the last contact at 100° towards the West

IV.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, November 20, invisible at Madras.

This will be visible only in the Southern Ocean.

OCCULTATIONS OF BRIGHT STARS AND PLANETS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Month and Day.	Star or Planet's Name.	Disappearance		Re-appearance.	
		Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N point.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N Point
1873		<i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	°	<i>h.</i> <i>m.</i>	
February..... 18	MARS.	10 5 After.	30 E.	{ A near approach 2' N. of Moon's limb }	
May..... 12	α Libræ.....	1 13 Morn.	130 E.	2 33 Morn.	76 W.
July..... 5	α Libræ	6 13 After.	162 W.	6 44 After.	119 W.
August..... 30	MARS.	7 41 After.	162 E.	8 34 After.	131 W.
August..... 30	δ Scorpïi . . .	9 7 After.	166 E.	9 42 After.	142 W

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	<i>d</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
☾ First Quarter.....	6	2	48	Morning.
◯ Full Moon.....	13	9	44	Afternoon.
◯ Last Quarter..	22	1	51	Morning.
● New Moon.	28	10	48	Afternoon.
<hr/>				
☾ Apogee.....	16	7	—	Morning.
☾ Perigee..	29	7	—	Morning

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON				
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets		
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After		
1	Wed	19	CIRCUMCISION	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	
2	Thur	20		6 27	5 41	8 23	2 13	8 5		
3	Fri	21	West Indies discovered 1792	6 27	5 42	9 18	3 12	0 8		
4	Sat	22	Irrawadi forced by the British 1852	6 27	5 43	10 7	4 6	10 7		
5	SUN	23		6 27	5 43	10 52	4 56	11 2		
6	Mon	24	SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS Capture of Gorack-	6 27	5 43	11 35	5 44	11 56		
7	Tues	25	EPIPHANY [pore 1858	6 28	5 44	After	6 31	Morn		
8	Wed	26	Cabul Massacre 1842	6 28	5 44	0 57	7 17	0 49		
9	Thur	27	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816	6 29	5 45	1 39	8 4	1 40		
10	Fri	28		6 29	5 45	2 23	8 53	2 32		
11	Sat	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1705	6 29	5 46	3 9	9 43	3 26		
12	SUN	1		6 29	5 47	3 59	10 35	4 19		
13	Mon	2	1st SUN after EPIPHANY Terrific Hail Storm	6 30	5 48	4 49	11 26	5 12		
14	Tues	3	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849 [at Benares 1859	6 30	5 48	5 41	Morn	6 3		
15	Wed	4	Insurrection at Benares 1799	6 30	5 48	6 32	0 17	6 52		
16	Thur	5	Madras University opened 1853	6 30	5 49	7 23	1 6	7 38		
17	Fri	6		6 30	5 50	8 11	1 53	8 21		
18	Sat	7		6 30	5 50	8 58	2 37	9 1		
19	SUN	8	Capture of Bburtapore 1826	6 31	5 51	9 44	3 19	9 38		
20	Mon	9		6 31	5 51	10 31	4 0	10 14		
21	Tues	10	2nd SUN after EPIPHANY Aden taken 1830	6 31	5 51	11 16	4 41	10 49		
22	Wed	11	Battle of Goojerat 1850	6 31	5 52	Morn	5 22	11 25		
23	Thur	12	<i>St Agnes' day</i>	6 31	5 53	0 4	6 5	After		
24	Fri	13	Surrender of Mooltan 1849	6 31	5 53	0 56	6 52	0 46		
25	Sat	14	Awah captured 1858	6 31	5 53	1 51	7 45	1 34		
26	SUN	15	Mutiny at Barrackpore and Berhampore 1857	6 31	5 54	2 50	8 49	2 29		
27	Mon	16	Conversion of <i>St Paul</i> —Princess Royal married	6 31	5 55	3 52	9 41	3 29		
28	Tues	17	3rd SUN after EPIPHANY Singapore taken 1819	6 31	5 55	4 57	10 46	4 34		
29	Wed	18	Prince Frederick William of Prussia born 1859	6 31	5 55	6 0	11 51	5 42		
30	Thur	19	Battle of Aliwal 1846	6 30	5 56	7 0	After	6 47		
31	Fri	20		6 30	5 56	7 55	1 52	7 51		
			Vellore Mutiny 1807	6 30	5 57	8 44	2 46	8 51		

PHENOMENA.

<i>d</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>m</i>			
Jan 2	8	5	Morn	—Moon in conjunction with Venus..	Moon 3 31 S
	6	7	19	Mercury at greatest elongation .	23 8 W
13	9	34	After	—Saturn in conjunction with Sun	
14	5	14	After	—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon 8 56 N.
16	8	4	After	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter....	Moon 4 14 N
21	8	52	After	—Moon in conjunction with Mars...	Moon 0 48 N
23	11	17	After	—Uranus in opposition to the Sun	
27	6	11	After	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury....	Moon 2 44 S
28	0	11	Morn	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 4 4 S
30	11	21	Morn	—Saturn in conjunction with Mercury	Saturn 1 21 N

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter.....	4	3	27	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon.....	12	4	54	Afternoon
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	4	44	Afternoon
New Moon.....	27	8	43	Morning
☾ Apogee.....	12	8	--	Morning
☾ Perigee.....	26	7	--	Afternoon

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Sat	21	....	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	SUN	22	4th SUN of EPIPHANY <i>Purification of the B V</i>	6 30	5 58	9 29	3 37	9 48
3	Mon	23	Revolution in Ava 1853	6 29	5 59	10 54	5 13	11 35
4	Tues	24	Battle of Gwalior 1804, and Ningpo 1819	6 29	5 59	11 36	6 1	Morn
5	Wed	25	Fort William taken 1751—Bishop Corrie died 1537	6 29	5 59	After	6 50	0 29
6	Thur	26	..	6 29	5 59	1 7	7 40	1 22
7	Fri	27	Annexation of Oude 1856	6 29	5 59	1 55	8 31	2 15
8	Sat	28	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair, 1872—Battle of Kushiba in Persia 1857	6 28	6 0	2 46	9 23	3 8
9	SUN	29	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY Treaty of Calcutta 1757	6 28	6 0	3 38	10 13	4 0
10	Mon	1	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1810	6 28	6 0	4 28	11 3	4 49
11	Tues	2	Battle of Sattara 1818	6 28	6 1	5 19	11 50	5 36
12	Wed	3	Hail Storm at Benares 1821	6 28	6 2	6 8	Morn	6 20
13	Thur	4	Madras Medical College established 1835	6 27	6 2	6 56	0 35	7 1
14	Fri	5	St Valentine's day	6 26	6 2	7 42	1 18	7 38
15	Sat	6	Treaty of Lahore 1846	6 26	6 2	8 28	1 59	8 14
16	SUN	7	SEXAGESIMA SUN Peace with Burnah 1826	6 26	6 2	9 14	2 40	8 50
17	Mon	8	Battle of Meeanee (Scinde) 1813	6 25	6 3	10 1	3 20	9 24
18	Tues	9	..	6 25	6 3	10 50	4 21	0 1
19	Wed	10	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1813	6 25	6 3	11 42	4 47	10 42
20	Thur	11	Battle of Goojerat 1849	6 24	6 4	Morn	5 35	11 27
21	Fri	12	Lahore taken 1846	6 24	6 4	0 37	6 27	After
22	Sat	13	Peace with Tippoo Saib 1792	6 24	6 4	1 36	7 24	1 11
23	SUN	14	QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sunday Source of the	6 23	6 5	2 38	8 25	2 13
24	Mon	15	Saint Matthias ..[Nile discovered 1863	6 23	6 5	3 40	9 29	3 19
25	Tues	16	..	6 22	6 5	4 41	10 32	4 24
26	Wed	17	ASH-WEDNESDAY	6 21	6 5	5 38	After	5 28
27	Thur	18	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales	6 21	6 5	6 29	0 28	0 30
28	Fri	19	Nepaulese defeated 1816	6 21	6 5	7 17	1 22	7 30

PHENOMENA.

d.	h	m		
Feb. 1	0	11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus ...	Moon 4 52 S
10	9	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon 3 54 N
12	6	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon 4 8 N
15	7	13	Morn.—Jupiter in opposition to Sun. Apparent diameter 46"	
18	10	41	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 0 20 S
21	8	48	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun	
23	2	1	Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation....	46 30 E
24	3	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn...	Moon 4 19 S.
27	2	47	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury...	Moon 3 44 S

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
☾ First Quarter.....	6	6	46	Morning.
◯ Full Moon.....	14	11	5	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	22	3	40	Morning.
● New Moon	28	6	15	Afternoon.
<hr/>				
☾ Apogee.	11	1	—	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee	27	4	—	Morning

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises.	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Sat	20	<i>Saint David's day</i>	<i>h m</i> 6 20	<i>h m</i> 6 6	<i>h m</i> 8 2	<i>a m</i> 2 13	<i>h m</i> 8 27
2	SUN	21	QUADRAGESIMA—1st SUNDAY IN LENT	6 19	6 6	8 46	3 3	9 23
3	Mon	22	War declared against Burmah 1824	6 19	6 6	2 30	3 53	10 18
4	Tues	23	Bishop Dealtry died 1861	6 18	6 6	10 14	4 42	11 14
5	Wed	24	.. .. [established 1864	6 18	6 6	11 1	5 34	Morn
6	Thur	25	Siege of Bangalore 1791 Madras Bible Society	6 17	6 6	0 After	6 26	0 9
7	Fri	26	Siege of Lucknow 1858	6 16	6 6	0 41	7 18	1 3
8	Sat	27	.. ..	6 16	6 6	1 32	8 9	1 56
9	SUN	28	2nd SUN IN LENT Treaty of Lahore 1846	6 15	6 7	2 23	8 59	2 40
10	Mon	29	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863	6 14	6 7	3 14	9 47	3 34
11	Tues	30	Sir James Outram died 1863	6 14	6 7	4 4	10 33	4 18
12	Wed	1	End of Nepal War 1816	6 13	6 7	4 52	11 16	5 0
13	Thur	2	.. ..	6 13	6 7	5 39	11 58	5 38
14	Fri	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1849	6 12	6 7	6 25	Morn	6 15
15	Sat	4	.. ..	6 11	6 7	7 11	0 39	6 51
16	SUN	5	3rd SUN IN LENT Duchess of Kent died 1861	6 11	6 7	7 58	1 20	7 26
17	Mon	6	<i>St Patrick's day</i>	6 10	6 8	8 47	2 1	8 1
18	Tues	7	PRINCESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA born 1848	6 9	6 8	9 38	2 45	8 41
19	Wed	8	Treaty between British and Sikhs 1816	6 9	6 8	10 31	3 32	9 21
20	Thur	9	Bangalore taken 1791 [1861]	6 8	6 8	11 28	4 22	10 11
21	Fri	10	Lucknow re-captured 1857 —Battle of Alexandria	6 7	6 8	Morn	5 16	11 4
22	Sat	11	William I of Prussia born 1797	6 7	6 8	0 28	6 15	After
23	SUN	12	4th SUN IN LENT Chandernagore taken 1715	6 6	6 8	1 27	7 15	1 3
24	Mon	13	.. ..	6 5	6 8	2 27	8 16	2 6
25	Tues	14	<i>Annunciation of Lady Day</i>	6 4	6 8	3 23	9 15	3 0
26	Wed	15	Duke of Cambridge born 1819	6 4	6 8	4 16	10 12	4 11
27	Thur	16	Defeat of Tipoo 1799	6 4	6 8	5 4	11 6	5 10
28	Fri	17	.. ..	6 3	6 8	5 50	After	6 9
29	Sat	18	Punjab annexed 1849	6 2	6 8	6 35	0 49	7 6
30	SUN	19	5th SUNDAY IN LENT Fall of Asseerghur 1819	6 1	6 8	7 18	1 39	8 3
31	Mon	20	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah 1852	6 0	6 8	8 3	2 30	8 50

PHENOMENA.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>		
Mar 2	0	41	After	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 5 53 S
10	1	23	Morn	—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon 4 2 N
11	5	48	After	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 4 15 N
18	3	55	After	—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 1 8 S
19	9	42	Morn	—Mercury at greatest elongation	18 20 E
21	0	42	After	—Mars stationary Apparent diameter, 15"	
24	2	47	Morn	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 5 0 S
27	4	11	Morn.	—Mercury stationary Apparent diameter, 10"	
29	11	0	Morn	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon 6 57 S
30				Venus at greatest brilliancy	
31	1	11	After	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 6 30 S

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter.....	4	11	57	Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	13	3	12	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	11	8	Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	27	4	3	Morning.
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☾ Apogee.....	8	4	—	Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	24	1	—	Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Tues	21	<i>All Fool's day</i> Expedition against Ahwaz 1857	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Wed	22	Donabew occupied	6 0	6 8	8 51	3 23	9 57
3	Thur	23	Bishop Heber died 1826	5 59	6 9	9 40	4 16	10 53
4	Fri	24	<i>Saint Ambrose</i>	5 59	6 9	10 31	5 9	11 17
5	Sat	25	Mooltan taken 1852—Martaban taken 1852 ..	5 58	6 9	11 23	6 2	Morn
				5 57	6 9	After	6 54	0 40
6	SUN	26	6th SUNDAY IN LENT— <i>Palm Sunday</i> Battle of	5 57	6 9	1 9	7 43	1 30
7	Mon	27	PRINCE LEOPOLO born 1853 (Coorg 1834	5 56	6 9	1 58	8 29	2 16
8	Tues	28	Ganges Canal opened 1854	5 55	6 9	2 47	9 13	2 58
9	Wed	29	.. .. .	5 55	6 9	3 35	9 56	3 37
10	Thur	30	.. .. . {opened 1859	5 54	6 9	4 21	10 37	4 15
11	Fri	31	GOOD FRIDAY The Great Barea Doab Canal	5 53	6 9	5 8	11 18	4 50
12	Sat	1	Brit prisoners released by King Theodore 1868 ..	5 53	6 9	5 54	11 59	5 26
			{killed 1868					
13	SUN	2	EASTER SUN Magdala captured & Theodore	5 52	6 9	6 43	Morn	6 2
14	Mon	3	PRINCESS BEATRICE b 1857.—Rangoon taken 1852	5 51	6 9	7 34	0 43	6 41
15	Tues	4	.. .. .	5 51	6 9	8 27	1 29	7 22
16	Wed	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1853 ..	5 51	6 9	9 23	2 19	8 9
17	Thur	6	.. .. .	5 50	6 9	10 21	3 12	9 0
18	Fri	7	Tantia Topce executed at Sepree 1859 ..	5 49	6 9	11 21	4 9	9 57
19	Sat	8	Bauda taken 1858	5 49	6 10	Morn	5 9	10 57
20	SUN	9	1st SUNDAY after EASTER— <i>Low Sunday</i> ..	5 48	6 10	0 21	6 9	After
21	Mon	10	Occupation of Kandahar 1830	5 48	6 10	1 17	7 7	0 59
22	Tues	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1852	5 48	6 10	2 10	8 3	1 59
23	Wed	12	<i>Saint George</i>	5 47	6 10	2 58	8 56	2 57
24	Thur	13	.. .. .	5 46	6 10	3 43	9 47	3 54
25	Fri	14	<i>Saint Mark</i> —PRINCESS ALICE born 1843 ..	5 46	6 10	4 26	10 37	4 51
26	Sat	15	.. .. .	5 45	6 11	5 9	11 26	5 46
27	SUN	16	2nd SUN after EASTER. Surrender of Kumaon	5 45	6 11	5 53	After	6 44
28	Mon	17	Sir Robert Napier of Magdala knighted 1868 ..	5 44	6 11	6 39	1 9	7 41
29	Tues	18	Mutiny of Bounty 1789	5 43	6 11	7 28	2 2	8 38
30	Wed	19	St George's Cathedral opened 1815	5 43	6 11	8 20	2 57	9 35

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
April 6	6	27	Morn—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
6	7	30	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus .. Moon 4 13 N
8	0	14	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.. .. Moon 3 58 N
9	6	24	Morn—Uranus stationary App diameter, 4"
14	0	34	After—Venus stationary App diameter, 49".
14	3	7	After—Moon in conjunction with Mars .. Moon 0 23 S.
17	10	7	After—Jupiter stationary App diameter, 41".
18	3	51	After—Mercury stationary. App. diameter, 11".
20	0	55	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn Moon 4 46 S
25	5	34	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 25 S.
27	8	1	After - Mars in opposition to Sun. App. diameter, 19"
27	11	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... ..Moon 6 23 S

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter.....	4	5	54	Afternoon.
◯ Full Moon.....	12	4	39	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	19	4	21	Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	26	2	41	Afternoon.
<hr/>				
☾ Apogee.....	5	11	—	Afternoon
☾ Perigee.....	20	5	—	Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Thur	20	[1850] <i>St Philip & St James</i> PRINCE ARTHUR born	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Fri	21	(Cyclone at Madras 1872 Several Ships came ashore	5 42	6 11	9 13	3 51	10 30
3	Sat	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857	5 42	6 12	10 8	4 45	11 22
4	SUN	23	[1799] 3rd SUNDAY after EASTER Seringapatam taken	5 42	6 12	After	6 23	0 11
5	Mon	24		5 42	6 12	0 41	7 9	0 54
6	Tues	25		5 41	6 13	1 28	7 51	1 36
7	Wed	26	Madras Railway extended to Vellore 1857	5 40	6 13	2 15	8 33	2 12
8	Thur	27		5 40	6 13	3 2	9 14	2 49
9	Fri	28		5 39	6 13	3 48	9 55	3 24
10	Sat	29	Mutiny at Meerut 1857	5 39	6 13	4 36	10 38	4 0
11	SUN	30	[Rangoon taken 1824] 4th SUN after EASTER Mutiny at Delhi 1857	5 39	6 13	5 26	11 23	4 38
12	Mon	1		5 39	6 13	6 19	Morn	5 18
13	Tues	2	Old May day	5 39	6 14	7 15	0 12	6 4
14	Wed	3	Storming at Copuldroog 1819	5 38	6 14	8 15	1 5	6 54
15	Thur	4		5 38	6 14	9 16	2 3	7 50
16	Fri	5	Akbar Khan died 1847	5 38	6 14	10 15	3 3	8 50
17	Sat	6	[1854] 1st Telegraph Message between Bombay & Calcutta	5 37	6 15	11 13	4 3	9 51
18	SUN	7	ROGATION SUNDAY	5 37	6 15	Morn	5	2 10 52
19	Mon	8	Bassein taken 1852	5 37	6 15	0 7	5 59	After
20	Tues	9	Ghuljee captured 1841	5 37	6 15	0 56	6 52	0 51
21	Wed	10		5 37	6 16	1 40	7 42	1 47
22	Thur	11	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday	5 37	6 16	2 24	8 31	2 44
23	Fri	12	Kutch taken 1855	5 36	6 16	3 4	9 19	3 37
24	Sat	13	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819	5 36	6 17	3 46	10 7	4 31
25	SUN	14	[born 1846] SUNDAY after ASCENSION PRINCESS HELENA	5 36	6 17	4 31	10 58	5 23
26	Mon	15	Mutiny at Phillou 1857	5 36	6 18	5 18	After	6 24
27	Tues	16	King of Hanover born 1819—General Anson died	5 36	6 18	6 8	0 44	7 21
28	Wed	17	Mutiny at Nusseerabad 1857	5 36	6 18	7 1	1 39	8 18
29	Thur	18		5 36	6 18	7 55	2 34	9 13
30	Fri	19		5 36	6 18	8 48	3 26	10 2
31	Sat	20	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857	5 36	6 18	9 41	4 16	10 48

PHENOMENA.

d	h	m.		
May 3	3	54	After —Moon in conjunction with Uranus	.. Moon 4 22 N.
4	3	52	Morn —Mercury at greatest elongation	.. .. 26 28 W.
5	6	52	Morn Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	.. Moon 4 24 N.
5	11	22	After Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun	App diameter 58"
11	5	55	Morn Moon in conjunction with Mars	.. Moon 1 2 N
12	4	41	After —Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Madras (vide page 8)	
12	7	24	After —Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17"	
17	6	55	After —Moon in conjunction with Saturn..	.. Moon 4 47 S.
19	11	25	Morn —Venus in conjunction with Mercury..	.. Venus 3 55 N
24	0	14	After —Moon in conjunction with Venus	.. Moon 1 47 S.
25	5	16	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	.. .. Moon 0 44 N.
25	2	8	After. Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 46"	
26			Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras	
31	1	56	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.	.. Moon 4 24 N

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
☾ First Quarter.....	3	11	40	Morning
◯ Full Moon.....	11	3	22	Morning
☾ Last Quarter.....	17	8	53	Afternoon
● New Moon.....	25	2	33	Morning
☾ Apogee.....	2	5	—	Afternoon
☾ Perigee.....	14	7	—	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	30	11	—	Morning

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	SUN	21	WHIT SUNDAY First turf of Central India	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m.
2	Mon	22	[Railway turned 1856]	5 36	6 19	10 33	5 3	11 31
3	Tues	23	PRINCE GEO FREDERICK OF WALES born 1856	5 36	6 20	11 21	5 46	Morn
4	Wed	24	[Mutiny at Neemuch 1857]	5 36	6 20	After	6 28	0 9
5	Thur	25	Mutiny at Jhansi 1857	5 36	6 20	0 54	7 9	0 46
6	Fri	26	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1843	5 36	6 20	1 39	7 49	1 21
7	Sat	27		5 36	6 21	2 27	8 31	1 5
8	SUN	28	TRINITY SUNDAY Black Prince died 1736	5 36	6 21	3 16	9 15	2 33
9	Mon	29	First turf of the Madras Railway turned 1853	5 36	6 21	4 8	10 2	3 12
10	Tues	30	Mutiny of the 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 36	6 22	5 3	10 54	3 55
11	Wed	31	St Barnabas ..	5 36	6 22	6 21	11 51	4 44
12	Thur	32	Corpus Christi Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 36	6 22	7 3	Morn	5 39
13	Fri	1	1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent mutined 1857	5 36	6 22	8 6	0 51	6 38
14	Sat	2		5 37	6 23	9 7	1 53	7 41
15	SUN	3	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY St Petas' Day	5 37	6 23	10 3	2 55	8 45
16	Mon	4	Capture of Woosung 1842	5 37	6 23	11 40	3 54	9 47
17	Tues	5	Battle of Ajmeel 1818 -Lord Canning died 1862	5 37	6 23	Morn	4 48	10 46
18	Wed	6		5 38	6 24	0 23	6 29	0 38
19	Thur	7		5 38	6 24	1 4	7 16	1 31
20	Fri	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837	5 38	6 24	1 45	8 4	2 26
21	Sat	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837	5 38	6 24	2 27	8 52	3 19
22	SUN	10	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 39	6 25	3 13	9 43	4 15
23	Mon	11		5 39	6 25	4 1	10 35	5 11
24	Tues	12	St John the Baptist -Midsummer day	5 39	6 25	4 52	11 30	6 8
25	Wed	13		5 39	6 25	5 45	After	7 3
26	Thur	14	King George IV died 1830	5 39	6 25	6 40	1 18	7 55
27	Fri	15	Cawnpore Massacre 1858	5 40	6 26	7 33	2 9	8 43
28	Sat	16	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1838	5 40	6 26	8 24	2 56	9 26
29	SUN	17	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY St Peter & St Paul	5 40	6 26	9 13	3 41	10 6
30	Mon	18	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853	5 40	6 26	10 1	4 24	10 43

PHENOMENA.

d	h	m		
June 1	9	12	After — Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..	.. Moon 4 12 N
7	2	37	Morn — Moon in conjunction with Mars	....Moon 3 20 N
7	10	30	After - Mars stationary Apparent diameter 17"	
9	2	45	After — Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun	
10	—	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy	
13	11	0	After. — Moon in conjunction with Saturn	.. ..Moon 5 13 S
21	2	34	After — Moon in conjunction with Venus	.. ..Moon 2 51 N
26	3	41	After — Moon in conjunction with Mercury	.... Moon 2 35 N.
27	0	27	After — Moon in conjunction with Uranus	.. Moon 4 22 N
29	11	39	Morn. — Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..	.. Moon 4 24 N

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter.....	3	4	31 Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	10	11	54 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter	17	2	19 Morning.
● New Moon.....	24	3	55 Afternoon.

☾ Perigee... .. 12 10 — Morning

☾ Apogee

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After.
1	Tues	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Wed	20	Visit of the <i>B V May</i>	5 40	6 26	10 47	5 4	11 17
3	Thur	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 41	6 27	11 32	5 44	11 53
4	Fri	22	Sir H Lawrence died 1857	5 41	6 27	After	6 25	Morn
5	Sat	23	Capture of Chusan 1840	5 41	6 27	1 7	7 7	0 29
			[OF WALFORD born 1868	5 41	6 27	1 56	7 52	1 6
6	SUN	24	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY PRINCESS VICTORIA	5 42	6 27	2 48	8 41	1 47
7	Mon	25	14th Bengal N I disbanded 1857	5 42	6 27	3 45	9 35	2 32
8	Tues	26		5 43	6 27	4 46	10 34	3 24
9	Wed	27	Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857	5 43	6 27	5 49	11 36	4 22
10	Thur	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806	5 43	6 27	6 51	Morn	5 23
11	Fri	29		5 43	6 27	7 51	0 40	6 29
12	Sat	30	Rajah of Noorgund hung 1858	5 43	6 27	8 46	1 42	7 34
13	SUN	31	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 44	6 27	9 36	2 40	8 36
14	Mon	1	[established 1835	5 44	0 27	10 21	3 34	0 35
15	Tues	2	St Swithen—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society	5 45	6 27	11 2	4 25	10 33
16	Wed	3	Cawnpore re-captured 1857	5 45	6 27	11 44	5 14	11 23
17	Thur	4		5 45	6 27	Morn	6 2	After
18	Fri	5	Battle of Waterloo 1815	5 45	6 27	0 27	6 50	1 16
19	Sat	6	Defeat of the Nana by General Havelock 1857	5 46	6 28	1 12	7 40	2 11
20	SUN	7	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY Saint Margaret	5 46	6 28	1 58	8 31	3 7
21	Mon	8	Battle of Chinnakon 1842	5 46	6 28	2 47	9 24	4 2
22	Tues	9	Indian Income Tax passed 1860	5 46	6 28	3 39	10 18	4 50
23	Wed	10	Capture of Ghuzni, 1839	5 46	6 25	4 33	11 11	5 49
24	Thur	11		5 47	6 25	5 26	After	6 38
25	Fri	12	Saint James	5 47	6 25	6 19	0 52	7 23
26	Sat	13	St Anne—Madras Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844	5 47	6 25	7 9	1 38	8 5
27	SUN	14	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY Manila taken 1726	5 47	6 25	7 56	2 21	8 43
28	Mon	15	[1849	5 48	6 25	8 43	3 2	9 18
29	Tues	16	First School for Native Girls founded at Calcutta	5 48	6 24	9 29	3 42	9 52
30	Wed	17		5 48	6 24	10 14	4 21	10 26
31	Thur	18	Upper Assam annexed 1839	5 48	6 24	11 0	5 21	11 2

PHENOMENA.

d	h	m	
July 3	3	2	After—Mercury in conjunction with Uranus . Mercury 1 32 N
4	8	53	After—Moon in conjunction with Mars . Moon 3 0 N
11	7	45	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Saturn . Moon 4 30 S
15	5	38	Morn—Venus at greatest elongation 45 38 W
16	1	55	After—Mercury at greatest elongation 26 45 E
20	6	19	After—Moon in conjunction with Venus . . Moon 5 8 N
22	10	18	Morn—Saturn in opposition to Sun. App. diameter 18"
24	10	32	After—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....Moon 4 22 N
26	1	25	After—Moon in conjunction with Mercury . . . Moon 8 19 N
27	5	4	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter . . . Moon 4 14 N
28	6	41	After—Mercury stationary. App diameter 10"

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.

☾ First Quarter.....	1	7	50	Afternoon
○ Full Moon.....	8	7	13	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	15	10	2	Morning.
● New Moon.....	23	6	51	Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	31	9	9	Morning.
<hr/>				
☾ Perigee.....	9	1	—	Afternoon
☾ Apogee.....	24	10	—	Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After.
1	Fri	19	Lammas day - Railway Line to Bangalore opened	5 48	6 24	11 48	5 45	11 40
2	Sat	20	Goolab Singh died 1847	5 49	6 23	After	6 31	Morn
[menced 1803]								
3	SUN	21	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Mahratta War com-	5 49	6 23	1 31	7 21	0 23
4	Mon	22		5 49	6 23	2 29	8 17	1 10
5	Tues	23	Chusan captured 1840	5 50	6 22	3 30	9 17	2 5
6	Wed	24	PRINCE ALFRED born 1844	5 50	6 22	4 33	10 20	3 4
7	Thur	25	Cabul taken 1839	5 50	6 22	5 34	11 23	4 8
8	Fri	26		5 50	6 21	6 32	Morn	5 14
9	Sat	27	Powder Magazine exploded at Delhi 1859	5 50	6 20	7 24	0 24	6 19
10	SUN	28	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY <i>Saint Lawrence</i>	5 50	6 20	8 12	1 21	7 21
11	Mon	29	Ahmednuggur surrendered 1803	5 50	6 20	8 58	2 15	8 21
12	Tues	30		5 51	6 19	9 41	3 7	9 19
13	Wed	31		5 51	6 19	10 24	3 56	10 15
14	Thur	32	Lord Clyde died 1863	5 51	6 19	11 8	4 46	11 11
15	Fri	1	Assumption of the B V Mary	5 51	6 18	11 54	5 36	After
16	Sat	2		5 51	6 17	Morn	6 27	1 2
17	SUN	3	10th SUN after TRINITY Battle of Rohilla 1808	5 51	6 17	0 43	7 20	1 58
18	Mon	4	Mohamra in Persia burnt 1844	5 51	6 17	1 36	8 14	2 53
19	Tues	5	Mutiny at Perozepore 1857	5 52	6 16	2 28	9 7	3 46
20	Wed	6	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857	5 52	6 15	3 21	9 59	4 35
21	Thur	7	Taku Forts of China captured 1860	5 52	6 15	4 13	10 48	5 20
22	Fri	8	Treaty of Peace with China 1842	5 52	6 14	5 11	35	6 3
23	Sat	9	Govt Central Museum instituted 1851	5 52	6 14	5 54	After	6 42
[of Genl Neill's Statue 1861]								
24	SUN	10	11th SUN af. TRINITY <i>St Bartholomew</i> —Inaug	5 52	6 13	6 41	1 7	7 19
25	Mon	11	High Court opened 1862	5 52	6 12	7 25	1 40	7 52
26	Tues	12	ALBERT, late PRINCE CONSORT, born 1819	5 52	6 12	8 10	2 20	8 26
27	Wed	13		5 52	6 11	8 56	3 0	9 1
28	Thur	14	<i>St John the Baptist</i> beheaded	5 52	6 10	9 42	3 41	9 37
29	Fri	15		5 52	6 10	10 30	4 25	10 17
30	Sat	16		5 52	6 9	11 22	5 13	11 2
[the Biden Home laid 1867]								
31	SUN	17	12th SUN after TRINITY. Foundation Stone of	5 52	6 8	After	6 5	11 52

PHENOMENA.

d h m.

2	3	44	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon	2	32	N
7	1	28	After —Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon	4	22	S
13	0	39	After —Moon in inferior conjunction with Sun.				
19	9	41	Morn —Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon	6	0	N
21	7	44	Morn —Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon	4	27	N
21	9	17	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon	8	6	N
22	5	24	After —Mercury stationary App diameter 9"				
23	11	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon	4	2	N
30	7	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon	0	14	N
30	7	48	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation		18	8	W
30	3	21	After —Mars in conjunction with ♄ Scorpio	Mars	0	2	N

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
○ Full Moon.....	7	2	30	Morning.
● Last Quarter.....	13	9	1	Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	21	11	12	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	29	8	17	Afternoon.
<hr/>				
☾ Perigee	7	1	—	Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	20	1	—	Afternoon.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON				
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets		
				Morn	After	After	After	After		
1	Mon	18	Govt of India transferred to the Crown 1858	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	Morn
2	Tues	19		5 52	6 8	1 14	7 1	0 47		
3	Wed	20	Supreme Court of Madras instituted 1801	5 52	6 7	2 14	8 1	0 47		
4	Thur	21	Port of Allyghur taken 1803	5 52	6 6	3 15	9 3	1 48		
5	Fri	22		5 52	6 6	4 14	10 4	2 52		
6	Sat	23	Re-capture of Ghuznee 1842	5 52	6 5	5 9	11 3	3 56		
7	SUN	24	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY..	5 52	6 4	6 47	Morn	6 2		
8	Mon	25	Nativity of the P V Mary..	5 52	6 4	7 32	0 53	7 3		
9	Tues	26	Native Army of Bengal re-organized 1859	5 52	6 3	8 17	1 45	8 1		
10	Wed	27		5 52	6 2	9 2	2 36	8 59		
11	Thur	28	Battle of Delhi 1803..	5 52	6 1	9 49	3 27	9 56		
12	Fri	29	Cabul re-taken 1842	5 52	6 0	10 39	4 20	10 54		
13	Sat	30	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezeen 1842	5 52	6 0	11 31	5 14	After		
			[commenced 1857							
14	SUN	31	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Storming of Delhi	5 52	5 59	Morn	6 9	0 48		
15	Mon	1	The Indian Press freed 1835	5 52	5 58	0 24	7 3	1 42		
16	Tues	2	..	5 52	5 58	1 18	7 56	2 33		
17	Wed	3	..	5 52	5 57	2 10	8 46	3 20		
18	Thur	4	Java conquered by English 1811	5 52	5 56	3 1	9 33	4 3		
19	Fri	5	Treaty of Chunar signed 1781	5 52	5 56	3 51	10 18	4 43		
20	Sat	6	Delhi re-taken 1857—Chief Justice Norman assassinated in Calcutta 1871	5 52	5 55	4 38	11 0	5 19		
21	SUN	7	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY St Matthew	5 52	5 54	5 24	After	5 53		
22	Mon	8	Siege of Mooltan raised 1849—Battle of Assaye 1803	5 52	5 53	6 10	0 20	6 28		
23	Tues	9	..	5 52	5 53	6 55	1 0	7 3		
24	Wed	10	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859	5 52	5 52	7 40	1 40	7 37		
25	Thur	11	Lucknow captured 1857	5 53	5 51	8 28	2 23	8 16		
26	Fri	12	General Neill killed 1857	5 53	5 50	9 18	3 9	8 59		
27	Sat	13	..	5 53	5 50	10 11	3 59	9 47		
28	SUN	14	16th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 53	4 49	11 7	4 53	10 40		
29	Mon	15	Michaelmas day	5 53	5 48	After	5 50	11 36		
30	Tues	16	St. Jerome	5 53	5 48	1 3	6 49	Morn		

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.		
Sep. 3	9	26	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 4 59 S.
4	7	43	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Sun. Apparent diameter 31".	
10	1	55	After.—Venus in conjunction with Uranus.....	Venus 0 54 S.
15	2	4	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Jupiter 0 54 S.
17	4	21	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon 4 30 N.
18	10	0	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 5 16 N.
20	5	20	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon 3 49 N.
21	1	59	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 2 35 N.
25	8	1	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun	
26	4	24	After.—Venus in conjunction with Regulus	Venus 0 11 N.
28	0	44	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 0 57 S.
30	0	47	After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.

○ Full Moon.....	6	10	52 Morning.
◐ Last Quarter.....	13	11	46 Morning.
● New Moon.....	21	4	16 Afternoon.
◑ First Quarter	29	5	31 Morning.
◐ Perigee	5	0	— Afternoon.
◐ Apogee.....	17	9	— Afternoon.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
1	Wed	17	Burmese defeated at Prome 1825 New Peal of G	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2	Thur	18	Bells used in St George's Cathedral 1872	5 53	5 47	2 1	7 49	0 36
3	Fri	19	.. .. [throughout India 1857]	5 53	5 47	2 55	8 47	1 39
4	Sat	20	Lally taken Arcot 1758 - Day of Illumination [died 1803]	5 53	5 46	3 47	9 43	2 41
5	SUN	21	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY Marquis Cornwallis	5 53	5 45	4 35	10 30	3 42
6	Mon	22	By Cotton, Metropolitan of India, drowned 1866	5 53	5 44	5 20	11 29	4 42
7	Tues	23	Nabob of Carnatic died 1855	5 53	5 43	6 50	Morn	5 41
8	Wed	24	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost 1834	5 53	5 43	7 38	0 21	6 41
9	Thur	25	Prome taken 1852	5 53	5 42	8 28	1 13	7 39
10	Fri	26	Shangae captured 1841	5 53	5 41	9 20	2 7	8 39
11	Sat	27	Conclusion of the Afghan War 1842	5 53	5 41	10 15	3 2	9 38
12	SUN	28	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 53	5 40	11 10	5 58	10 36
13	Mon	29	Ningpo taken 1841	5 53	5 39	Morn	4 54	After
14	Tues	30	Cuttack taken 1803	5 54	5 39	0 4	5 49	0 27
15	Wed	1	Murat shot 1815	5 54	5 38	0 56	4 41	1 16
16	Thur	2	Berlampoore surrendered 1803	5 54	5 38	1 47	7 30	2 1
17	Fri	3	Agra taken 1803	5 54	5 38	2 35	8 16	2 42
18	Sat	4	St Luke the Evangelist	5 54	5 37	3 20	9 58	3 19
19	SUN	5	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 54	5 36	4 6	10 39	3 55
20	Mon	6	.. ..	5 55	5 36	4 52	11 19	4 29
21	Tues	7	Siege of Asseerghur 1803	5 55	5 35	5 38	Morn	5 4
22	Wed	8	.. ..	5 55	5 35	6 25	After	5 38
23	Thur	9	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1840	5 56	5 34	7 14	0 22	6 17
24	Fri	10	.. ..	5 55	5 33	8 7	1 7	6 58
25	Sat	11	Rajah of Tanjore surrendered his power 1790	5 55	5 33	9 2	1 56	7 44
26	SUN	12	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 56	5 32	9 59	2 49	8 35
27	Mon	13	Terrific gale in Bay of Bengal 1851	5 56	5 32	10 57	3 45	9 31
28	Tues	14	St Simon and St Jude	5 56	5 32	After	4 43	10 29
29	Wed	15	Rajah of Tanjore died 1855	5 56	5 31	0 44	5 41	11 29
30	Thur	16	Mariaban taken 1824	5 57	5 31	1 38	6 38	Morn
31	Fri	17	.. ..	5 57	5 31	2 26	7 32	0 30
			.. ..				8 25	1 28

PHENOMENA.

d. h. m.

Oct. 1	4	50 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4	33 S.
15	0	50 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus	Moon	4	46 N.
15	6	49 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter	Venus	0	21 N.
18	11	34 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon	3	33 N.
18	7	14 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	2	53 N.
23	4	11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	1	31 N.
27	7	20 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon	2	33 S
28	0	24 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4	40 S

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	4	9	9 Afternoon.
c Last Quarter.....	12	6	9 Morning.
● New Moon.....	20	8	58 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	27	1	34 Afternoon.
☾ Perigee	2	6	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	14	2	— Afternoon
☾ Perigee.....	30	8	— Morning

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tami Day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c	THE SUN		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn
				<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>	<i>h m</i>
1	Sat	18	All Saints—Awful Cyclone at Masulipatam 1864	5 58	5 30	3 11	9 16	2 27
2	SUN	19	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY— <i>All Souls</i>	5 58	5 30	3 54	10 6	3 24
3	Mon	20	Khelat taken possession of by the British 1840	5 58	5 30	4 38	10 57	4 21
4	Tues	21	Surrender of Cabul 1840	5 58	5 30	5 24	11 50	5 20
5	Wed	22	Gunpowder Treason 1605	5 59	5 29	6 13	Morn	6 19
6	Thur	23	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES died 1817 ..	5 59	5 29	7 5	0 45	7 19
7	Fri	24		5 59	5 29	8 0	1 42	8 20
8	Sat	25	Destruction of Cabul 1841 (PRINCE OF WALES, born 1841)	6 0	5 28	8 57	2 40	9 20
9	SUN	26	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY—ALBERT EDWARD,	6 0	5 28	9 54	3 37	10 16
10	Mon	27	now, relieved 1857	6 0	5 28	10 48	4 32	11 9
11	Tues	28	Rajah of Nagpore died 1853	6 1	5 27	11 40	5 23	After
12	Wed	29	Northern Circars ceded 1766	6 1	5 27	Morn	6 11	0 40
13	Thur	30	Capture of Khelat 1839	6 1	5 27	0 28	6 55	1 18
14	Fri	1	Rohilcund and the Doab ceded 1801	6 2	5 27	1 15	7 36	1 54
15	Sat	2	Christ Church at Tievandrum consecrated 1859	6 2	5 27	2 1	8 16	2 29
16	SUN	3	23rd SUNDAY after TRINITY—Garrison of Luck-	6 3	5 27	2 47	9 36	3 3
17	Mon	4	St Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1858,	6 3	5 27	3 33	10 18	3 37
18	Tues	5		6 3	5 27	4 20	11 3	4 15
19	Wed	6	Poona taken 1817	6 4	5 27	5 9	After	4 55
20	Thur	7	Lord Elgin died 1860	6 5	5 27	6 0	0 43	5 40
21	Fri	8	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1840	6 5	5 27	6 55	1 39	6 30
22	Sat	9	Lord Clive died 1744—Repulse of Rannuggur 1848 [<i>Martmas day</i>]	6 5	5 27	7 52	2 37	7 25
23	SUN	10	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY— <i>Saint Clement—Old</i>	6 6	5 27	8 51	3 36	8 23
24	Mon	11	Sn H Havelock died 1857	6 7	5 27	9 50	4 33	9 24
25	Tues	12	Lady Canning died 1861	6 7	5 27	10 45	5 28	10 24
26	Wed	13	Nagpore taken 1817	6 7	5 27	11 36	6 28	11 23
27	Thur	14	Bishop Gell installed 1861	6 8	5 28	After	6 20	Morn
28	Fri	15	Gwalior Contingent mutinied 1867	6 9	5 28	1 7	7 10	0 20
29	Sat	16	.. .. .	6 9	5 28	1 49	7 58	1 16
30	SUN	17	ADVENT SUNDAY— <i>St Andrew, Apostle</i>	6 10	5 28	2 31	8 47	2 11

PHENOMENA.

	d.	h.	m.	
Nov	4	9	12	After—Total Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras (vide p. 8)
	10	9	30	After—Mercury at greatest elongation 22 41 E
	10	9	28	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Uranus Moon 4 49 N
	15	3	40	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter Moon 3 21 N
	16	7	21	Morn—Uranus Stationary Apparent diameter 4"
	18	7	8	Morn—Moon in conjunction with Venus Moon 0 29 S.
	19	—	—	Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras
	20	4	45	After.—Mars in conjunction with Saturn..... Mars 1 8 S
	21	0	22	Morn—Mercury stationary App diameter 9"
	21	8	25	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.... Moon 1 13 S.
	24	8	47	After—Moon in conjunction with Saturn... Moon 4 41 S
	25	1	51	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars Moon 3 41 S
	30	11	45	After—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.

○ Full Moon.....	4	9	41 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	12	3	15 Morning.
● New Moon.....	20	0	10 Morning.
☽ First Quarter....	26	9	26 Afternoon.
<hr/>			
☾ Apogee.....	12	11	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	25	2	— Morning.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON			
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets	
				Morn	After	After	After	Morn	
1	Mon	18	Capture of Punalla and Pownghur 1844 .. .	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
2	Tues	19	QUEEN ADELAIDE died 1849 .. .	6 10	5 28	3 15	9 38	3 5	
3	Wed	20	Ranee of Gonda surrendered 1859 .. .	6 10	5 28	4 1	10 30	4 4	
4	Thur	21	Suttee abolished 1829 .. .	6 11	5 28	4 52	11 26	5 2	
5	Fri	22	Defeat of the Burmese near Prome 1825 .. .	6 12	5 28	5 45	Morn	6 3	
6	Sat	23	Mad Court of Small Causes established 1850 .. .	6 13	5 29	6 42	0 23	7 3	
				6 13	5 29	7 39	1 22	8 2	
7	SUN	24	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Battle of Rangoon 1824 .. .	6 13	5 29	8 35	2 18	8 57	
8	Mon	25	Conception of the <i>B. V. Mary</i> .. .	6 14	5 30	9 29	3 12	9 48	
9	Tues	26	Second Battle of Nagpore 1817 .. .	6 14	5 30	10 20	4 2	10 33	
10	Wed	27	Bushire taken 1850 .. . [of Nagpore 1853	6 15	5 31	11 9	4 48	11 14	
11	Thur	28	Treaty with Nizam concluded 1822—Annexation .. .	6 16	5 31	11 55	5 31	After	
12	Fri	29	.....	6 17	5 31	Morn	6 12	0 27	
13	Sat	30	.....	6 17	5 31	0 40	6 51	1 20	
			[1861						
14	SUN	1	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT—PRINCE ALBERT died .. .	6 18	5 32	1 25	7 31	1 35	
15	Mon	2	.....	6 18	5 32	2 11	8 12	2 10	
16	Tues	3	2nd Battle of Nagpore 1817 .. .	6 19	5 33	2 59	8 55	2 49	
17	Wed	4	Battle of Furruckabad 1804.. ..	6 19	5 33	3 50	9 42	3 22	
18	Thur	5	Battle of Moodkee 1845.. ..	6 20	5 34	4 44	10 33	4 31	
19	Fri	6	.....	6 20	5 34	5 41	11 28	5 14	
20	Sat	7	Annexation of Pegu 1852 .. .	6 21	5 35	6 41	After	6 43	
			[Mohidpore 1817						
21	SUN	8	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT— <i>St. Thomas</i> —Battle of .. .	6 21	5 35	7 41	1 27	7 14	
22	Mon	9	Battle of Ferozeshah 1845 .. .	6 22	5 36	8 39	2 27	8 17	
23	Tues	10	Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841 .. .	6 22	5 36	9 33	3 24	9 17	
24	Wed	11	.....	6 23	5 37	10 21	4 17	10 15	
25	Thur	12	CHRISTMAS DAY .. .	6 23	5 37	11 6	5 7	11 11	
26	Fri	13	<i>St. Stephen, Martyr</i>	6 24	5 38	After	5 56	Morn	
27	Sat	14	<i>St. John the Evangelist</i>	6 24	5 38	0 31	6 44	0 7	
28	SUN	15	SUN after CHRISTMAS— <i>Innocent's day</i>	6 25	5 39	1 11	7 32	1 2	
29	Mon	16	Battles of Maharajpooor and Punnier 1843 .. .	6 25	5 39	1 56	8 23	1 56	
30	Tues	17	Nagpore taken 1817 .. .	6 26	5 40	2 44	9 16	2 53	
31	Wed	18	First Charter of East India Company 1600 .. .	6 26	5 41	3 34	10 11	3 51	

PHENOMENA.

d. h. m.

Dec. 8	5	55 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Moon	4	42 N.
10	3	50 After.	—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9"			
11	4	16 Morn.	—Mercury in conjunction with Venus.....	Mercury	1	52 S.
12	9	14 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2	43 N.
18	7	28 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4	14 S.
18	5	27 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	3	3 S.
19	8	2 After.	—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		21	40 W
22	7	46 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4	38 S.
23	8	49 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	4	40

Geographical Position, Elevations, &c., of the Principal Stations in & near India.

Names of Places	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich		Height above the Sea Level.	East or West of the Meridian.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle	Mean Annual Temperature
		Arc	Time.				
Agra	27 9	78 2	5 12 7	657	2 46	36 2 N	78
Allahabad	25 26	81 52	5 27 28	316	1 41	32 30 N	81
Allippee	9 30	76 20	5 5 20	—	—	1 41 S	—
Arcot	12 54	79 19	5 17 16	599	0 52	7 0 N	82
Bangalore	12 58	77 36	5 10 23	2,983	0 40	7 7 N	74
Bey pore	11 10	75 51	5 3 23	—	0 23	4 0	—
Bellary	15 9	76 54	5 7 35	1,538	0 21	12 0 N	80
Bonares	25 18	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	—
Bhopal	23 13	77 25	5 9 40	—	0 55	3 0 N	80
Bombay (Colaba Observatory)	18 54	72 40	4 51 16	38	0 19	19 7 N	—
Cabool	34 27	69 8	4 36 32	—	2 15	46 30 N	78
Calcutta	22 33	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	28 15 N	81
Calcutt	11 15	75 45	5 3 2	0	0 25	3 45 N	81
Cannanore	11 51	75 21	5 1 25	0	0 22	5 15 N	—
Cape Comorin	8 3	77 35	5 10 20	—	0 80	3 30 S	—
Cashmere (Srinagur)	34 5	74 49	4 59 16	5,146	3 10	46 30 N	57
Chiculda	21 24	75 56	5 3 44	—	1 54	25 42 N	—
Cochin	9 58	76 14	5 4 54	0	0 22	0 0	81
Combatore	11 1	76 58	5 7 52	1,483	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo.	6 57	79 50	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 0 S	80
Cuddalore	11 44	79 46	5 19 3	0	0 55	5 0 N	83
Cuddapah	14 29	78 48	5 15 14	364	0 50	10 30 N	83
Darjeeling.	27 3	88 15	5 53 1	7,168	2 48	37 0 N	54
Dehra Doon	30 20	78 6	5 12 24	2,289	2 54	41 25 N	—
Delhi	28 39	77 13	5 8 52	827	1 40	37 20 N	74
French Rocks	12 31	76 40	5 6 40	2,620	0 30	6 0 N	78
Galle	6 3	80 11	5 20 43	21	0 41	7 41 S	81
Ganjam	19 22	85 7	5 40 28	—	1 40	20 0 N	—
Gohatti	26 6	91 44	6 6 55	134	2 0	35 10 N	76
Gooty	15 7	77 36	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11 41 N	81
Guntoor	16 18	80 26	5 21 42	0	1 5	14 15 N	82
Kurnool	15 50	78 6	5 12 8	900	1 21	13 43 N	83
Lahore	31 31	74 15	4 56 58	839	2 2	43 17 N	75
Lucknow	26 51	80 55	5 23 42	535	2 37	35 19 N	76
Madras (Observatory)	13 4	80 14	5 20 57	22	1 0	7 44 N	82
Madura	9 55	78 6	5 12 25	600	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore	12 52	74 49	4 59 17	0	0 20	7 24 N	81
Masulipatam	16 9	81 12	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Meerut	28 59	77 44	5 10 56	—	2 46	39 7 N	—
Moorshedabad	24 12	88 10	5 52 40	0	2 20	32 0 N	80
Moulmein	16 30	97 46	6 31 2	0	2 20	17 46 N	—
Mooltan	30 10	71 35	4 46 18	480	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussorie	30 28	78 7	5 12 12	6,923	2 30	41 28 N	58
Mysore	12 18	76 42	5 6 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	—
Nagpore	21 10	79 7	5 16 28	935	1 0	24 30 N	82
Nagapatam	10 46	79 53	5 19 32	—	0 55	1 45 N	—
Nellore	14 28	79 58	5 19 53	51	1 0	11 0 N	82
Ootacamund.	11 24	76 43	5 6 53	7,490	0 57	4 27 N	56
Orissa	20 0	84 0	5 36 0	—	—	—	—
Patna in Behar	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170	1 54	33 33 N	78
Penang	5 28	100 22	6 41 28	0	—	—	81
Pondicherry	11 56	79 49	5 19 16	0	0 55	5 0 N	85
Poonah	18 30	73 52	4 55 28	1,784	0 25	19 2 N	75
Port Blair	11 42	92 57	6 11 48	0	2 10	—	—
Rajahmundry	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	51	1 25	16 24 N	82
Ramassiram	9 18	79 21	5 17 24	—	0 50	1 0 S	—
Rangoon	16 45	96 17	6 25 8	40	2 30	17 45 N	79
Salem	11 39	78 8	5 12 34	907	0 42	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad	17 27	78 32	5 13 52	1,800	1 34	17 17 N	77
Simla	31 6	77 9	5 8 38	7,057	2 55	42 30 N	58
Singapore	1 18	103 53	6 55 32	0	—	—	81
Surat.	21 10	72 52	4 51 28	0	0 25	24 30 N	82
Tanjore	10 47	79 10	5 16 42	—	0 50	2 0 N	—
Tinnevely	8 44	77 40	5 10 42	120	1 58	2 0 S	85
Trichinopoly	10 50	78 41	5 14 44	443	0 46	2 0 N	85
Trivandrum (Observatory)	8 31	77 0	5 7 41	0	0 42	2 30 S	79
Vizagapatam	17 41	83 21	5 33 24	0	1 30	17 30 N	83
Vunpurthy	16 22	78 3	5 12 12	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington.	11 23	76 46	5 7 4	5,560	0 57	4 N	67

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIO PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.		Revolution in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi....	Palermo ...	1801 Jan 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers ..	Bremen	1802 March 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Lihenthal..	1804 Sept. 1	1592
4	Vesta ..	Olbers	Bremen ..	1807 March 29	1326
5	Astræa ...	Hencke	Priesen	1815 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Dniesen ..	1847 July 1	1380
7	Isis ..	Hind	London ..	1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London ..	1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Metas ..	Graham	Shgo ..	1818 April 25	1347
10	Hygeia	DeGasparis	Naples	1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope ..	DeGasparis	Naples ..	1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria ..	Hind	London	1850 Sept. 13	1301
13	Egeria	DeGasparis	Naples	1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Irene	Hind	London	1851 May 19	1518
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples	1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples	1852 March 17	1825
17	Thetis ...	Luther	Bilk	1852 April 17	1420
18	Melpomene ..	Hind ..	London ..	1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London	1852 Aug. 22	1398
20	Massilia	DeGasparis	Naples	1852 Sept. 19	1366
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris	1852 Nov. 15	1388
22	Calliope	Hind	London	1852 Nov. 16	1813
23	Thalia ..	Hind	London	1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples	1853 April 5	2034
25	Phoece ..	Chacornac	Marseilles	1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine ...	Luther	Bilk	1853 May 5	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London	1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Bellona	Luther	Bilk	1854 March 1	1689
29	Amphitrite ..	Marth	London	1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London	1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne ..	Ferguson	Washington.	1854 Sept. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris	1854 Oct. 26	1520
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris	1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Circe	Chacornac	Paris. ..	1855 April 6	1610
35	Leucothea ...	Luther	Bilk	1855 April 19	1800
36	Atalanta ..	Goldschmidt	Paris..	1855 Oct. 5	1666
37	Fides ..	Luther	Bilk ..	1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda ..	Chacornac	Paris.	1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lætitia ...	Chacornac	Paris.	1856 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia. ...	Goldschmidt	Paris.	1856 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris.	1856 May 22	1435
42	Isis ..	Pogson	Oxford	1856 May 23	1392
43	Ariadne ..	Pogson	Oxford	1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa ..	Goldschmidt	Iaris	1857 May 27	1379
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 May 27	1640
46	Hestia ...	Pogson	Oxford	1857 Aug. 16	1470
47	Aglaia ..	Luther	Bilk	1857 Sept. 15	1788
48	Doris ..	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 19	1998
49	Pales ..	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 19	1980
50	Virginia ..	Ferguson	Washington.....	1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent.	Marseilles.	1858 Jan. 22	1330
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris	1858 Feb. 6	1994
53	Calypso ..	Luther	Bilk	1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra ..	Goldschmidt	Paris	1858 Sept. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany	1858 Sept. 10	1675
56	Melete ..	Goldschmidt	Paris	1857 Sept. 9	1531
57	Mnemosyne	Luther ..	Bilk	1859 Sept. 22	2949
58	Concordia ..	Luther ..	Bilk	1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia..	Chacornac	Paris ..	1860 Sept. 12	1633
60	Echo.	Ferguson	Washington	1860 Sept. 14	1362
61	Danaë	Goldschmidt	Paris ..	1860 Sept. 10	1874

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
62	Erato	Forster & Lesser..	Berlin	1860 Sept. 14 2023
63	Ausonia	DeGasparis	Naples	1861 Feb. 10 1355
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles	1861 March 4 1601
65	Maximiliana.....	Tempel	Marseilles	1861 March 8 2343
66	Maia.....	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. .	1861 April 9 1579
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras	1861 April 17 1371
68	Leto.....	Luther	Bilk	1861 April 29 1688
69	Hesperia	Schiaparelli	Milan	1861 April 29 1782
70	Panopea	Goldschmidt	Paris	1861 May 5 1594
71	Niobe	Luther	Bilk	1861 Aug. 13 1671
72	Feronia.....	Peters	Clinton	1862 Feb. 20 1148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S..	1862 April 17 1590
74	Galatea	Tempel	Marseilles	1862 Aug. 29 1510
75	Eurydice.....	Peters	Clinton	1862 Sept. 22 1594
76	Freia.....	D'Arrest	Copenhagen	1862 Oct. 21 2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton	1862 Nov. 12 1792
78	Ihana	Luther	Bilk	1863 March 15 1555
79	Eurynome	Watson	Ann Arbor	1863 Sept. 14 1400
80	Sappho.	Pogson	Madras	1864 May 3 1271
81	Terpsichore.....	Tempel	Marseilles	1864 Sept. 30 1758
82	Alcmena.....	Luther	Bilk	1864 Nov. 27 1670
83	Beatrice.....	DeGasparis	Naples	1865 April 26 1382
84	Clio	Luther	Bilk	1865 Aug. 25 1317
85	Io	Peters	Clinton	1865 Sept. 19 1579
86	Semele	Tietjen	Berlin	1866 Jan. 4 2005
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras	1866 May 17 2386
88	Thisbe	Peters	Clinton	1866 June 20 1684
89	Julia	Stephan	Marseilles	1866 Aug. 7 1486
90	Antiope.....	Luther	Bilk	1866 Oct. 1 2049
91	Ægina	Stephan	Marseilles	1866 Nov. 4 1495
92	Undine	Peters	Clinton	1867 July 7 2093
93	Mnerva.	Watson	Ann Arbor.	1867 Aug. 24 1669
94	Aurora	Watson	Ann Arbor	1867 Sept. 6 2055
95	Arethusa	Luther	Bilk	1867 Nov. 23 1964
96	Agle	Coggia	Marseilles	1868 Feb. 17 1951
97	Clotho	Tempel	Marseilles	1868 Feb. 17 1592
98	Ianthe. . . .	Peters	Clinton	1868 April 18 1606
99	Dike	Borelly	Marseilles	1868 May 28 1742
100	Hecate	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 July 11 1992
101	Helena	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 Aug. 15 1508
102	Minam	Peters	Clinton	1868 Aug. 23 1587
103	Hera	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 Sept. 7 1626
104	Clymene	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 Sept. 13 1997
105	Artemis	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 Sept. 16 1341
106	Dione	Watson	Ann Arbor.....	1868 Oct. 10 2092
107	Camilla	Pogson	Madras	1868 Nov. 17 2433
108	Hecuba.....	Luther	Bilk	1869 April 2 2084
109	Felicitas. . . .	Peters	Clinton.....	1869 Oct. 9 1615
110	Lydia	Borelly	Marseilles. . . .	1870 April 19 1612
111	Ate	Peters	Clinton.	1870 Aug. 14 1510
112	Iphigenia.....	Peters	Clinton.....	1870 Sep. 19 1385
113	Amalthea	Luther.	Bilk	1871 March 12 1338
114	Cassandra	Peters	Clinton	1871 July 24 1585
115	.....	Watson.....	Ann Arbor	1871 Aug. 6 1341
116	Sirona.	Peters	Clinton	1871 Sep. 8 —
117	Lomia	Borelly.	Marseilles. . . .	1871 Sep. 12 1888
118	Peitho.....	Luther.....	Bilk.	1872 Mar. 15 1396
119	.....	Watson.....	Ann Arbor	1872 April 3 1503
120	.....	Borelly.	Marseilles. . . .	1872 April 10 2120
121	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor	1872 May 12 —
122	.....	Peters	Clinton	1872 July 31 2116
123	.....	Peters	Clinton	1872 July 31 —
124	.....	Peters	Clinton	1872 Aug. 23 —
125	.....	Prosper—Henry..	Paris	1872 Sept. 11 —

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1873.	Madras Mean Time.			Satellite.	Phenomena.	1873.	Madras Mean Time.			Satellite.	Phenomena.		
	a.	m.	s.				a.	m.	s.				
Jan. 2	5	11	17.3	Morn.	III	Disap.	Apr. 26	8	49	28.8	After.	III	Disap.
4	1	4	39.7	"	II	"	27	0	19	32.7	Morn.	III	Reap.
4	1	43	28.8	"	I	"	27	9	38	27.3	After.	II	"
10	11	31	13.2	After.	IV	"	30	11	21	49.3	"	I	"
11	3	36	40.4	Morn.	I	"							
11	3	41	0.4	"	II	"							
11	4	15	26.5	"	IV	Reap.	May 4	0	49	31.9	Morn.	III	Disap.
12	10	4	59.7	After.	I	Disap.	5	0	14	23.5	"	II	Reap.
18	5	39	57.5	Morn.	I	"	9	7	45	35.9	After.	I	"
18	6	17	26.9	"	II	"	16	9	40	41.2	"	I	"
19	11	58	18.2	After.	I	"	22	6	43	38.8	"	II	"
27	1	51	43.1	Morn.	I	"	23	11	35	47.9	"	I	"
28	8	20	6.9	After.	I	"	24	11	44	0.2	"	IV	Disap.
28	10	12	50.1	"	II	"	29	9	19	0.1	"	II	Reap.
30	9	3	14.6	"	III	"							
Feb. 3	3	45	15.7	Morn.	I	"	June 1	7	59	44.3	"	I	"
4	10	13	41.6	After.	I	"	1	8	15	36.1	"	III	"
5	0	49	29.2	Morn.	II	"	8	8	46	47.1	"	III	Disap.
7	1	1	45.2	"	III	"	8	9	54	51.9	"	I	Reap.
10	5	38	56.3	"	I	"	10	10	8	26.1	"	IV	"
12	0	7	24.6	"	I	"	17	6	18	41.4	"	I	"
12	3	26	12.8	"	II	"	23	6	21	24.7	"	II	"
13	6	35	50.4	After.	I	"	24	8	13	46.2	"	I	"
14	4	59	51.1	Morn.	III	"	30	8	56	1.5	"	II	"
15	7	34	6.8	After.	II	Reap.							
19	4	16	14.0	Morn.	I	"	July 14	8	10	7.4	"	III	"
20	10	44	41.8	After.	I	"	17	8	27	34.8	"	I	"
22	10	10	40.9	"	II	"							
28	0	38	43.8	Morn.	I	"							
Mar. 1	7	7	15.9	After.	I	"	Aug. 2	6	45	55.7	"	I	"
2	0	47	16.0	Morn.	II	"							
7	2	32	54.5	"	I	"							
7	8	27	6.3	After.	III	"	Oct. 30	4	19	16.6	Morn.	I	Disap.
8	9	1	28.8	"	I	"	30	4	25	20.9	"	III	"
9	3	23	51.1	Morn.	II	"							
14	4	27	13.8	"	I	"							
15	0	26	18.2	"	III	"	Nov. 2	3	5	58.9	"	II	"
15	10	55	50.3	After.	I	"	9	5	39	43.8	"	II	"
18	11	33	43.9	"	IV	Disap.	15	2	34	46.0	"	I	"
19	4	10	44.6	Morn.	IV	Reap.	22	4	28	9.5	"	I	"
19	7	19	4.8	After.	II	"	25	5	55	29.4	"	IV	"
23	0	50	19.3	Morn.	I	"							
24	7	18	56.0	After.	I	"	Dec. 4	2	38	45.5	"	II	"
26	9	55	33.6	"	II	"	8	2	42	58.8	"	I	"
30	2	44	55.5	Morn.	I	"	11	5	13	0.1	"	II	"
31	9	13	33.7	After.	I	"	12	3	13	12.4	"	IV	Reap.
Apr. 3	0	31	58.3	Morn.	II	"	12	4	12	29.1	"	III	Disap.
4	10	10	14.0	After.	IV	"	15	4	36	8.8	"	I	"
7	11	8	17.9	"	I	"	24	0	57	35.4	"	I	"
15	1	3	7.6	Morn.	I	"	31	2	50	40.0	"	I	"
16	7	31	53.9	After.	I	"							
19	8	20	30.1	"	III	"							
20	7	2	22.4	"	II	"							
23	9	26	49.7	"	I	"							

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS:
AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises After.	Sets Morn.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.
1873.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan. ... 1	4 48	4 6	9 11	8 39	0 39	9 27	9 15	9 43	7 14	6 30
11	4 53	4 9	9 11	8 50	0 20	Morn.	8 34	9 2	6 39	5 56
21	5 12	4 26	9 10	8 58	After.	11 41	7 50	8 20	6 4	5 22
31	5 36	4 52	9 7	9 5	11 35	11 15	7 6	7 37	5 29	4 48
Feb. ... 10	6 2	5 23	9 2	9 10	11 11	10 50	6 21	6 54	4 55	4 13
20	6 26	6 0	8 55	9 12	10 45	10 22	5 37	6 9	4 20	3 39
March... 2	6 48	6 38	8 47	9 13	10 17	9 51	4 53	5 25	3 45	3 4
12	7 4	7 12	8 37	9 11	9 44	9 19	4 8	4 42	3 9	2 29
April. ... 22	6 58	7 18	8 22	9 4	9 6	8 41	3 25	3 59	2 33	1 53
1	6 17	6 39	8 3	8 49	8 24	7 59	2 43	3 17	1 57	1 17
11	5 20	5 32	7 33	8 23	7 36	7 13	2 3	2 37	1 20	0 40
21	4 37	4 43	6 51	7 39	6 44	6 21	1 23	1 57	0 42	Morn.
May... 1	4 18	4 24	5 56	6 40	5 49	5 29	0 45	1 19	After.	11 24
11	4 16	4 28	4 58	5 36	4 55	4 36	Morn.	0 42	11 21	10 45
21	4 26	4 50	4 10	4 40	4 4	3 47	11 32	After.	10 41	10 5
31	4 53	5 31	3 34	4 0	3 18	2 59	10 58	11 26	10 1	9 25
June... 10	5 39	6 27	3 8	3 34	2 38	2 20	10 23	10 51	9 20	8 44
20	6 33	7 23	2 52	3 18	2 3	1 42	9 51	10 17	8 39	8 3
30	7 13	7 57	2 41	3 11	1 33	1 10	9 18	9 44	7 57	7 21
July... 10	7 36	8 10	2 34	3 8	1 7	0 41	8 46	9 11	7 15	6 39
20	7 38	8 2	2 32	3 10	0 44	0 15	8 15	8 38	6 33	5 57
30	7 14	7 32	2 35	3 15	0 24	After.	7 44	8 5	5 51	5 14
August 9	6 18	6 36	2 40	3 22	Morn.	11 29	7 13	7 33	5 9	4 31
19	5 9	5 33	2 47	3 29	11 51	11 11	6 42	7 0	4 27	3 49
Sept... 29	4 36	5 6	2 57	3 37	11 39	10 55	6 11	6 28	3 45	3 7
8	4 52	5 18	3 8	3 44	11 27	10 41	5 41	5 57	3 4	2 26
18	5 29	5 43	3 19	3 49	11 17	10 29	5 11	5 25	2 24	1 46
28	6 3	5 59	3 30	3 53	11 8	10 19	4 40	4 52	1 44	1 6
Oct..... 8	6 32	6 14	3 40	3 56	11 0	10 10	4 9	4 19	1 4	After.
18	6 58	6 26	3 51	3 58	10 52	10 2	3 38	3 47	Morn.	11 45
28	7 21	6 39	4 1	3 59	10 45	9 55	3 6	3 14	11 49	11 7
Nov.... 7	7 38	6 50	4 12	4 1	10 37	9 49	2 34	2 40	11 12	10 30
17	7 38	6 48	4 24	4 4	10 28	9 43	2 2	2 6	10 35	9 53
27	6 44	6 0	4 37	4 9	10 19	9 37	1 29	1 32	9 59	9 17
Dec ... 7	5 12	4 38	4 51	4 15	10 9	9 31	0 55	0 57	9 24	8 42
17	4 44	4 8	5 7	4 25	9 58	9 25	After.	Morn.	8 49	8 7
27	4 54	4 12	5 23	4 37	9 46	9 18	11 39	11 45	8 13	7 32
31	5 3	4 21	5 30	4 44	9 41	9 15	11 24	11 30	7 59	7 19

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1873, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
1	+	3 53	+	13 53	+	12 33	+	2 56	—	3 2	—	2 29	+	3 30	+	6 3	—	0 8	—	10 20	—	16 17	—	10 45
2	+	4 21	+	14 0	+	12 21	+	3 58	—	3 10	—	2 20	+	3 41	+	5 59	—	0 27	—	10 39	—	16 18	—	10 22
3	+	4 49	+	14 7	+	12 8	+	3 20	—	3 16	—	2 11	+	3 52	+	5 55	—	0 46	—	10 58	—	16 18	—	9 58
4	+	5 16	+	14 12	+	11 55	+	3 2	—	3 22	—	2 1	+	4 3	+	5 50	—	1 6	—	11 16	—	16 18	—	9 34
5	+	5 43	+	14 17	+	11 41	+	3 28	—	3 28	—	1 50	+	4 14	+	5 44	—	1 25	—	11 34	—	16 16	—	9 9
6	+	6 10	+	14 21	+	11 27	+	2 27	—	3 33	—	1 40	+	4 24	+	5 38	—	1 45	—	11 52	—	16 14	—	8 44
7	+	6 36	+	14 25	+	11 13	+	2 10	—	3 38	—	1 29	+	4 34	+	5 31	—	2 6	—	12 9	—	16 11	—	8 18
8	+	7 2	+	14 27	+	10 58	+	1 53	—	3 42	—	1 18	+	4 43	+	5 24	—	2 26	—	12 26	—	16 7	—	7 52
9	+	7 26	+	14 29	+	10 48	+	1 36	—	3 45	—	1 7	+	4 52	+	5 15	—	2 47	—	12 42	—	16 2	—	7 25
10	+	7 51	+	14 30	+	10 27	+	1 19	—	3 48	—	0 55	+	5 1	+	5 7	—	3 7	—	12 58	—	15 56	—	6 58
11	8 15	14 30	10 11	1 3	9 55	0 43	1 3	50	0 43	5 9	5 17	4 58	3 28	13 14	4 58	3 28	13 14	3 28	13 14	15 50	15 50	6 31	6 31	
12	8 38	14 29	9 58	0 47	9 38	0 31	3 52	0 31	0 19	5 17	5 24	4 48	3 49	13 29	4 48	3 49	13 29	4 48	13 29	15 42	15 42	6 3	6 3	
13	9 1	14 28	9 38	0 31	9 38	0 15	3 53	0 15	6 6	5 24	5 31	4 38	4 10	13 43	4 38	4 10	13 43	4 31	13 43	15 34	15 34	5 34	5 34	
14	9 23	14 25	9 21	+	9 21	0 6	3 54	0 6	+	5 31	5 37	4 27	4 31	13 57	4 27	4 31	13 57	4 52	14 10	15 25	15 25	5 6	5 6	
15	9 44	14 22	9 4	—	9 4	0 0	3 54	0 0	+	5 37	5 43	4 15	4 52	14 10	4 15	4 52	14 10	4 52	14 10	15 15	15 15	4 37	4 37	
16	10 4	14 19	8 47	—	8 47	0 14	3 53	0 14	+	5 43	5 49	4 3	5 13	14 23	4 3	5 13	14 23	5 13	14 23	15 4	15 4	4 7	4 7	
17	10 24	14 14	8 29	—	8 29	0 29	3 52	0 29	—	5 49	5 54	4 3	5 5	14 35	4 3	5 5	14 35	5 34	14 35	14 52	14 52	3 38	3 38	
18	10 44	14 9	8 12	0 43	8 12	0 45	3 50	0 43	—	5 54	5 58	4 3	5 5	14 47	4 3	5 5	14 47	5 56	14 47	14 39	14 39	2 38	2 38	
19	11 2	14 4	7 54	0 56	7 54	0 58	3 48	0 56	—	6 3	6 2	4 3	6 2	14 58	6 3	6 2	14 58	6 17	14 58	14 26	14 26	2 8	2 8	
20	11 20	13 57	7 36	1 10	7 36	1 11	3 45	1 10	+	6 3	6 2	1 11	6 2	15 8	6 3	6 2	15 8	6 37	15 8	14 12	14 12	2 8	2 8	
21	11 37	13 50	7 18	1 22	7 18	1 24	3 45	1 22	—	6 5	6 5	1 24	6 5	15 18	6 5	6 5	15 18	6 50	15 18	13 57	13 57	1 38	1 38	
22	11 53	13 43	6 59	1 34	6 59	1 37	3 37	1 34	—	6 8	6 8	1 37	6 8	15 26	6 8	6 8	15 26	7 19	15 26	13 41	13 41	0 38	0 38	
23	12 9	13 34	6 41	1 46	6 41	1 50	3 33	1 46	—	6 10	6 10	1 50	6 10	15 35	6 10	6 10	15 35	7 40	15 35	13 24	13 24	0 38	0 38	
24	12 23	13 25	6 23	1 58	6 23	2 3	3 28	1 58	—	6 12	6 12	2 3	6 12	15 42	6 12	6 12	15 42	8 1	15 42	13 7	13 7	—	—	
25	12 37	13 16	6 4	2 8	6 4	2 16	3 22	2 8	—	6 13	6 13	2 16	6 13	15 49	6 13	6 13	15 49	8 21	15 49	12 48	12 48	0 22	0 22	
26	12 51	13 6	5 46	2 19	5 46	2 29	3 16	2 19	—	6 13	6 13	2 29	6 13	15 55	6 13	6 13	15 55	8 41	15 55	12 30	12 30	0 22	0 22	
27	13 3	12 56	5 27	2 28	5 27	2 41	3 9	2 28	—	6 12	6 12	2 41	6 12	16 1	6 12	6 12	16 1	9 22	16 1	12 10	12 10	1 1	1 1	
28	13 15	12 44	5 9	2 38	5 9	2 54	3 2	2 38	—	6 11	6 11	2 54	6 11	16 6	6 11	6 11	16 6	9 22	16 6	11 50	11 50	2 2	2 2	
29	13 25	13 35	4 51	2 46	4 51	3 6	2 55	2 46	—	6 9	6 9	3 6	6 9	16 10	6 9	6 9	16 10	9 41	16 10	11 29	11 29	2 2	2 2	
30	13 35	...	4 32	2 55	4 32	+	2 47	2 55	—	6 7	6 7	+	6 7	16 13	6 7	6 7	16 13	—	16 13	11 7	11 7	2 49	2 49	
31	+	13 44	...	...	+	4 14	—	...	—	2 38	...	...	+	6 7	+	0 11	...	...	—	16 15	...	3 18	3 18

Table Showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination, for 1873, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.	h.	m. s.
1	12	3 53	12	13 53	12	12 33	12	3 56	11	56 58	11	57 31	12	3 30	12	6 3	11	59 52	11	49 40	11	43 43	11	49 15
2	12	4 21	12	14 0	12	12 21	12	3 58	11	57 40	11	57 40	12	3 41	12	5 59	11	59 33	11	49 21	11	43 42	11	49 38
3	12	4 49	12	14 7	12	12 8	12	3 20	11	56 50	11	57 40	12	3 52	12	5 55	11	59 14	11	49 2	11	43 42	11	50 2
4	12	5 16	12	14 12	12	11 55	12	3 2	11	56 38	11	57 59	12	4 3	12	5 55	11	58 54	11	48 44	11	43 42	11	50 26
5	12	5 43	12	14 17	12	11 41	12	2 44	11	56 32	11	58 10	12	4 14	12	5 44	11	58 35	11	48 26	11	43 44	11	50 51
6	12	6 10	12	14 21	12	11 27	12	2 27	11	56 27	11	58 20	12	4 24	12	5 38	11	58 15	11	48 8	11	43 46	11	51 16
7	12	6 36	12	14 25	12	11 13	12	2 10	11	56 22	11	58 31	12	4 34	12	5 31	11	57 54	11	47 51	11	43 49	11	51 42
8	12	7 2	12	14 27	12	10 58	12	1 53	11	56 18	11	58 42	12	4 43	12	5 24	11	57 34	11	47 34	11	43 53	11	52 8
9	12	7 26	12	14 29	12	10 43	12	1 36	11	56 15	11	58 53	12	4 52	12	5 15	11	57 13	11	47 18	11	43 58	11	52 35
10	12	7 51	12	14 30	12	10 27	12	1 19	11	56 12	11	59 5	12	5 1	12	5 7	11	56 53	11	47 2	11	44 4	11	53 2
11	12	8 15	12	14 30	12	10 11	12	1 3	11	56 10	11	59 17	12	5 9	12	4 58	11	56 32	11	46 46	11	44 10	11	53 29
12	12	8 38	12	14 29	12	9 55	12	0 47	11	56 8	11	59 29	12	5 17	12	4 48	11	56 11	11	46 31	11	44 18	11	53 57
13	12	9 1	12	14 28	12	9 38	12	0 31	11	56 7	11	59 41	12	5 24	12	4 38	11	55 50	11	46 17	11	44 26	11	54 26
14	12	9 23	12	14 25	12	9 21	12	0 15	11	56 6	11	59 54	12	5 31	12	4 27	11	55 29	11	46 3	11	44 35	11	54 54
15	12	9 44	12	14 22	12	9 4	12	0 0	11	56 6	12	0 6	12	5 37	12	4 15	11	55 8	11	45 50	11	44 43	11	55 23
16	12	10 4	12	14 19	12	8 47	11	59 46	11	56 7	12	0 19	12	5 43	12	4 3	11	54 47	11	45 37	11	44 56	11	55 53
17	12	10 24	12	14 14	12	8 29	11	59 31	11	56 8	12	0 32	12	5 49	12	3 51	11	54 26	11	45 25	11	45 8	11	56 22
18	12	10 44	12	14 9	12	8 12	11	59 17	11	56 10	12	0 45	12	5 54	12	3 38	11	54 4	11	45 13	11	45 21	11	56 52
19	12	11 2	12	14 4	12	7 54	11	59 4	11	56 12	12	0 58	12	5 58	12	3 25	11	53 43	11	45 2	11	45 34	11	57 22
20	12	11 37	12	13 57	12	7 36	11	58 50	11	56 15	12	1 1	12	6 2	12	3 12	11	53 23	11	44 52	11	45 48	11	57 52
21	12	11 37	12	13 50	12	7 18	11	58 38	11	56 19	12	1 24	12	6 5	12	2 57	11	53 10	11	44 42	11	46 3	11	58 22
22	12	11 53	12	13 43	12	6 59	11	58 26	11	56 23	12	1 37	12	6 8	12	2 42	11	52 41	11	44 34	11	46 19	11	58 52
23	12	12 9	12	13 34	12	6 41	11	58 14	11	56 27	12	1 50	12	6 10	12	2 27	11	52 20	11	44 25	11	46 36	11	59 22
24	12	12 23	12	13 25	12	6 23	11	58 2	11	56 32	12	2 3	12	6 12	12	2 11	11	51 59	11	44 18	11	46 53	11	59 52
25	12	12 37	12	13 16	12	6 4	11	57 52	11	56 38	12	2 16	12	6 13	12	1 55	11	51 39	11	44 11	11	47 30	12	0 52
26	12	12 51	12	13 6	12	5 46	11	57 41	11	56 44	12	2 29	12	6 13	12	1 39	11	50 58	11	43 59	11	47 50	12	1 22
27	12	13 3	12	12 56	12	5 27	11	57 32	11	56 51	12	2 41	12	6 13	12	1 28	11	50 19	11	43 50	11	48 10	12	1 51
28	12	13 15	12	12 44	12	5 9	11	57 22	11	56 58	12	2 54	12	6 12	12	1 5	11	50 38	11	43 54	11	48 31	12	1 20
29	12	13 25	12	12 4	12	4 51	11	57 14	11	57 5	12	3 6	12	6 11	12	0 47	11	50 59	11	43 50	11	48 53	12	2 49
30	12	13 35	12	12 43	12	4 31	11	57 5	11	57 13	12	3 18	12	6 9	12	0 29	11	49 59	11	43 47	11	48 53	12	2 49
31	12	13 44	12	12 44	12	4 14	11	57 22	11	57 22	12	3 18	12	6 7	12	0 11	11	49 59	11	43 45	11	48 53	12	3 18

PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY will be a morning star throughout the month of January, from the middle of April to the end of May, from the latter part of August to the middle of September, and throughout December. He will be an evening star during the month of March, from the middle of June to the early part of August, and from the middle of October to the latter part of November. When in superior conjunction, that is, when the Sun is between the Earth and Mercury, he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5" in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction, he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS will be an evening star from January to the end of April, and a morning star from the early part of May to the end of December. When near her inferior conjunction with the Sun, about the beginning of May, she will appear as a slender and brilliant crescent about 60" in diameter. Towards the end of February and in the middle of July she will acquire the figure of a half Moon about 25" in diameter. From March to the early part of April, and during the months of June and July she will be visible to the naked eye during the day in full sunshine, provided her position is known. She will attain her greatest brilliancy towards the end of March and in the middle of June, and will be seen gibbous during the month of January, and from August to the end of the year.

MARS will be in opposition to the Sun, *i. e.*, passing the Meridian at midnight, on April 27th, with an apparent diameter of 20". He will be in quadrature with the Sun on August 12th, stationary on June 7th, and an evening star during the month of December. He will be well situated for observation both before and after midnight from March to June.

JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun on February 15th with an apparent diameter of 45", and well situated for observation from January to April. He will be stationary on April 17th, and in quadrature with the Sun on May 13th. He will be an evening star from July to the middle of August, and a morning star from the middle of September to the end of October. His least apparent diameter will be 31", when in conjunction with the Sun on September 4th, but the planet cannot be well seen for a few weeks before and after such time. His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four Satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the Satellites visible and their eclipses observable. From February 15th to the end of August the eclipses will occur on the eastern side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the west of the primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a Satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the reappearance always to the east of the spot at which the Satellite vanished. (For Table of Eclipses see page .)

SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun on January 13th, a morning star from the latter part of January to the middle of March, and an evening star during the month of December. He will be stationary on May 12th and on September 30th, and in quadrature with the Sun on April 22nd and October 19th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on July 22nd with an apparent diameter of 18", and favorably seen both before and after midnight from May to September. The beautiful system of rings, which renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be best seen about this time, 42" in length and 15" in breadth. The northern surface is now exposed to view. Saturn is attended by eight Satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require the best instruments yet constructed to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on January 23rd in Right Ascension $8^h. 25^m.$ and North Declination $19^\circ 54'$; when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on October 20th when his Right Ascension will be $1^h. 43^m.$, and North Declination $8^\circ 4'$. His diameter is never more than $2\frac{1}{2}''$. He is only of about the eight magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter, are now one hundred and twenty-five in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 29 years. The only one even visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which under certain conditions, can, for a brief time when near opposition, acquire a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude. A complete historical table of the Minor Planets will be found on pages 22 and 23.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JAFFREY'S Hand Book of Gardening.)

MADRAS.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JANUARY.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required; if possible, water in the morning, otherwise late in the evening; never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labour needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds, and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to *earthing*. See No 3, page 38. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst the shrubs, &c., where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the hedges of the beds or walks; this should be done neatly so that the use of the knife may not be discovered, nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the edge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses, as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well-watered and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-bud will be improved by frequent watering with liquid manure, it will increase the size of the flowers. Shade tender plants from the midday sun, keep a supply of water exposed to the sun during the day, for watering potted plants in the evening. Attend to clipping hedges, keeping the walks and grass in proper trim.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally clear, rain seldom falls, dews are plentiful, vegetables are abundant towards the end of the month. Fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticultural exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, preserve such articles as may be required by making them with stakes; in forwarding articles for competition pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden, little is required beyond the directions of last month; a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and gourds may still be sown. Keep the garden clear from decayed leaves; vegetables during this month, especially the cabbage tribe, give out a most disagreeable odour if left decaying. See that arrangements are made to keep up a supply of such country vegetables as may be required. Watering will invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out, (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for the next season.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than attending to watering and cleanliness; let plants in pots intended for exhibition, be protected from the midday sun if possible. During the course of the month, remove and put in pots a good supply of verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome, a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers in most seasons are plentiful; fruits, such as sapodillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will not afford any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to insist that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climes, indeed it is more chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately planted mango trees, untie the ligatures round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month; pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c.; such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in; if the soil is dried *they must be kept dry*; gloxinias, achimenes and bulbs, require the same treatment; plants growing in pots should be placed if possible to receive the morning sun and shaded during midday.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot, and very unpleasant, from the prevailing southerly winds, slight dew frequently. No rain falls during the whole course of the month; European vegetables are very scarce, dear, and bad in general; country vegetables plentiful, such as brinjals, radishes, greens, &c. Fruit none, with the exception of indifferent plantains.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

APRIL.—This month might be passed over in silence, as little or nothing can be done unless digging up any portions of the garden not attended to last month; this should not be neglected any longer. Cucumbers, gourds and melons may be sown during the month; they require protection from the sun until established. Attend to the fruiting pines; if the crowns appear to grow too large let the hearts be taken out neatly; remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit; after the fruit has swelled a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this; little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds; towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay; directions for compost, see No. 3; look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be excited at present, or they will be weakened.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last, wind changeable from S. to E. and W., dew is seldom seen. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables are plentiful. Fruits, such as grapes, pine-apples, and some of the organe tribe are to be had. Plantains are plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAY.—During the month the land wind commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables, dig over any vacant spaces of ground, no matter how roughly; prepare manure; repair and build water channels when required; make and repair roads and walls.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order, and make others where required. If composts for seeds and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower-pots and order supplies for new ones; use every endeavour to put down the unsightly pots in general use—it can be done.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is unpleasantly hot from the prevailing land winds; in most seasons a few slight showers of rain fall; seldom other than country vegetables are to be had, with the exception of cabbage sprouts, which are hard and tough; mangoes and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap; flowers are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JUNE.—Although rain frequently occurs during the month, it is scarcely desirable to recommend the sowing of European vegetables. It is more requisite to push forward any new work that may be required; dig over and trench all vacant and new ground that may be taken in for cultivation. Be careful that a good supply of manure is on hand.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling of flower-beds on the lawns where water accumulates during monsoon. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last; showers are more frequent: European vegetables are rarely to be had. Fruit is plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JULY.—Everything should be prepared during the present month for sowing seeds in August. If the weather is at all favorable, sow a small quantity of celery and parsley for early plants. Peas may be sown towards the latter part of the month, though with but slight chance of success in the generality of seasons; during the last week the levelling of the soil thrown up in ridges may be proceeded with. The manure heap should be in a fit condition for use.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the ensuing seed time; let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass edgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth; this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds; if they show such signs, prune and manure, though waiting till the following month, would be more judicious. Take care not to be carried into too active operations by a good shower of rain. Look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias and achimenes; they may have commenced to grow, retard them as much as possible, but bring them to the light; as dahlias are very impatient, their roots should be divided towards the end of the month into as many divisions as possible with a sharp knife, having shoot upon each division.

Remarks.—The rains of the S. W. Monsoon commence during this month in slight showers; the sky is very cloudy; rain is frequent in most seasons. Fruit and vegetables are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

AUGUST.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition as described as described in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of red ants; be sparing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of peas and French beans may be put in, likewise carrots, beet, parsley and radishes; choose a dry day, sow celery in boxes or pots in rich soil mixed with well-decayed manure, and a small quantity of powdered lime. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from inattention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure, celery should never receive a check; of country vegetables, sow brinjals, gourds, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chillies, snake gourds, &c; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples: prepare stock of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over; make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate, be careful how small seeds are sown and watered, read directions in No. 1; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set a-growing in good soil. If no plan has definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to spare; propagate verbenas by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 2½ feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written, do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made anent the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers, in January and

February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach; they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats tied over moveable bamboo framework. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Lime will in no wise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (*the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.*) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, lay or bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; where layering is required, attend to the instructions given in No 2, page 16; put in pipings of carnations, picotees in boxes, filled with fine sand, mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained; prune where required; prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c.; attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps; casurina hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

OCTOBER.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be ready to receive celery plants; shade if the weather is clear; look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet-root; let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other; the thinnings may be planted if required. Continue to sow a few varieties of vegetable seeds. Peas may be sown every week; let the drills in which they are sown be raised above the surface level; continue to sow a succession of French beans. Keep up a supply of salads, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables do not trust till wanted, as the soil may not be workable from rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean; eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible; when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked too. If activity is not displayed during the early part of this month in forwarding operations, there is but little chance of success for the season. Take particular care the crops are not planted on the same piece of ground they were last year; alternate them yearly if possible. Graft mangoes and plant pine-apples.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems, round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark; tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits still continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflower sown during the first week of the month; if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches; look after all details, such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbenas, hollyhocks, phloxes and ipomeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well-decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general boisterous, with heavy rains; the N. E. Monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flowers continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

• DECEMBER.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing crops hoed, and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Branch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of tomatoes. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes; make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant out the remaining stock of annuals; sow a few hollyhocks, amaranthus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow convolvuluses of all kinds. Petunias for flowering during the hot months. Attend to dahlias and encourage them by frequent watering of liquid manure. Keep the flower beds and walks clean and neat; water and roll the walks towards the latter part of the month, it will give them a neat appearance, at the same time they will be more comfortable to walk upon.

Remarks.—The weather during the first two weeks is similar to last month, generally clearing up towards the latter end. Fogs are frequent; flowers continue scarce with the exception of roses; vegetables are scarce; country greens, &c., are to be had in abundance; fruits, such as oranges, guavas, and plantains are plentiful.

BANGALORE.

JANUARY.—In this month most of the culinary vegetables are in great perfection. Grapes, apples, pine-apples, country raspberry, and also a few strawberries and peaches are in season. Such apple trees as have finished bearing may now be pruned, although it would be better to delay it until the ensuing month. Sow seeds of such vegetables as peas, radish, spinach, &c., that do not require more than three months to come to perfection. This is a good month for altering or making a garden, laying walks, &c. Open the roots of vine trees, if the wood is well repined.

This is the best month for planting cuttings of sugar-cane.

Remarks.—The nights and mornings are chill—a clear sky during the day. It seldom rains during this month; but fog falls daily in the mornings. The wind blows steadily from the N. E. with occasional variations.

FEBRUARY.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peaches and apples, and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the trees, slightly stirring the soil.

Sow peaches, the stone should be broken, else the seeds will take some months to germinate.

Remarks.—The weather during the whole of this month is very fine. It seldom, if ever, rains. Heavy dew falls in the mornings. The wind blows N. E., sometimes changing to the S. E. The first half of the month is rather chilly, about the end it commences to be warm.

MARCH.—During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about the roots of vines. Plant tuberous roots. Beet root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot and unpleasant. Rain is little known. There is less dew. The wind continues to blow from the N. E. There is plenty of dust. It thunders and lightens occasionally.

APRIL.—Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called the mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. Plant potatoes. Dahlia seeds should be sown in this month in situations protected from the burning winds.

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry, and the sun pours down its fiery rays with unabating vigour during the day. The dust is almost suffocating. There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

MAY.—Repeat the sowing of last month, or may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of of knol-khol, cabbage and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seeds.

Remarks.—The weather still continues hot. If the mango showers have set in, the heat is not so great as that of April. High winds from the S. W., with rain and clouds, may be expected. Rather dusty.

JUNE.—The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangoes are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow the earth-nut. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rosebeetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

Remarks.—Rain is more frequent. The days begin to get cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. Wind from S. W. blows strongly. Plenty of dust.

JULY.—Pine-apples and apples are in season. Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month, as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground.

The natives generally sow the raggy and cholam, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seed (dahlias) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of dropping and removing the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

Remarks.—There is generally much rain this month. The days are cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. The wind blows from S. W. Thunder and lightning frequent.

AUGUST.—Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inarched, and propagated by gooties. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of gram in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month.

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of this month. The wind blows from S. W., and the weather is somewhat warm.

SEPTEMBER.—Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sow

early in full pod. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for four days and then strongly manured. The principal crop of hay is cut in this month.

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the root at the same time with sheep or other manure.

Remarks.—This is rather a hot month. The wind blows from S. W., and rain may be expected from the middle of the month, particularly in the evenings.

OCTOBER—Vegetables are in great perfection. Sour sop and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in this month; the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fall in the month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them, and keep in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be packed up in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tube roses should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons which generally commence towards the end of last month, are very heavy during October. The wind veers round to the N. E. The days are pleasant and the nights cool.

NOVEMBER—Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casurina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

Remarks.—High winds from the N. E., and heavy rain may be expected during the early part of the month. Towards the end, the temperature of the atmosphere is considerably lessened, and the nights begin to be chilly. This is a very pleasant month. Mornings foggy.

DECEMBER—Apples are in plenty, and peaches may be had towards the end of the month. Rose-apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of two-thirds vegetable and half well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month, with heavy fog in the mornings. Days cool and nights chilly. Wind from the N. E. Heat is scarcely felt at midday.

This is a very pleasant and healthy month.

GENERAL REMARKS—The meteorological observation of three years—1834-5-6—was one very hot and one very rainy season—this may therefore be regarded as very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is in lat. 12° 58' N., and long. 77° 39' E. The base of Commissioner's flag staff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras; and the mean annual temperature is 75° Fahr. while that of Madras is 85°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly; and the sound rock a finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35-41 inches.

THE LAL BAGH.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT GARDEN, commonly known as the LAL BAGH, (from the Hindustani, signifying *red* or *ruby* and *garden*) is under the direction of a Superintendent who is responsible to the Commissioner. The present Superintendent is Mr. W. New. The garden is situated about two miles south-east of the centre of the Cantonment, and covers an area of about 50 acres of ground, which slopes gently from the southern boundary, where there is a tank communicating with water channels which are led through most of the garden. The greater portion of the ground is very tastefully laid out in ornamental lawns and terraced flower gardens with green houses, aviary, and cages for Lions, Tigers and Cheetahs, enclosure for Deer, &c. The garden is open from 6 A.M. till dusk on week days, free of charge. Carriages and horses are expected to enter by the left hand entrance gate, and return by the one on the right, keeping to the main drive which encircles the garden. Furious driving is strictly prohibited. Visitors are not permitted to pluck flowers or fruits; and are expected not to bring dogs to the garden, as they do much injury to the plants and seed beds. Plants and seeds may be purchased at the garden.

NEILGHERRIES.

OOTACAMUND.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow in verandah for early crop, cauliflower, radish, mustard and cress.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES.**—None.

MARCH.—FLOWERS—Mignonette and Nasturtiums, for early flowering. **VEGETABLES**—Peas, French beans, radish, mustard, cress and cauliflower.

APRIL.—FLOWERS—Annuals of all sorts should be sown during this month, also seeds of new perennial plants, shrubs, trees, &c. **VEGETABLES**—Beetroot, carrots, turnip, peas, French beans, broad beans, cauliflower, cabbages and all description of vegetables for main summer crop.

MAY.—FLOWERS—Continue sowing of annuals and other seeds mentioned in last month. **VEGETABLES**—Sow peas, French beans, cauliflower and lettuce for succession; complete sowing all crops of vegetables required for summer use.

JUNE.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Radish, mustard, cress, lettuce, peas and beans for succession.

JULY.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—The same as June.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS—Annual seeds for winter flowering should now be sown; this is the best season to sow stocks, asters, balsams, petunias, verbenas, salpaglossis, nasturtiums, &c. **VEGETABLES**—The same as April for winter crop.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS—Complete sowing of the above in this month. **VEGETABLES**—Complete sowing for winter crop.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow as in June.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—Sow as in June.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS—None. **VEGETABLES**—None.

COONOR AND KOTAGHERRY.—Remarks on the variation of the above.

The main sowings of Vegetables and Flower seeds should be in August, September and October, instead of April and May. Rotation sowings, the same as at Ootacamund.

Flowers and Vegetables that are in season in the several months of the year.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias, cinerarias, balsams, asters, mimulas. **VEGETABLES**—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, rhubarb, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol khol, potatoes and onions.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias and polygallas. **VEGETABLES**—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol-khol and onions.

MARCH.—FLOWERS—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, violets and polygallas. **VEGETABLES**—Vegetables are scarce during this month. Only onions, knol-khol, turnip and cabbages may be said to be in season; all others being raised or preserved by artificial watering.

APRIL.—FLOWERS—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias and violets. **VEGETABLES**—Vegetables are still scarce. The above with mustard, radish, cress and salads are still in season.

MAY.—FLOWERS—Daisies, crocuses, lilies, heliotrope, petunias, calceolarias, roses, primroses and polyanthus. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

JUNE.—FLOWERS—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnams and primroses. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

JULY.—FLOWERS—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnams and brugmensias. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, brugmensias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as July.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmensias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as July.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as October.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS—Camellias, cinerarias, phlox, verbenas, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, salpaglossis, roses and heath. **VEGETABLES**—Same as October.

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840; to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born August 14, 1862 (*died*), Frederica Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; and Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; a Princess born April 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871 (*died*) April 7, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue, Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born November 1, 1864; Irene Marie Louise Anna, born July 11, 1866; Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born November 25, 1868; a Prince, born October 7, 1870; a Princess, born June 7, 1872.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue, Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, born April 14, 1867; Albert John Charles Frederic Alfred George, born February 26, 1869; Victoria Louise Sophia Augusta Amelia Helena, born May 23, 1870.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, M. P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K. G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. George Frederick William Charles, K. G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married May 7, 1818, the *late* Duke of Cambridge. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louis, daughter of the *late* Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the *late* Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, has issue a son and daughter.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME	BIRTH	ACCESSION.
Great Britain	Victoria	24 May 1819	1837
Austria ..	Francis Joseph ..	18 Aug 1830	1848
Baden	Frederick ..	9 Sept 1826	1856
Bavaria	Louis II ..	25 Aug 1845	1864
Belgium	Leopold II ..	9 April 1835	1865
Denmark ..	Christian IX ..	8 April 1818	1863
France ..	M. Thiers, <i>President</i>	11 Feb 1797	1871
Germany	William ..	22 March 1797	1861
Greece ..	George ..	24 Dec 1845	1863
Hesse Darmstadt ..	Louis III ..	9 June 1806	1848
Italy ..	Victor Emmanuel ..	14 March 1820	1862
Mecklenburg Schwerin ..	Frederick Francis ..	28 Feb 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz ..	Frederick Charles ..	17 Oct 1819	1860
Netherlands ..	William III ..	19 Feb. 1817	1849
Oldenburg ..	Nicolas ..	8 July 1826	1853
Portugal ..	Louis I ..	31 Oct 1838	1861
Rome ..	Pope Pius IX ..	13 May 1792	1846
Russia ..	Alexander II ..	29 April 1818	1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha ..	Ernest II ..	21 June 1818	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ..	George ..	2 April 1826	1866
Saxe-Weimar ..	Charles Alexander ..	24 June 1818	1853
Saxony ..	John ..	12 Dec 1801	1854
Spain ..	Amadeus of Savoy ..	30 May 1845	1871
Sweden and Norway ..	Oscar II ..	21 Jan 1829	1872
Turkey ..	Abdul Aziz ..	9 Feb 1830	1861
Wurtemberg ..	Charles Frederick ..	6 March 1823	1864

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &C, ABROAD	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND.
America	Sir Edward Thornton, K C B ..	General R C Schenck.
Argent, Confederation ..	Hon Wm Stuart ..	M Balcarce
Austria ..	Sir Andrew Buchanan, O C B ..	M Apponyi
Bavaria ..	H B D Morier, C B ..	Count Ferd de Hompesch
Belgium ..	J. S. Lumley, Esq ..	Baron de Beaulieu
Brazil ..	G B Mathew, Esq, C B ..	Chev de Almeida Arêas.
Central America ..	Ed Corbet, Esq ..	Signor Carlos Gutierrez
Chili ..	W. T. Thomson, Esq ..	Don Alberto B Gana.
China ..	T F Wade, Esq, C B ..	
Columbia ..	E Bunch, Esq ..	M J M Torres Calcedo.
Denmark ..	Sir Charles L Wyke, K C B ..	Lieutenant-General Bulow.
Ecuador ..	Fred. Hamilton, Esq ..	M Flores
France ..	Lord Lyons, G C B ..	Compte d'Harcourt
Germany ..	Lord Odo W L Russell ..	Count Bernstorff
Greece ..	Hon Ed M Erskine ..	M Brailas Arment.
Hanse Towns ..	John Ward, Esq ..	
Italy ..	Sir A B Paget, K C B ..	Ch. Cadorna
Japan ..	Sir Harry Parkes, K C B ..	
Morocco ..	John H D Hay, Esq, C B ..	
Netherlands ..	Adm Hon E A J Harris, C B, R N ..	Count G. M E G. de Byland.
New Granada ..	Philip Griffith, Esq ..	Don Juan De F Martin.
Persia ..	Sir Charles Alison, K C B ..	Hadji Mohsin Khan
Peru ..	Hon W. S Jerningham ..	M Francisco de Rivero.
Portugal ..	Hon Sir C. A Murray, K C B ..	Duo de Saldanha.
Russia ..	Right Hon. Lord A Loftus, G C B ..	Baron de Brunnow.
Spain ..	Right Hon. Austen H. Layard ..	M Rancesay Villanueva.
Sweden ..	Hon. G S S. Jerningham ..	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland ..	Alfred G. Bonar, Esq ..	A Streckeisen (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey ..	Right Hon. Sir H. G. Elliott, G.C.B. ..	Musurus Pacha.
Venezuela ..	George Fagan, Esq ..	
Wurtemberg ..	Hon. G E. Petre ..	

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury.....	Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor.....	Lord Hatherley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Right Hon'ble Robert Lowe.
Lord President of the Council.....	Marquis of Ripon.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Lord Halifax.
Secretaries of State.	Home Department..... Right Hon'ble Henry Austin Bruce.
	Foreign Affairs..... Earl Granville, K. G.
	Colonies..... Earl of Kimberley.
	War..... Right Hon'ble Edward Cardwell.
	India..... Duke of Argyll, K. G.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon'ble Chichester Fortescue.
President of the Local Government Board.....	Right Hon'ble James Stansfeld.
Postmaster-General.....	Right Hon'ble William Monsell.
First Commissioner of Works.....	Right Hon'ble A. S. Ayrton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.....	Marquis of Hartington.
Vice-President, Council of Education.....	Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Right Hon'ble Hugh C. E. Childers.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable.....	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal.....	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal.....	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl Dalhousie, K. T.
Knight Marischal	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household.....	Duke of Argyll, K. T.
Standard Bearer	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	Earl of Stair, K. T.
Lord Justice General	Right Hon'ble John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon'ble Sir J. Moncreiff, Bt.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon'ble George Young.
Solicitor-General	A. R. Clark, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register	Right Hon'ble Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bt.
Deputy Clerk Register	W. P. Dundas.
Commander of the Forces	Major-General R. Rumley.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Hon'ble E. Colborne.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Earl Spencer, K. G.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington.
Under-Secretary	T. H. Burke, Esq.
Commander of the Forces	General Lord Sandhurst.
State Steward	Colonel H. L. White.
Private Secretary	H. Y. Thompson, Esq.
Chamberlain	Hon'ble H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon'ble Lord O'Hagan.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.....	J. Upington, Esq.
Lord Justice of Appeal	Right Hon'ble J. Christian.
Master of the Rolls	Right Hon'ble F. Sullivan.
Attorney-General	Right Hon'ble R. Dowse.
Solicitor-General	C. Palles, Esq.
Military Secretary	Colonel E. Fellowes.
Ulster-King-of-Arms	Sir Bernard Burke, LL. D.

ARMY AGENTS.

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Sir Edward Borough, Bt., & Co., 4, Nassau Street, Dublin.	Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, Regent Street, St. James's.
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Edward Thomson Draper, Esq., (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	

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 Comptroller—Sir Wm Dunbar, Bart.
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 Assistant Clerk—E. S. Haunson
 Registrar—H. Reeve, C.B.
 Private Secy to Ld. President—Sir B. M. Seton, Bt.
 Medical Officer—J. Simon, F.R.S.
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VICTORIA STREET

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 Assistant—Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, C.B.
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 Chief Clerk—A. Earnshaw, Esq.

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 Hydrographer—Rear-Admiral Richards, C.B.
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 Private Secretary—R H Hobart, Esq.
 Clerk J McKenna, Esq

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 Secretary—C Russell, Esq
 Assistant Secretary—R J Callender, Esq
 Private Secretary—Hugh Smith, Esq
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 1, WHITEHALL PLACE

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 Hon J K Howard
 Principal Clerks—J F Redgrave, J R Sowray
 Solicitor—H Watson

DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

BUCKINGHAM-GATE.
 Lord Warden—Lord Portman
 Keeper of Privy Seal—Earl of Leicester
 Receiver-General—M^r G Sir T M Biddulph, K C B.
 Attorney-General—Sir W Alexander.
 Secretary—J W Bateman

DUCY OF LANCASTER,

LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND
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 Receiver-General—H W West, Esq
 Attorney-General—General C R Fox.
 Secretary—J H Gooch Esq

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 Assistant Secretary—F Hill, Esq
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 Deputy—F Goulburn, Esq
 Secretary—G Dickens, Esq
 Assistant Secretary—J B Hale

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 Deputy—C J Hernies, Esq C B
 Secretaries—A Young, and W. Lomas

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Chairman—Sir Wm Dunbar, Bart
 Secretary—C L Ryan, Esq

CROWN LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General—Sir J D Coleridge
 Solicitor-General—Sir George Jessel

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 Dainton, D C L

Secretary—T Walond, Esq, C B.

Registrar—Horace Mann, Esq

COPYHOLD, &c., COMMISSION,

3, ST JAMES'S-SQUARE
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8, YORK-STREET, ST JAMES'S
 Unpaid Commissioner—Right Hon W E Forster
 Chief Commissioner—P Erie, Esq.

Secretary—H M Vane, Esq

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 Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Archbishops,
 Bishops, &c

Church Estates Commissioners—Earl of Chichester,
 Right Hon J M Mowbray, Sir T D Acland

EMIGRATION COMMISSION

8, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER
 Commissioners—T W C Murdoch, S Walcott
 Secretary—R P Cooper, Esq

ROYAL MINT, TOWER-HILL

Dy Master and Comptroller—C W Fremantle
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SPRING-GARDENS
 Chairman—Lieut-Colonel Hogg, M. P.
 Clerk—J Pollard

Engineer—J W Bazalgette

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 Registrar—B. S Follett, Esq.

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Master—H R H. Duke of Edinburgh
 Deputy—Captain Sir F. Arrow, R N.
 Secretary—Robin Allen.

HERALDS' COLLEGE, DOCTOR'S-COMMONS.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
 Deputy—Lord E G F Howard.
 Garter—Sir Albert W Woods
 Secretary—W H Lascelles, Esq

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

SOMERSET HOUSE.
 Registrar-General—G Graham, Esq.
 Secretary—J T Hammick

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.
 Deputy Keeper—Sir Thos D Hardy
 Secretary—John Edwards, Esq

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35, GREAT GEORGE-STREET
 Judge—Sir R J Phillimore, D C L
 Deputy Judge Advocate General—J C O'Dowd.

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 Chief Secretary—C S Bagot, Esq
 Secretary of Presentations—Hon E P Thesiger
 Secretary of Commissions of Peace—Hon H G
 Campbell
 Registrar in Lunacy—C N Wilde, Esq
 Chief Secretary—John Romilly, Esq
 Under-Secretary—A Cox, Esq
 Accountant-General—G W Russell
 Lords Justices of Appeal—Sir W M James, Sir
 G M Lush

Secretaries—Hon E Romilly and H Brooke
 Vice-Chancellors—Sir Richard Malins, Sir J Bacon
 and Sir J Wickens

Secretaries—E Borton, F H Bacon, & H Davey

QUEEN'S BENCH

Lord Chief Justice—Sir A J E Cockburn, Bart
 Judges—Sirs Robert Lush, C Blackburn, J Mellor,
 James Hannen and J R Quinn
 Asso to Lord Chief Justice—Hon H G Campbell

COMMON PLEAS

Lord Chief Justice—Sir W Bovill
 Judges—Sirs J S Willes, J B Byles, H S Keat
 ing, W B Brett, W R Grove
 Associate to Lord Chief Justice—T W Erle

EXCHEQUER

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly
 Barons—Sirs S Martin, G W Bhamwell, W F
 Channell, Gillery Pigott, Anthony Cleasby
 Associate to Lord Chief Baron—H Pollock

ADMIRALTY COURT, GODLIMAN-STREET

Judge—Right Hon Sir R J Phillimore D C L
 Admiralty Advocate—J P Deane, D C L

Registrar—H C Rothery, Esq

COURT OF ARCHES, 3, GODLIMAN-STREET

Principal—Right Hon Sir R J Phillimore, D C L

Registrar—J Shephard, Esq

CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge—Thomas H Tristram, D C L

Registrars—J Shephard, J H Lee

COURT OF PROBATE AND COURT OF

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Judge Ordinary—Lord Penzance
 Registrars—C J Middleton, E F Jenner, H L
 Strong, D H Owen

Secretary—E A Wilde, Esq

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

BELL-YARD, DOCTOR'S COMMONS.

Vicar-General—J P Deane, D C L

Registrar—F H Dyke

FACULTY OFFICE,

10, GREAT KNIGHTBRIDGE-STREET.

Master—Right Hon S Lushington, D C L

Registrar—Viscount Canterbury

BANKEUPCY COURT,

LINCOLN'S-INN AND BARNINGHALL-STREET

Chief Judge—Sir James Bacon

Chief Registrar—Wm. Hazlitt

Registrars—H P Roche, J R Brougham, C H

Keene, W. P Murray, P. H. Pepps, Hon W C.

Spring Rice.

CHIEF COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
EAST INDIES		
India.	Viceroy and Governor General	Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Madras.	Governor	Right Hon. Lord Hobart.
Bombay.	Governor.	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
New South Wales.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Victoria.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	John H. T. Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.
South Australia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Western Australia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq.
Queensland.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Marquis of Normanby.
Tasmania.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Charles Du Cane, Esq.
New Zealand.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rawson Wm Rawson, Esq., C.B.
Grenada.	Lieutenant-Governor	Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.
St. Vincent.	Lieutenant-Governor.	Wm Hepburn Rennie, Esq.
Tobago.	Lieutenant-Governor	Herbert T. Ursher, Esq., C.M.G.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine, K.C.M.G.
St. Christopher.	Lieutenant-Governor	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
Trinidad.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	James Robert Longden, Esq., C.M.G.
Jamaica.	Capt. Genl & Governor-in-Chief	Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.
Bahamas.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	
British Honduras.	Lieutenant-Governor	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
British Guiana.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	John Scott, Esq.
DOMINION OF CANADA		
Canada.	Governor-General.	Rt Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P.
Newfoundland.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Brevet-Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.
British Columbia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	
Bermuda.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Major-Genl. John Hen. Lefroy, C.B.
MALTA		
Malta.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lt. Gt. Sir C. T. VanStranbenzee, K.C.B.
GIBRALTAR		
Gibraltar.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Genl. Sir W. F. Williams, Bt., G.C.B.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE		
Cape of Good Hope.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir Hen. Barkly, K.C.B.
Natal.	Lieutenant-Governor	Anthony Musgrave, Esq., C.M.G.
St. Helena.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rear Admiral C. G. Edward Patey
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS		
West Africa.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.
MAURITIUS		
Mauritius.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.
CEYLON		
Ceylon.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	W. H. Gregory, Esq.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlement.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Mjr.-Gen. Sir H. St. Geo. Ord, Kt., C.B.
Prince of Wales Island.	Lieutenant-Governor	Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson.
Malacca.	Lieutenant-Governor	Commander E. W. Shaw
CHINA AND HONG KONG.		
China and Hong-Kong.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief..	Sir Art. Edward Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G.
LABUAN.		
Labuan.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Brevet-Col. George A. K. D'Arcy.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.

Barber, J. & Co., 136, Leadenhall-street.
 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.
 Navin and Co., James 5, Baige Yard, Bucklesbury, London, E. C.

Ridgway, A. F. & Sons, 40, Leicester-street.
 Richardson and Co., Pall Mall.
 Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill and Pall Mall.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869 as His Highness Nabob Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor. And during his minority a Regency has been appointed to conduct the office of this State.

His Highness Nabob Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Shumsool Oomrah Bahadoor, Ameeri Kubeer, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Azeem Jah Oomduth ool Oomrah Sirajool Oomrah Madarool Moolk Oomduth ool Moolk Azeem ood Dowlah Assud ood Dowlah "el Anglez" Mohummud Ally Khan Bahadoor Zoolfukhar Jung "Sepah Salar"—Prince of Arcot.

Prince Zaheerood Dowlah Mohummud Badee Oollah Khan Bahadoor Fithruth Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Intizam ool Moolk Moontazimood Dowlah Ahmed Oollah Khan Bahadoor Nabee yar Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Oomdutt ood Dowlah Mohummud Nooroollah Khan Bahadoor Juruth Jung—son of His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Mouzzuz ood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung—son of His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamrajandra Wudyer Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, born 22nd February 1863, was adopted by the late Maharajah His Highness Kristna Rajah Wudger Bahadur, K. C. S. I., on the 18th June 1865, and was installed on the throne on the 22nd Sept. 1868.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Boolasekhara Kireeta pati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama rajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, K. G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March 1832, ascended the Musnud 19th October 1860.

Brothers of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah Rajah, born 30th June 1827; His Highness Reve Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October 1835; His Highness Rama Vurmah, F. M. V., 1st Prince of Travancore, born 19th May 1837.

Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Marthanda Vurmah, 2nd Prince of Travancore, born 14th December 1853; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 3rd Prince of Travancore, born 25th September 1857.

Nieces of the Maharajah.—Her Highness Letchmy Bhye, Senior Ranee of Travancore, born 23rd July 1848; Her Highness Parwathy Bhye, Junior Ranee of Travancore, born 24th September 1850.

Grand Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah, 4th Prince of Travancore, son of her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 20th August 1864; His Highness Adhitha Vurmah, 5th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 19th April 1866; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 6th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 3rd December 1867.

Nephews-in-law of the Maharajah.—His Highness Kerula Vurmah, Calia Coil, Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee; Kerula Vurmah Cochu Coil Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Junior Ranee.

ROYAL FAMILY OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Vurmah, K. C. S. I., Maharajah of Cochin, born 11th May 1835; ascended the Musnud. 20th March 1864.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarda Wurmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin, born 30th August 1846.

Cousins and Nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Ramah Wurmah, 1st Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January 1848; His Highness Veeracala Wurmah, 2nd Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February 1850; His Highness Ramah Wurmah, 3rd Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January 1852; His Highness Reeve Wurmah, 4th Prince of Cochin, 3rd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November 1853; His Highness Veeracalara Wurmah, 5th Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 9th September 1854.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th October 1858.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th December 1861.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 5th December 1863.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 13th December 1863.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th September 1865.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 18th November 1865.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 20th November 1855.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 27th February 1866.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 20th February 1868.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.—First son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, born 20th June 1868.

Mother of the Rajah.—Her Highness the Wallia senior Amah Tambooran, born 3rd May 1814.

Aunts of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 22nd July 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 7th December 1832; Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th September 1839.

Sisters of the Rajah.—First Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 3d July 1840; 2d Sister, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 2d October 1842.

Female Cousins of the Rajah.—Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 29th June 1841; Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran, 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd April 1843; 3rd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1858; 4th daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 8th April 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 16th July 1860; 2nd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 1st October 1859; 3rd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness' Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th June 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 10th June 1856; 3rd daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 3rd February 1866.

Nieces of the Rajah.—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1869; 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 27th April 1863; 4th daughter of His Highness' 1st sister Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 24th September 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th October 1861; 2nd daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th November 1857; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Chenah Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th June 1863.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon'ble His Grace THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, M. P.—*President.*

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Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

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William U. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Major-General *Sir* W. E. Baker, K. C. B.

Sir G. R. Clerk, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

Sir H. Bartle Edward Frere, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

Sir R. Montgomery, *Bart.*, G. C. S. I., K. C. B.

Sir F. J. Halliday, K. C. B.

Major-General *Sir* Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B.,

K. C. S. I., L. L. D.

Sir H. S. Maine, K. C. S. I., D. C. L.

Sir L. Malet.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C. B., D. C. L.

M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M. P.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., Assistant.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton.—
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, took his seat, 3rd May 1872.

Ordinary Members.

The Hon'ble *Sir* J. Strachey, K. C. S. I., took his seat, 7th March 1868, (on leave.)

" *Sir* R. Temple, K. C. S. I., took his seat, 25th April 1868

" B. H. Ellis, Bombay Civil Service, took his seat, 2nd May 1870

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B., took his seat, 1st June 1870.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C., took his seat, 25th May 1872.

Temporary Member.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., took his seat, 13th June 1872.

Extraordinary Member.

His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Robert Cornelis Lord Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala, and Carington G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat 25th May 1870.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor, Bengal.

The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.

The Hon'ble R. Stewart.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G. C. S. I.

His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.

" J. R. Bullen Smith.

" R. E. Egerton.

W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Council.

Personal Staff of the Governor General.

Captain E. Baring, R. A., Private Secretary.

Colonel W. Earle, 1st (Grdr.) Regiment of Foot Guards, Military Secretary.

Captain J. Biddulph, 19th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar Major Sewbuccus Awusty, Sirdar Bahadoor, 2nd N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, Surgeon.

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel M. Dillon, C. B., C. S. I., Rifle Bde. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Military Secretary.

Major H. Moore, Bombay S. C., Interpreter.

Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Hony. Major Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor.—*President.*

COUNCILLORS.

Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Offg., Advocate-General.	Hon'ble Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur
" F. L. Beaufort.	" Baboo Digumber Mitter
" V. H. Schalch.	" Moulvy Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur.
" Lord H. U. Browne.	" B. D. Colvin.
" C. E. Bernard.	
" T. M. Robinson.	
" F. F. Wyman.	

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department.

R. B. Chapman, Esq, Secretary. | J. Westland, Esq., Under-Secy., (on leave.)
D. M. Barbour, Esq, Officiating Under-Secretary.

Home Department.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Secretary, (on dep. Viceregal Council.)
H. L. Dampier, Esq, Officiating Secretary.
A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary, (on leave.)
H. W. Wellesley, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Officiating Under-Secretary.

Department of Agriculture, &c.

A. O. Hume, C.B., Esq, Secretary. | J. Geoghegan, Esq, Under-Secretary

Legislative Department.

W. Stokes, Esq., (*Barrister-at-Law*), Secretary
Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George, Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary.

Foreign Department.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary. | H. LePoer Wynne, Esq., Under-Secretary

Military Department.

Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary. | Colonel B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary.
Colonel A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon.
The Ven'ble Joseph Baly, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.
The Reverend Edgar Jacob, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
Charles Sanderson, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry and Secy. to the Lord Bishop.

Department of Public Works.

Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., Secretary
Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., Inspector General of Military Works also Deputy Secretary, Buildings and Road Branch, (on leave)
Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., Officiating Inspector General of Military Works also Offg. Deputy Secretary, Buildings and Road Branch.
Major General R. Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works also Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch, (on leave)
Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E., Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation Works also Offg. Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, (on leave.)
Colonel H. Drummond, R.E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch.
Lieutenant Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General also Deputy Secy. Accounts Branch, (on leave.)
Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., Officiating Accountant General also Officiating Deputy Secretary Accounts Branch.
A. B. Sampson, Esq., B.A., Under-Secretary.
Captain G. T. Skipwith, R.E., Assistant Secretary.

INDIA.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature.The Hon'ble *Sir* Richard Couch, *Kt.*, Chief Justice.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble G. Loch, (on leave.)	The Hon'ble William Markby.
" H. V. Bayley.	" F. A. B. Glover.
" F. B. Kemp	" Dwarkanath Mitter.
" L. S. Jackson, (on leave.)	" Charles Pontifex.
" John Budd Phear, (on leave.)	" W. Ainslie, Officiating.
" A. G. Macpherson.	F. B. Peacock, Registrar, Appellate side, (on
" Elphinstone Jackson, (on leave.)	leave.)

Accountants.

E. F. Harrison, Comptroller General and Head Commissioner, Paper Currency, (on leave.)	
H. D. Sandeman, Accountant General, Bengal, Offg. Comptroller General, (on leave.)	
H. A. Mangles, do. British Burmah, Offg. Accountant General, Bengal.	
F. Lushington, do. Madras.	
J. L. Lushington, do. Bombay	
W. Waterfield, do. North West Provinces.	
L. C. Probyn, do. Punjab, (on leave.)	
C. E. Chapman, Deputy do. Bombay, (on leave.)	
R. Taylor, do. do. Bengal.	
E. S. Byrne, in charge of the Office of Accountant General, Punjab.	
*T. W. Bliss, in charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal.	

Post Office.

A. M. Monteath, Director General
F. R. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg. Deputy Director General.
J. Tweedie, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner, Inland Customs
J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner.
L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.
A. C. Lyall, Commissioner, West Berar.
C. B. Saunders, c. B., Resident, Hyderabad.
Colonel R. J. Meade, c. s. i., Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg
J. D. Gordon, c. s. i., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, Offg. Guardian to the Maharaja.
R. L. Mangles, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.
Colonel R. C. Lawrence, c. B., Resident, Nepal.

OUDE.

Major Genl. L. Barrow, c. B., Chief Commr., and Financial Commr., Lucknow, (on leave.)
<i>Sir</i> G. E. W. Couper, <i>Bart.</i> , Judicial Commissioner, Offg. Chief Commissioner, Lucknow.
Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A., Secretary Public Works Department, Lucknow.
T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner, Fyzabad, (on leave.)
P. Carnegie, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad.
C. Currie, Commissioner, Lucknow, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.
Lieut. Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner, Seetapore, Officiating Commissioner, Lucknow.
Major E. Thompson, c. s. i., Depy. Commr., Officiating Commissioner, Seetapore.
W. C. Capper, Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, (on leave.).
E. O. Bradford, Officiating Commissioner, Roy Bareilly

BRITISH BURMAH.

Major General A. Fytche, c. s. i., Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, (on leave.)
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.
J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, Rangoon.
Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
Colonel F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner, Arakan.
Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner, Rangoon.
Colonel D. Brown, Commissioner, Maulmain.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major H. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore.
 Major A. B. Cumberlege, Commissioner, Raepore, (on leave.)
 Major C. B. L. Smith, Officiating Commissioner, Raepore.
 C. Grant, Commissioner, Jubbulpore, (on leave.)
 Colonel J. N. H. Maclean, Officiating Commissioner, Jubbulpore
 Hon'ble C. E. Bernard, Commissioner, Nagpore.
 W. M. Low, Commissioner, Nerbudda, (on leave.)
 W. B. Jones, Officiating Commissioner, Nerbudda.

B E N G A L.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal
 H. Luttman-Johnson, Officiating Private Secretary.
 Lieutenant G. L. McL. Farmer, 60th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 H. L. Dampier, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
 Colonel J. E. T. Nicholls, R. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, P. W. Dept., (on leave.)
 H. Leonard, Officiating do. do do
 Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
 J. A. Crawford, Collector, Custom House, Calcutta.
 J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
 F. R. Cockerell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, (on leave.)
 Hon'ble J. L. Beaufort, Offg. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 S. S. Hogg, Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, (on leave.)
 S. Wauchope, Officiating Commissioner of Police.
 J. W. Dalrymple, Commissioner, Bhaugulpore.
 C. T. Buckland, Commissioner, Burdwan, (on leave.)
 T. Bruce Lane, Officiating Commissioner, Burdwan.
 H. A. Cockerell, Commissioner, Chittagong.
 Colonel J. C. Haughton, C. S. I., Commissioner, Cooch Behar, (on leave.)
 G. N. Barlow, C. S. I., Officiating Commissioner, Cooch Behar
 F. B. Simson, Commissioner, Dacca, (on leave.)
 A. Abercrombie, Officiating Commissioner, Dacca.
 T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Orissa
 R. P. Jenkins, Commissioner, Patna, (on leave.)
 S. C. Bayley, Officiating Commissioner, Patna.
 The Hon'ble Lord H. U. Browne, Commr., Presidency, and Offg. Chairman of the Justices,
 and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
 E. W. Molony, Commissioner, Rajshahye, (on leave.)
 W. Le F. Robinson, Officiating Commissioner, Rajshahye.

Sudder Revenue Board.

Hon'ble V. H. Schalach, Member. | A. Money, Member.
 H. Muspratt, Secretary.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Sir William Muir, K. C. S. I., Lieut.-Governor of the North West Provinces.
 Lieutenant C. W. Muir, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain B. Wemyss, Aide-de-Camp.
 C. A. Elliott, Secretary to the Government, North West Provinces.
 P. Whalley, Under-Secretary.
 Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department, (on leave.)
 Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E., Officiating Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Offg. Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch.
 W. Johnston, Inspector General of Registration in the North West Provinces.
 C. P. Carmichael, Inspector General of Police, (on leave.)
 Lieutenant Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector General, Offg. Inspector General.
 Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond, Commissioner, Agra, (on leave.)
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Jhansie, Offg. Commissioner, Agra.
 A. Shakespear, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, Benares.
 W. A. Forbes, Commissioner, Allahabad, (on leave.)
 G. H. M. Ricketts, Officiating Commissioner, Allahabad.
 F. M. Lind, Commissioner, Meerut.
 R. Simson, Commissioner, Rohilkund.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature, (Allahabad.)

The Hon'ble Sir R. Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice.
F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.
C. A. Turner, do.

The Hon'ble R. Spankie, Puisne Judge.
W. Tyrrell, Registrar.

Sudder Revenue Board, (Allahabad)

J. F. D. Inglis, Senior Member.

H. S. Reid, Junior Member.
A. Colvin, Secretary.

P U N J A B.

The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, c. s. i., Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
Lieutenant G. DeC. Morton, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant J. Burne, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, (on leave)
L. H. Griffin, Under Secretary, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Punjab.
Lieutenant Colonel S. Black, Military Secretary, (on leave)
Captain C. S. Maclean, Officiating Military Secretary.
Colonel R. MacLagan, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
Colonel J. Crofton, R. E., Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
C. Boulnois, J.L.B., Judge of the Chief Court.
C. R. Lindsay, do. do.
J. S. Campbell, do. do.
T. W. Smyth, Registrar.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, Financial Commissioner.
Colonel H. W. H. Coxe, Commissioner, Lahore, (on leave.)
A. Brandreth, Commissioner, Delhi, Officiating Commissioner, Lahore.
Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Cracroft, Commissioner, Derajat, Officiating Commissioner, Delhi.
Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Pollock, c. s. i., Commr., Peshawur, (on special duty in Persia.)
D. C. Macnabb, Commissioner, Hissar, Officiating Commissioner, Peshawur.
Major C. A. McMahon, Officiating Commissioner, Hissar.
P. S. Melvill, Commissioner, Jullundur.
Colonel F. S. Graham, Commissioner, Mooltan.
Colonel O. J. M. Farrington, Commissioner, Rawul Pindee.
G. Ousley, Commissioner, Umballa.
Major General R. G. Taylor, c. b., c. s. i., Commissioner, Umritsur.

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General of the Army.....Major Gl. the Hon F.A. Thesiger, c. b., 95th Ft.
Deputy do. do.Colonel T. Wright, c. b., Staff Corps.
Do. do. Royal Artillery.....Colonel M. A. S. Biddulph, Royal Artillery.
Quarter Master General of the ArmyMajor Genl P. S. Lumsden, c. s. i., Staff Corps.
Deputy do. do.Lieut. Col. F. S. Roberts, v. c., Royal Arty.
Mily. Storekeeper attached to the Army...Lieut. Col. B. Walton, Staff Corps.
Judge Advocate General of the Army.....W. G. Romaine, Esq., c. b., (*Barrister-at-Law.*)
Deputy do. do.Colonel G. C. Hatch, Staff Corps.
Superintendent of Garrison Instructor.....Colonel C. O. Creagh-Osborne, c. b., 6th Foot.
Director of Gymnastics in India.....Captain R. N. Gream, 62nd Foot.
Inspector Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines...Major General F. Turner, c. b., Royal Arty.
Offg. Deputy do. do.Colonel W. C. Russell, do.
Superintendent of the Gun Foundry.....Colonel H. H. Maxwell, do.
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder.
Agent for the Manufacture of Gun-Carriages..Lieut. Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Arty.
Controller of Military Accounts.....Colonel F. D. Atkinson, Staff Corps.
Military Accountant.....Colonel G. M. Hill, do.
Compiler Mr. E. W. Hollingbery.
Offg. 1st Examiner, Pay Department.....Lieut. Col. H. P. Williams, Staff Corps.
Examiner, Commissariat & Stud Accounts...Colonel T. James, c. b., do.
Do. Medical Accounts..... Surgeon J. Pichall, M. D.
Offg. Examiner, Ordnance, Clothing & Marine
Accounts.....Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Cavy.
Pay Master, PresidencyColonel C. M. F. Mundy, Staff Corps.
Commissary General.....Lieut. Colonel J. I. Willes, do.
Deputy do.Colonel R. D. Macpherson, do.
Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing...Colonel M. J. Turnbull, do.
Do. of Army Schools.....Captain F. W. Dunn.
Do. of Studs.....Lieut. Colonel J. K. Couper, Staff Corps.

Sanitary Commissioner.....	Surgeon Major J. M. Cunningham, M. D.
Surveyor General of India and Supt. of the	
Topographical Survey	Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, c s.i., Royal Arty.
Supt. of Great Trigonometrical Survey. . .	Colonel J. T. Walker, Royal Engineers.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey	Colonel J. E. Gastrell, Staff Corps.
Secretariat of the Government of India.....	Colonel C. H. Dickens, c s.i., Royal Arty.
Inspector General of Military Works	Colonel W. A. Crommehn, c b., Royal Engrs.
Do of Irrigation Branch	Major Genl. R. Strachey, c s.i., do.
Accountant General, Public Works Dept. . .	Lieut Col J. J. McL. Innes, v c., do.
Consulting Engineer, Railway Department...	Lieut. Col F. S. Taylor, do

COUNCIL OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Hon'ble *Sir* Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K. C.B., Governor and President in Council, took his seat 7th May 1872

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon'ble *Sir* Augustus Almeric Spencer, K. C.B., Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat 30th August 1869
The Hon'ble Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, Third Member of Council, took his seat 7th April 1869.

The Hon'ble Alexander Rogers, Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 26th June 1872.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs, Provisional Member of Council, 16th October 1872.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

W. Lee-Warner, M.A., Private Secretary.

Major B. M. Deane, H. M.'s 2-19th Foot, Military Secretary

Captain M. Fawkes, H. M.'s 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Assistant Surgeon C. S. Close, Surgeon.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain R. S. Liddell, 10th Hussars, Military Secretary.

Captain A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Persian Interpreter.

Lieutenant C. F. H. Spencer, 48th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.

Secretaries to Government.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments and in charge of the Separate Department. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Presidency Division.

C. Gonne, Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments.

W. Wedderburn, Under-Secretary, Political, Judicial, and Educational Depts., and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

James Macnabb Campbell, attached to the Political and Judicial Departments.

Lieut. Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Staff Corps, Secretary, Military, Marine, Ecclesiastical, and Indo-European Telegraph Departments.

The Hon'ble Col M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary, Public Works and Railway Depts.

Captain W. A. Baker, R. E., Under-Secretary, Public Works Department.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Under-Secretary, Railway Department.

Colonel J. G. Fife, R. E., Under-Secretary, to Government Irrigation Department.

Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries.

Wassoodew Pandoorung, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

P. Ryan, Political, Educational, and Secret Departments.

G. Miles, in the Judicial and Separate Departments.

C. L. Yeats, Public Works Department.

Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Bishop of Bombay.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, Archdeacon and Commissary, (on leave.)

The Reverend W. Maule, Acting Archdeacon and Commissary.

C. Peile, Registrar of the Diocese.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble	Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, c. s. i.	appointed 9th August 1872.
Do.	Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E.	do. do.
Do.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., c. s. i.	do. do.
Do.	James Alexander Forbes	do. do.
Do.	Narayan Wassoodeo	do. do.
Do.	John Kenworthy Bythell	do. do.
Do.	Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwurdhun.	do. 16th do.
Do.	E. W. Ravenscroft	do. 15th March 1871.
Do.	C. J. Mayhew, Actg Advocate Genl. ..	do. 12th June 1872

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, B A., Kt., (Barrister-at-Law.)

PUISNE JUSTICES.

The Hon'ble	James Gibbs, c. s.	(Barrister-at-Law.)
Do.	Sir Charles Sargent, M A., Kt....	do.
Do.	Lyttleton Polyoake Bayley....	do.
Do.	Charles Gordon Kemball, c. s.	do.
Do.	J. P. Green, LL B.	do.
Do.	Francis Lloyd, c. s.	do.
Do.	Maxwell Melvill, c. s.	do.

Government Law Officers.

The Hon'ble C. J. Mayhew, (Barrister-at-Law,) Advocate General.
 The Hon'ble Andrew Richard Scoble, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
 Richard Ardill Dallas, LL B., Attorney for Paupers
 Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
 Dhurmlal Mathooradass, Government Pleader.
 William Loudon, Administrator General.

Officers of the Court.

J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, Original Side.
 C. E. Fox, M A., (Barrister-at-Law,) Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.
 J. W. Orr, M. A., (Barrister-at-Law,) Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.
 C. D. Bentley, First Deputy Registrar.
 John Macpherson, (Barrister-at-Law,) Clerk of the Crown.
 H. Gamble, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court
 Dossabhooy Framjee Karaka, Sheriff.
 G. W. R. Mahins, Deputy Sheriff.
 James Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter.

Accountants.

J. L. Lushington, Madras C. S., Accountant General, and Accountant to the High Court and Commissioner Paper Currency Department.
 C. E. Chapman, Bengal C. S., Deputy Accountant General.
 W. E. Gordon, Assistant Accountant General.
 W. Wells, Offg. Assistant to the Accountant General, in charge of Money Order Offices.
 Colonel J. A. Ballard, c. B., Government Auditor and Inspector of Accounts, New Bank of Bombay, (Limited.)

STAFF BOMBAY ARMY.

Adjutant General of the Army.....Brigr. Genl. C. T. Aitchison, Staff Corps.
 Offg. Depy. do. do.Lieut. Col. G. F. C. Bray, 96th Foot
 Assistant do. Royal Artillery.....Lieut. Col. T. M. Harris, Royal Artillery.
 Quarter Master General of the Army.....Lieut. Col. W. V. Shewell, Bombay S. C., Offg.
 Deputy do. do.Lieut. Col. W. V. Shewell, Staff Corps.

Judge Advocate General of the Army.....	Colonel J. Field, c.b., Bombay Infantry.
Deputy do. do.	Lieut. Col. C. O. Maude, Staff Corps.
Asst. Adjutant Genl. for Musketry.....	Captain H. Waring, 2nd Foot.
Assistant Director of Gymnastics.....	Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot.
Garrison Instructor.....	Major T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot.
Inspector Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines.....	Colonel W. D. Aitken, Royal Artillery.
Depty. do. do. do.	Colonel J. Worgan, do.
Agent for Gun Carriages.....	Colonel W. S. Hatch, do.
Agent for Gun Powder.....	Colonel T. T. Haggard, do.
Commissary General.....	Colonel H. W. Holland, c.b., Staff Corps.
Deputy do.	Colonel A. W. Lucas, c.b., do.
Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept	Colonel M. K. Kennedy, Royal Engrs.
Under-Secy. to Government, P. W. Dept.	Major W. A. Baker, do.
Do. do. Irrigation Branch	Colonel J. G. Fife, do.
Do. do. Railway Branch.	Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, do.
Controller of Public Works Accounts.....	Lieut. Col. A. Davidson, do.
Controller of Military Accounts..	Lieut. Col. W. T. Chitty, Staff Corps.
Acting Examiner, Pay Department	Lieut. Col. J. Thacker, do.
Examiner Comt., Barrack & Clothing Depts	Lieut. Col. W. Gray, do.
Do. Ordnance Department	Major T. H. Turner, do.
Do. Medical Department	Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith, Medical Dept.
Pay Department, Paymaster	Major D. B. Young, Staff Corps.
Pension do.	Lieut. Col. J. T. Annesley, Staff Corps.
Superintendent, Army Clothing Dept.....	Colonel G. A. Leckie, do.
Do. Army Educational Dept ...	Captain G. A. Jacob, do.
Transport Department	Commander G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy.
Inspector General, Indian Medical Dept	A. Wright, Esq.
Actg. do. British do.	Depty Inspn. Genl. R. J. O'Flaherty, c.b.
Secy to Inspn. Genl, Indian do.	Surgeon T. E. P. Martin
Do. do. British do.	Assistant Surgeon O. Codrington.
Sanitary Commissioner..	Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K. C. M. G.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant L. F. Knollys, 32nd Foot.
Brigade Major	Captain W. E. Montague, 94th Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	William Henry Gregory, Esq.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain J. T. Turner, 73rd Foot.
Major General	Henry Renny, c.s. i.
Assistant Military Secretary	
Deputy Adjutant General	Bt Lieut. Col. F. E. Drewe, Dep. Gen.
Depty. Asst. Adj. and Quarter Master Genl..	Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Including Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca and Singapore.)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Major Gen. Sir H. St. G. Ord, Kt., c.b., R. E.
Aide-de-Camp	
Brigade Major.	Captain C. W. Lloyd, 16th Foot.

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....	Lieut. Colonel A. E. H. Anson, Royal Arty.
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Malacca and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor.....	Commander E. W. Shaw, Royal Navy.
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Labuan and its Dependencies.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., c. M. G.
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PART III.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart Governor and President in Council
 H. E. Lieut.-Gen Sir FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K C B. Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.
 The Honorable JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C S I Third in Council.
 The Honorable ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C B. Fourth in Council.

Legislative Council.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H E Lt.-Genl Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K C B.
 The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C S I
 " Robert Staunton Ellis, C B
 " H S Cunningham.
 " William Hudleston.
 " Gordon Sullivan Forbes
 " Vembaukum Ramlengar, C.S.I.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Honorable Alexander Mackenzie
 " Vencata Sanjiva Rau, B A and B L
 " Alexander Forrester Brown
 " Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor
 " Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.

Hours of business, from 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. Lushington, Esq., M C S., Accountant General
 and Commissioner, Paper Currency
 R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Bom. C S., Deputy Acct
 General.—Eur
 W. Donald, Esq., Ag. Depy. Accountant General.
 R. Taylor, Esq., Examiner of Local Accounts
 T. H. Biggs, Esq., Ag. Asst. Acct General
 D. Teagiah, Assistant to Accountant General
 D. Kisseun Sing, Assistant Acct General—in charge
 of Money Order Dept

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant General.
 Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Dy. Adj. Genl.
 Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Clephane, Assistant do.
 Colonel W. C. F. Goshing, Asst. do. of Arty.
 Lieut. T. Taylor, Manager

Army Clothing Agency Office,

Late Mint

10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. C. Silver, Supt. and Agent for Army
 Clothing, (on other duty)
 Captain R. A. Walters, Acting do.
 Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

Office, Fort St George—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.
 Sub Conductor B. Stephens, Manager.

Brigade Major's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major T. Dyer, Brigade Major.
 Mr. S. C. Johnson, Manager.

Board of Revenue.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon. G. S. Forbes, 1st Member
 W. Robinson, Esq., C S I, 2d Member, (Eur)
 G. Thornhill, Esq., 3rd Mem., Acting 2nd Mem.
 R. A. Dalyell, Esq., Acting 3rd Member
 J. Grose, Esq., Secretary
 J. B. Pennington, Esq., Sub Secretary, (on duty.)
 H. E. Stokes, Esq., Acting do.
 Mr. J. T. Mayne, 1st Assistant, (Eur.)
 Mr. M. Jordon, 2nd Assistant.
 " T. Haughton, Registrar.
 " Cundasawmy Mdlr., Asst. in the Forest Dept.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.

7½ A.M. to 4 P.M.

Captain J. Craig, Deputy Commissary
 Daniel Sullivan, Sub Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of

Assistants.

W. Robinson, Esq., C S I, Mem & Presdt, (Eur)
 D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Ag. Member & President.
 G. Thornhill, Esq., Member.
 Hon. D. Arbuthnott, do.
 H. E. Stokes, Esq., do.
 H. Wigram, Esq., do.
 Lt.-Col. T. G. M. Lane, Telugu Translator.
 Captain W. F. Wright, Tamil do.
 Colonel R. S. Wilson, Hin & Persian Translator.
 J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese Translator.
 E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam Translator.—Eur.
 L. Garthwaite, Esq., Acting do.
 W. Donald, Esq., Secretary.

Central Museum.

Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore—6 A.M. to 5 P.M.
 Surgeon G. Bidie, Superintendent.

Commissioner of Police.

*Office, Pantheon Road—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major W. S. Drever, Commr. and Mag. of Police,
(on other duty)

Major G. B. Bowen, Acting do.

T. Ramachandra Row, Deputy do.

J. Ansell, Esq., do do.

Mr G. H. Aubry, Clerk of the Peace.

C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo, Manager.

Commissary General's Office.

Back of Sea Custom House—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel E. E. Miller, Commissary General—Eur.

Colonel J. Loudon, Acting do do.

Colonel J. P. Watts, Acting Deputy do.

Capt. G. S. B. Hewetson, Sub Asst. do.

Captain H. C. Wright, Sub-Asst. do.

Strenewassa Row, Assistant

Mr. W. Burns, Manager, Correspondence Dept

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel R. Benson, Asst. Commissary General
Strenewassa Iyengar Manager.

STOREKEEPER, COMY. GENERAL'S OFFICE

Major B. F. Heysham, Depy Asst Comsy Genl

A. Aroomoogum Moodelliar, Manager

Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations

Office—Fort, Wallajah Street—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon. G. S. Forbes, Commissioner.

G. Duncan, Esq., Secretary.

Mr J. H. Aubert, Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. Brock, Esq., Controller.

J. Mills, Esq., Deputy Controller.

Mr. R. J. Newbigging, Chief Assistant.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R.E., Consulting
Engineer for Railways.

Captain C. J. Smith, R.E., Deputy Consulting
Engineer, (on other duty.)

Captain R. Thompson, Ag Deputy. do

Lieut W. H. Coaker, R.E., Asst. do (Eur.)

Lieut C. H. P. Chrystie, Ag. do do

Mr. T. Doyle, Assistant.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Captain C. M. Moberly, S. C., Exmr Railway and

Madras Irrig and Canal Co's Accts

Mr. S. M. Johnson, Asst Con, Railway Branch.

Mr. F. P. Quinlin, do. do.

Court of Small Causes.

2nd Line Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Busteed, Esq., 1st Judge.

C. V. Rungnada Sastry, Judge.

T. Muthusawmy Iyer, Judge.

J. M. Maskell, Esq., Judge and Chief Clerk

Director of Public Instruction.

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.I., Dir. of Pub. Instruction.

Mr. D. S. White, Assistant

A. Shunmuga Moodelly, Manager

Director of Revenue Settlement

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Banbury, Esq., Director.

J. Lakshmiakunta Row, Acting 1st Assistant.

Mr. W. P. Williams, Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 5 P.

Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent.

Mr W. Starr, 1st Assistant.

K. S. Ragavachariar, 2nd Assistant

Mr. A. Barren, Head Draughtsman.

**Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Department.**

Office, Mackay's Garden—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A. Blacklock, Esq., Dy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals

Mr P. Fernandez, Manager

**Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals,
British Medical Service.**

Office, Patter's Gardens—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

R. C. Elliot, Esq., C.B., Deputy Insp. General.

Mr. J. Fernandez, Manager.

Dy. Judge Advocats Genl of the Army.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major General H. Pritchard, Dy. Judge Advocate

General of the Army

Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and Manager

Deputy Judge Advocate, Centre District

Office—St. Thome.

Colonel J. E. Mayne.

Emigration Department.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Prot. of Emigrants, (Eur.)

Hon. D. Arbuthnott, Acting.

Surg Major W. J. vanSomeren, Medl Inspector.

C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D., Agent & Medical Officer

General Registry Office

Head Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col R. M. Macdonald, Registrar-General.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR

Office, Errabaula Chetty Street, Black Town.

J. G. Ferrand, Esq., District Registrar

Government Consulting Architect.

Office, Chepauk.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq.

Government Office,

Cornwallis Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, & C, DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable W. Hudleston, Chief Secretary

H. E. Stokes, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty.)

J. Sturrock, Esq., Ag. do

Mr G. Hamnett, 1st Assistant

Mr. C. U. Fernandez, 2nd Assistant.

Mr P. D'Rozario, Registrar

Mr. G. Fitzsimmons, Deputy Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Mr C. U. Fernandez, Manager.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Secretary,

H. W. Wellesley, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty)

C. A. Galton, Esq., Acting do.

S. Vejayaraghavalu Chettyyar, 1st Assistant.

Mr. L. C. D'Cruz, 2nd Assistant

Mr. F. D. Gager, Registrar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I.,
Secretary, (Eur.)

Colonel A. C. Silver, Acting do.

Mr F. J. James, 1st Assistant.

Mr G. Lafontaine, 2nd do.

Mr J. L. Fonseca, Registrar.

Mr. K. Stephenson, Deputy Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Col G. W. Walker, R.E. Secy & Chief Engr
 Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E., Chief Engr for Irrigation Works and Registrar.
 Mr. D. D'Vaz, 1st Assistant and Registrar.
 Mr. D. Parsons, 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. T. W. Johnson, 3rd Assistant.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Hours of business—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. Henry Morgan, Superintendent.
 Mr. E. Keys, Deputy do
 Mr. J. H. Burns, Head Examiner.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Chepauk—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. R. J. Baldrey, Superintendent and Manager

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS

Mr. J. N. Grainger, General Supt. of Stores and Workshops
 Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker.
 Mr. James Gray, Storekeeper.

Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Cd. R. S. Wilson, Govt. Agent and Paymaster.
 Mr. G. E. Pazzold, Manager

Government Central Book Depot

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

V. Kristnama Chari, Curator & Registr. of Books.

Government Telegraph Department

Office, North Esplanade, Town.

J. Burke, Esq., Superintendent
 W. P. Johnston, Esq., Assistant in charge.

Health Office, Patter's Gardens.

H. Stanbrough, Esq., Health Officer

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sir W. Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice

Honorable W. Holloway,

" L. C. Innes,

" James Kernan, Q. C.

" J. R. Kindersley,

A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.

B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant do

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Sheriff

P. P. Hutchins, Esq., c.s., Regr., Appellate Side, (on other duty)

H. Wigram, Esq., c.s., Acting Registrar.

Walter Morgan, Esq., Deputy do.

A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

High Court Buildings, North Beach,

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Advocate General.

H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor.

J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader.

— Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

Income Tax, Quit Rent and Abkarry Departments.

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road

Honorable D. Arbuthnot, Collector

R. Ragoonatha Row, Deputy Collector.

Inspector General, Madras Police

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hearn, Insp.-Genl.—(Eur.)

Major W. S. Drever, Offg. do.

Captain W. Robertson, Asst. do. (Eur.)

Captain B. L. Highmoor, Ag. Asst. do.

S. Ramachandra Naick, Manager.

Inspector General, Indian Medical Dept.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. G. Balfour, Esq., M.D., Insp.-General.

G. Bidie, Esq., M.B., Secy. and Statistical Officer.

Mr. Robert D'Sylva, Manager.

Inspector General, British Medical Service.

Office, Fort St. George—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. Currie, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General

W. T. Martin, Esq., Secy. and Statistical Officer.

Mr. E. Morton, Manager

Madras and Saving's Banks.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway,

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. McIver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer

T. E. Franck, Esq., Deputy do. (Eur.)

T. Gebbie, Esq., Acting do.

Master Attendant's Office.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping

J. B. Crowther, Esq., Deputy do., Supt. of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Ports

T. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Asst. Master Attendant

W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd do

M. Burton, Esq., 3rd do.

Mr. A. J. Rebeiro, Manager.

Military Finance Department

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt.-Col. T. Gillilan, Contr. of Milly Finance, (Eur.)

Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Ag. do

Colonel E. T. Fasken, Aud. Comt. &c., Accts.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Touch, Exmr. Pay Dept

Colonel W. C. Clarke, Ag. in charge Milly Accts

Captain H. G. Pritchard, Offg. Exmr. Ord. Accts

Surg.-Major G. Mackay, M.D., Exmr. Medl. Accts., and of Military and Medical Fund Accts

Mr. T. E. Greenfield, Asst. Exmr., Pay Dept (Eur.)

Major W. S. Hunt, Acting do.

Mr. G. W. Flynn, Personal Asst. to Controller.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,

Erraubaloo Chetty Street, Black Town.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel C. A. Denison, President

Standish Lee, Esq., Executive Engineer.

Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer.

—, Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. G. H. Ross, Assistant Inspector.

P. Ramasawmy Chetty, Assessor.

S. Jesudasan Pillay, Collector of Taxes.

Mr. N. Bazely, Junior, Manager.

Observatory—Nungumbankum.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.

N. E. Pogson, Esq., Assistant.

C. Ragoonatha Chetty, Native Assistant.

Ordnance Department.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. Stewart, Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and
Magazines.
Colonel R. Cadell, Acting Deputy do.
Mr. J. B. Cardozo, Assistant.
Mr. E. Lambert, Manager, Examiner's Dept.

GRAND ARSENAL.

Office, Fort—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt.-Col. E. W. Childers, Comy. of Ord., 1st Class
Lieut. F. R. Twynam, do 3d Class.
Lieut. J. J. Ward, Assistant Commissary
Mr. G. W. M. Taylor, Manager.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY

Office, Grand Arsenal, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Childers, Superintendent.
Mr. James Clark, Manager.

GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road.

7½ A.M. to P.M.

Lt.-Col. N. G. Campbell, Supt., (on other duty.)
Lt.-Col. T. I. M. Hogg, Ag. do.
Mr. J. R. Forsyth, Conductor.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTORY,

Veysurpandy—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Colonel R. Cadell, Supdt., (on other duty.)
Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Acting Supdt.
Condr. H. Briggs, Head Overseer
Sub Conductor J. Thornber, Sub Overseer.

Pay Department

Office, Wallajah Street, Fort.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. R. Fraser, Military Paymaster.
Mr. W. S. W. Pæzold, Manager

Police Courts

T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate, Town Police.
R. P. Campbell, Esq., do do
Captain T. Weldon, Magistrate, Royapettah Police
P. Seenevasa Row, do do

Postal Department.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

A. M. Monteath, Esq., Dir.-Genl. of Post Offices.
F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Deputy Director-Genl.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Armenian Street—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Postmr. Genl.
Mr. J. D'Castor, Assistant.

POSTMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Broadway—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

M. Percy, Esq., Postmaster.
Mr. G. E. Walker, Manager.

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Late Mint—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surg. Major G. W. Walter, Principal Storekeeper.
Apothecary H. H. Lynsdale, Manager.

Private Secretary to H. R. the Governor
Office, Government House.

J. C. Loch, Private Secretary.
Mr. J. Davis, Manager.

Quarter Master General's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig.-Genl. A. Howlett, Qr. Master Genl.—(Eur.)
Colonel H. H. O'Connell, Ag. do.
Col. Sir T. Peyton, Bt., Deputy do. (Eur.)
Lieut.-Col. D. Scott, Ag. do. do.
Captain J. Ewing, Dy. Asst. do. Centre Dist.
Mr. P. D'Silva, Manager.

Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel G. Baldock, Staff Officer and Supt. of
Details.
Mr. C. S. Johnson, Manager.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office.

Teynampet—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon W. R. Cornish, Commissioner.
Mr. G. Dique, Manager.

Sea Customs.

Office, Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

J. Hunter-Blair, Esq., Collector, (Eur.)
Honorable D. Arbuthnot, Acting.
Mr. G. B. Shaw, Deputy Collector.
Mr. T. G. Blake, Appraiser
Mr. W. E. Fox, Deputy Appraiser.

Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.

Lieut.-Colonel T. G. M. Lane.

Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. F. J. Moberly, Offg. Superintending Engr
Lieut.-Col. J. Goddard, Dist. Engr., Presidency

Superintendent Army Schools

Major H. L. Grove, m.s.c., Superintendent, (Eur.)
Captain C. J. Jennings, m.s.c., Acting do

Superintendent of Stamps

Office, 1st Line Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Honorable V. Rama Iyengar, c.s.i., Supt.
Mr. M. J. Luxa, Assistant

Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Michael, S. C., Supt., (Eur.)
Colonel G. W. Russell, Acting do.
Mr. J. T. Morton, Manager

Superintendent of Prisons, Madras

Lieutenant W. H. Hallett, Superintendent.

Superintendent General of Vaccination,

Office—Westcott Road, Royapettah.

J. Shortt, Esq., m.d., Supt.-Genl. of Vaccination

Translators to Government.

Col. R. S. Wilson, Staff Corps, Persian and Hind.
Lieut.-Col. T. G. M. Lane, m.s.c., Telugu.
Capt. W. F. Wright, m.s.c., Tamil.
J. Garrett, Esq., Canarese.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam, (Eur.)
L. Garthwaite, Esq., Ag. do.

LIST OF
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN COVENANTED SERVANTS
ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT,
CORRECTED TO THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

COUNCIL OF PORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE VERE HENRY HOBART, *Lord HOBART*,
Appointed Governor of the Presidency of Madras, 30th April 1872; took his seat 15th May 1872

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K C B,
Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 30th May 1871.

THE HON^{BLE} JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C S I,
Third in Council; took his seat 7th March 1870.

THE HON^{BLE} ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C B
Fourth in Council; took his seat 26th November 1872

FIRST CLASS OF 25 YEARS' STANDING.

GORDON SULLIVAN FORBES.

1838. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th July 1839. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 28th April 1840. Register of the Zillah Court of Combaconum, 15th October 1841. Extra Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 15th August 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th September 1844. Acting Assistant Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 30th January 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 17th February 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd February 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 6th July 1847. Europe, furlough, 13th February 1849. Out of employ, 29th March 1852. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 30th March 1852. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 28th September 1852. Additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th October 1852. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th August 1854. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 3rd July 1855. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th September 1855. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 20th November 1855. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd February 1856. On sick leave to Europe, from 27th September 1856 to 23rd January 1858. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam, 5th July 1858. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th October 1864 to 8th January 1866. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1867. Member of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 4th June 1867. Additional Member of the Governor-General in Council for making Laws and Regulations, from 22nd March 1869. Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1869. Acting Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, 20th April 1869. To be 2nd Member, but to act as 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th April 1869. First Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1870. Additional Member of Council, for making Laws and Regulations, 5th November 1872.—28 years, 3 months, 23 days.

FRANKLYN LUSHINGTON.

1838. Under the principal Collector, Malabar, 1st February 1839. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th January 1849. Acting 2nd Assistant to the Accountant General, 5th January 1841. Second Assistant to the Accountant General, 27th January 1842. Europe, 14th January 1843. Without employ, 36th November 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th December 1845. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 12th May 1846. Acting Senior Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 6th April 1847. Senior Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st May 1849. Acting Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 2nd March 1852. Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 30th April 1855. Accountant, North-West Provinces, 24th April 1859. Accountant to the Government of Bengal, 9th September 1859. Officiating Depy. Accountant General, Madras, 12th May 1860. Officiating Depy. Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, 5th September 1861. Accountant General, Madras, 1st May 1863. On sick leave, from 14th May 1862 to 24th May 1864. Ex-officio Commissioner, Paper Currency, Madras, 31st August 1870. On furlough to Europe from 25th February 1871 to 17th October 1872.—27 years, 6 months, 23 days.

GEORGE HENRY ELLIS.

1839. Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st October 1841. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th March 1842. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th February 1843. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th March 1844. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th May 1849. Acting Sub-Judge, Madura, 4th January 1850. Europe, furlough, 26th April 1851. Out of employ, 5th April 1854. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 2nd May 1854. Additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 6th June 1854. Sub-Judge, Mangalore, 27th June 1854. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Combaconum, 12th July 1854. Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 30th April 1855. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 24th July 1857. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 5th March 1859. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 7th October 1866 to 25th March 1867. Acting Commissioner for enquiring into the debts of Prince Azeem Jah, Bahadoor, from 26th March to 26th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 27th April 1867 to 3rd January 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 20th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam, from 7th April 1869. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 28th February 1871.—30 years, 3 months, 7 days.

JAMES FRASER.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 20th July 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd December 1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th June 1842. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Ganjam, 11th April 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 4th July 1843. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 18th November 1845, 8th January 1850, 11th March 1853 and 25th August 1854. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 17th November 1854. Acting Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th April 1856. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th February 1857 to 20th December 1858. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th March 1859. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistnah, 3rd December 1859. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th February 1860. On sick leave, from 24th October 1861 to 23rd January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from February 1862. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at North Arcot, 28th April 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 28th May 1864. Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, 10th March 1865. On special leave, from 8th March to 9th September 1868. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 15th September 1871.—28 years, 3 months, 12 days

JAMES DOUGLAS ROBINSON.

1840. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 14th October 1842. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th February 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th March 1845. Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 7th August 1846. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Madura, 20th April 1847. Europe, furlough, 21st February 1848. Out of employ, 14th February 1852. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 2nd March 1852. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 15th October 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 2nd November 1852. Acting Sub Judge of the Zillah of Mangalore, 2nd June 1854. Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 27th June 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Canara, 10th May 1856. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 28th April 1857. On special duty in connection with the disturbances in the frontier of the Canara District, 12th March 1858, No. 338, Judicial Department. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 23rd May 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 28th February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 29th June 1861. On sick leave, from 15th February 1862 to 8th December 1863. On special leave, from 16th July 1864 to 13th July 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 5th April to 23rd October 1868. On one year's furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870 to 4th May 1871.—24 years, 1 month, 24 days

WILLIAM MOLLE CADELL.

1840. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 20th July 1841. Acting Register of the Zillah Court, Canara, 15th July 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 14th October 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 3rd January 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 18th March 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 21st July 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 18th September 1846. Europe, furlough, 5th February 1847. Out of employ, 31st January 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, and Acting Head Assistant of that District, 22nd February 1850. Europe, 10th May 1850. Out of employ, 12th December 1851. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 6th January 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Tanjore, 31st December 1858. On sick leave, from 1st March 1862 to 27th May 1863. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 17th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 24th June 1867 to 9th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 12th September 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 21st January 1870. Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector of Trichinopoly, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Tanjore, from 3rd December 1870 to 21st April 1871 and from 24th May 1871. To be Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent, at Tanjore, 11th June 1872. To be Civil and Session Judge of Madura, but to continue to act as Collector &c, at Tanjore, 15th October 1872.—26 years, 1 month, 14 days

WILLIAM HODGSON.

1840. Under the Principal Collector of Malabar, 2nd April 1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 18th April 1843. Europe, 20th February 1844. Out of employ, 3rd March 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1848. Europe, 10th July 1848. Out of employ, 25th July 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th August 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th May 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 11th August 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 15th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 14th July 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 22nd May 1855. England, 25th September 1855. Out of employ, 30th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 2nd December 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Salem, 28th March 1858. Sub Judge, Bellary, 11th January 1859. Sub Judge, Salem, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 22nd March 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 20th July 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th June 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 1st October 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 16th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th August 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, 10th January 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 7th June 1867 to 3rd April 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 10th September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th June 1870. On two years' furlough from 28th February 1872.—21 years, 1 month, 3 days.

HON'BLE DAVID ARBUTHNOTT.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 23rd January 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 15th April 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 24th October 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 16th March 1847. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 7th March 1848. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 24th January 1849, 11th September 1849, 29th March 1850 and 17th December 1850. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 3rd November 1854. Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kurnool, 10th June 1858. On sick leave to England, from 28th February 1860 to 8th February 1862, assumed charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool on the 5th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 28th March 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 15th January to 8th April 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 9th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 24th January 1869 to 30th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sea Customs and of the Madras District and Acting Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 18th May 1871—28 years, 5 days.

ANDREW WEDDERBURN.

1841. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 4th July 1843. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th May 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 30th October 1846. Europe, 14th February 1847. Out of employ, 4th January 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th February 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 11th July 1848. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 5th February 1850. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th March 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd September 1851. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1853. Europe, furlough, from 14th February 1857 to 7th February 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th February 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 14th April to 25th June 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th April 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th February 1864 to 22nd June 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 21st June 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 15th February to 2nd March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 21st March 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 25th June 1869 to 18th February 1871—23 years, 9 months, 21 days.

JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON.

1841. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd January 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 28th May 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 23rd September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th June 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 29th January 1847. Second Assistant to the Accountant General, 3rd December 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 22nd September 1848. Canarese Translator to Government and Head Assistant to the Accountant General, 2nd July 1850. Acting First Assistant to the Accountant General, 10th December 1854. First Assistant to the Accountant General, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Treasurer, Secretary to the Savings' Bank, Member of the Mint Committee and Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 12th September 1856. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 25th May 1858. Acting Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps, 15th February 1859. Civil Auditor, 21st April 1859. Accountant, North-western Provinces, 1859. On Sick leave to England, from 12th April 1861 to 7th January 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 10th January 1863. Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Bengal, and Officiating Auditor General and Accountant General to the Government of India, from 1st May 1863. Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, from 4th January to 25th May 1864. Accountant General, Bombay, 27th February 1865. On private affairs to Europe, from 12th April to 11th October 1868. On duty in England. On furlough to Europe, from 13th March 1869 to 10th March 1871—26 years, 8 months, 15 days.

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, C. S. I.

1342. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th June 1843 Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th February 1844. Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 18th March 1845. Officiating Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 27th October 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th January 1848 Acting Malayalam Translator to Government, 11th July 1848 Malayalam Translator to Government, 27th March 1849 Acting Secretary to the College and University Boards, 4th March 1851 Secretary to the College and University Boards, 1st July 1851. Acting Deputy Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 2nd March 1852. Deputy Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852 Acting Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 20th May 1853. Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Director of Public Instruction, 13th March 1855 Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, 3rd May 1861. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 1st May 1862. Fellow of the University of Madras, 23rd May 1862 Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1862 Additional Member of Council of Fort Saint George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, 18th November 1864 Member of Council, 29th October 1867. Europe furlough 2 years, 29th October 1872 — 30 years, 1 month, 8 days.

JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C. S. I.

1842. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar of the Sudr and Foudaree Adawlut, 30th May 1843 Europe, 23rd September 1844 Out of employ, 1st January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th January 1849 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 21st September 1849 Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, 18th February 1850 Acting Deputy Secretary under the Chief Secretary to Government, 24th June 1851. Deputy Secretary under the Chief Secretary to Government, 23rd December 1851. Acting Telugu Translator to Government, 29th April 1853 Telugu Translator to Government, 1st May 1854 Member of the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st December 1854. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th February 1855 Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 9th September 1856 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th November 1860 Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 1st May 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th May to 28th November 1865 Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 2nd June to 20th July 1866 Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th January 1867 Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 15th January 1867 Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1867 On Furlough to Europe, from 19th April 1869 to 26th February 1870 To be First Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869 Member of Council, from 7th March 1870 — 24 years, 6 months, 8 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.

- 1842 Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1847 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th January 1849 Officiating Sub Judge, Calicut, 16th January 1849 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 21st October 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd June 1852 On furlough to England, 13th November 1852 Out of employ, 2nd December 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1856 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 8th January 1856 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th September 1856 Inspector-General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 18th May 1858 Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 9th December 1867 to 2nd April 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 15th May to 8th November 1868. Resumed his seat as Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue on 11th November 1868 To be Third Member, but to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869 Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd November 1869. Inam Commissioner, without prejudice to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue, 30th November 1869. Second Member, but to continue to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1870 Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 22nd November 1870. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 22d April 1872 — 26 years, 18 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Colmbatore, 2nd April 1844 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 24th September 1844 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 6th May 1845 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 5th September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th October 1846. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 11th May 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 9th January 1852. On furlough to England, 21st May 1853. Out of employ, 13th November 1856 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 31st March 1857 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 24th September 1859 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 13th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 27th April 1860. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 23rd August 1860. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 27th December 1861. On sick leave, from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 30th May to 29th November 1867, and from 30th April 1868. On special duty, 22nd December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869 Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 8th November 1869. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March 1870. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th March 1870. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March and 29th November 1870 and 18th July 1871. — 24 years, 11 months, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 10th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1855. Sub Judge, Combaconum, 12th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 3rd June 1858. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 28th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Octacamund, 13th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 29th April 1867 to 2nd January 1869.—23 years, 8 months, 14 days.

JAMES INNIS MINCHIN.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th July 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 17th February 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th January 1850. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 25th April 1851. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 8th April 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th February 1856. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 20th July 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th April 1860 and 7th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 21st March 1862. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 7th November 1867. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 20th April 1867. On special duty, Calcutta, from 15th November 1867 to 14th April 1868. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 29th December 1869 to 6th March 1870. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th to 30th March 1870. Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, from 31st March 1870 to 18th June 1871. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 23rd June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Government of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 26th November 1872.—25 years, 9 months, 14 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, c. b.

1844. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 20th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Register of the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 9th May 1858 to 6th November 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from the 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. O., 24th September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1867. Officiating Member of Council, from 22nd December 1869 to 6th March 1870, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872. Member of Council, 26th November 1872—22 years, 7 months, 5 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOORD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22nd March 1856. Europe, 27th November 1856. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 29th November 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1860. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, from 24th June 1861 to 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 27th December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 13th October 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, from 6th October 1868. On furlough to Europe from 5th February 1870 to 11th March 1871.—23 years, 2 months, 15 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 20 YEARS' STANDING.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD.

- 1845 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th November 1847 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd August 1851 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 14th January 1853 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 6th September 1853 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, 17th November 1854 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 24th April 1855 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 25th September 1855 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 28th September 1855 On furlough to Europe, from 28th December 1855 Out of employ, 8th November 1857 Acting Sub Judge, Chittoor, 2nd December 1857 Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 25th June 1858 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th November 1858 On furlough for the unexpired portion of the three years obtained by him on the 28th December 1855, 31st January 1860, three months in addition to furlough, on account of the time occupied in the passage to and from India, 9th August 1860 Returned to the Presidency, 28th December 1861 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th February 1862 Sub Collector of Madura, but to continue to act as Collector of Tanjore, 3rd April 1862 Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2nd May 1862 Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 29th March 1869 Resident in Travancore and Cochin, 8th June 1869 On furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 16th June 1871.—23 years, 25 days

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th July 1847 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852 Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 21st March 1854 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854 Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr Adawlut, 20th September 1854 Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1854 Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 19th February 1855 Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855 On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856 Out of employ, 21st September 1857 Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 8th December 1857 Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1858 Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th July 1858 Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 22nd August 1859 and 30th November 1860 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 29th November 1865 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 2nd June to 21st July 1866 Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867 On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 5th November 1870 Acting Chief Secretary to Government, 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 19th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872, and Chief Secretary to Government from 26th November 1872 —23 years, 7 months, 15 days.

JOHN HUNTER-BLAIR.

- 1845 Under the Principal Collector of Coimbatore, 17th April 1846 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 9th November 1847 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1848 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 4th February 1851 England, 13th January 1852 Out of employ, 25th December 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 14th January 1853 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 20th December 1853 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 14th December 1855 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Masulipatam, 29th April 1856 Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 30th September 1856 Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 2nd December 1856 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 11th January 1859 On furlough to Europe, from 10th May 1859 to 7th November 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 2nd February 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 26th February 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 8th September 1863. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 18th March 1864 Member of the Income Tax Commission for 1865-66, 1st August 1865. On special duty at Calcutta, G O., 9th August 1866 Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 23rd July 1868 On special duty at Bangalore, from 14th July to 19th September 1869. Collector of the Town of Madras, 28th June 1870 Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 18th June 1871 —21 years, 1 day.

GEORGE LEE MORRIS.

- 1847 Under the Collector of Malabar, 4th February 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th April 1850. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd March 1852 Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 13th January 1854 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th January 1855 Officiating Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th April 1855 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 6th November 1855 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 22nd April 1856 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar,

20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1857 to 21st August 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 18th May 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 31st December 1858. Acting Collector, Tanjore, from 24th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 7th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 8th March 1864. Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Tanjore, 17th March 1865. On special leave, from 15th March to 8th September 1866. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 5th December 1870. Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 19th January to 12th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd June 1871.—21 years, 1 month, 2 days.

CHARLES RAYMOND PELLY.

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1848. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 17th December 1850 and 27th January 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 5th December 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 9th September 1856. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, but Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, 25th May 1858. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 16th March 1859. Sub Judge, Chicacole, 3rd May 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 23rd August 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 9th June 1863. Special leave, from 16th September 1863 to 9th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 15th March 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Nellore, 10th May 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 28th August 1867 to 29th July 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 7th August 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, 11th January 1870. Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, 9th May 1871. On furlough to Europe for 1 year from 7th June 1872.—21 years, 4 days.

JOHN ROBERT KINDERSLEY.

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23rd January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3rd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 24th July 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 14th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 30th July 1858. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 13th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 3rd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 11th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870.—19 years, 5 months, 13 days.

JOHN GEORGE THOMPSON.

1848. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th July 1854. Inspector of Schools, 24th July 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 30th January 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 14th February 1857. Sub Judge, Mangalore, 5th March 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 28th October 1859 to 7th December 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 8th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 21st April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 29th September 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 1st March 1864. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, 26th July 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 5th September 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, 16th March 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, 17th April 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, from 18th April 1869.—21 years, 4 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY.

1848. Student at the College, 6th January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th February 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 28th September 1852. Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalut, 20th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalut, 8th November 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th March 1854. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 23rd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 14th April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th May 1856. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, 23rd Decem-

ber 1856. Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 30th August 1861. Acting Pulne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 16th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 7th November 1869—22 years, 3 months, 9 days.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.

1848. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th November 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th October 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 2nd April 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 31st August 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 14th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1858 to 25th September 1860. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 14th May to 6th September 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 9th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner at Madras, 22nd April 1863. To be Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 13th October 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, from 6th to 18th November 1865. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 17th April 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, but continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 4th December 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 25th August 1868. Member of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 22nd September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, 31st March 1869. Acting Collector, Madras District, from 1st December 1869. Secretary, Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Collector, Madras District, 24th March 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 28th June 1870, and from 16th November 1870 to 31st March 1871. On two years furlough to Europe from 30th April 1871. Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore, 28th February 1872—21 years, 1 month.

HENRY MORRIS.

1848. Student at the College, 5th December 1848. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th March 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd February 1856. Inspector of Schools, 31st July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 31st March 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 8th December 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 14th March 1859 to 24th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, from 19th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 3rd February 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavary District, from 14th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 16th February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chicacole, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th January 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 7th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 7th December 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 17th April 1866.—20 years, 4 months, 16 days.

GEORGE BANBURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1853 and 7th March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 16th March 1858. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 19th February 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, from 8th May 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 1st October 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 5th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 31st January to 30th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 23rd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 13th October 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th October 1865. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th November 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 7th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 5th March to 12th September 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 16th October 1868. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, from 30th January 1870. Director of Revenue Settlement, 21st May 1872.—19 years, 12 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1849. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 32nd July 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd October 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 28th August 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to England, from 14th February 1857 to 23rd January 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd February 1858. Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 7th December 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st December 1858. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 9th April 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 2nd July 1859. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 10th August 1859. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 22nd July 1859. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 19th July 1860. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 13th February 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Negapatam,

from 26th March 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 28th January 1864 to 23rd January 1867 Out of employ, from 4th January to 9th July 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 20th July to 15th December 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th December 1867 to 3rd April 1868 Civil and Session Judge, (hunter, from 29th June 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore from 26th February 1872 --19 years, 6 months, 18 days.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE.

- 1850 Student at the College, 2nd April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th October 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th January 1855 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3rd April 1855 Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859 Head Assistant and acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859 On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 22nd April 1862 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 11th August 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 3rd October 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 1st February 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th January 1865 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th July 1865 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 28th February 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 30th May 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th August to 30th November 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 31st December 1866 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th January 1867 To be Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th February 1867 Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 17th January 1867 --20 years, 8 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th May 1853 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854 Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudaree Adalat, 3rd April 1855 Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1856 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856 Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856 Acting additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1858 Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858 Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th March 1859 On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 10th January 1865 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3rd July 1866 Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866 On furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1869 to 25th March 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872 On six months special leave to Europe from 25th June 1872 --16 years, 9 months, 17 days

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

- 1850 Student at the College, 31st December 1850 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859 Out of employ, 28th March 1859 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859 Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859 Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860 Acting Subordinate Judge, Chicacole, 14th September 1860 Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861 Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 10th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861 Officiating Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860 On special leave, from 14th May to 7th November 1862 Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1864-65, 20th September 1864 Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 13th May 1865 Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865 Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865 Secretary, Board of Examiners, 23rd January 1866 Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866 Acting Inam Commissioner, 2nd October 1866 Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866 Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867 Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 8th to 26th July 1867 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 6th July 1868 Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th February 1870 Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 28th June 1870 On furlough to Europe, from 24th December 1870 to 23rd December 1871 Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 20th February 1872 On special duty in the Mysore Provinces, &c., from 10th July 1872 Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 12th November 1872. --16 years, 9 months, 24 days

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

- 1850 Student at the College, 20th December 1850 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th March

1855 Acting Sub Judge, Madura, 20th September 1856 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Combatore, 19th August 1858 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Combatore, 15th March 1859 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 13th April 1859 On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 9th March 1863 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicheerry, from 7th August 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Combatore, from 31st August 1863 Sub Collector, Combatore, 29th September 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 28th August 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1866 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866 To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 9th March 1868 Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Combatore, from 27th September 1863 On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 9th September 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 15th May 1872—19 years, 6 months, 12 days

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 6th April 1852 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 24th April 1855 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855 Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 26th February 1856 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th September 1856 Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 17th March 1857 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1857 Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 22nd May 1859 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Trinnevely, 13th December 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot 19th July 1860 Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1861 On furlough, from 29th March 1861 to 29th December 1864 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 31st May 1865 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Krishna District, 11th January 1865 Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th August 1865 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th November 1865 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 30th January 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 9th July 1866 Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867 Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867 Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 13th August 1867 Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills from 20th June 1872—15 years, 2 months, 28 days

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

- 1851 Student at the College, 2nd March 1851 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th November 1851 Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sndr and Foundry at Adalat, 13th June 1854 Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sndr and Foundry at Adalat, 17th February 1855 On Medical Certificate to England, from 28th March 1855 to 24th October 1856 Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th October 1856 Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 28th March 1859 and 8th June 1860 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861 Acting Sub Judge, Chingleput, from 19th December 1861 Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chingleput, 10th January 1862 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862 Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 9th July 1863 Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 14th April 1867 Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, from 14th April to 6th July 1869 On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869 to 15th April 1871 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 24th April to 19th July 1871 Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 19th February 1872 Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue from 15th May 1872 On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1872 Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 25th November 1872 Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872 16 years, 11 months, 21 days

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

- 1851 Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Combatore, 1st April 1853 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1855 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856 Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858 Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th May 1859 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 19th August 1859 On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860 Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 5th November 1860 On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23rd July 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 5th September 1865 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1865 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1866 To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th December 1866 Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 20th May 1867 Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 23rd July 1868 On six months' sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 25th March 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 26th March 1869 Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 8th June 1869 Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 6th September 1869 On six months' special leave, from 19th August 1870 to 11th February 1871—16 years, 9 months, 2 days

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856 Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1857 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th March 1858 Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1859 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 9th April 1859 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 13th November 1860 to 3rd February 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863 Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1863 On special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869 On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870—18 years, 4 months, 29 days

JOHN HENRY MASTER

- 1852 Student at the College, 26th May 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853 Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854 Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1856 Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1858 In charge of the district of Raipore, 21st January 1859 Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859 Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 21st December 1859 Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Chindwara, 16th November 1860 Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bhundara, 24th January 1862 On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867 Sub Collector of Bellary, 5th April 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, from 1st May 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 8th May 1868 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 25th August 1861 To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1869 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 27th September 1869 Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 14th June 1870—17 years, 6 months, 15 days

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

- 1852 Student at the College, 29th March 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th July 1853 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 29th August 1854 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854 Acting principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856 On Medical Certificate to Europe from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858 Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 16th January 1859 Acting principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859 Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 25th January 1860 Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st February 1861 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 10th June 1862 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 1st July 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 18th July 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866 Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 20th April 1867 On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868 to 3rd December 1869—17 years, 8 months, 13 days

GEORGE VANSAGNEW.

- 1852 Student at the College, 26th March 1852 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th January 1854 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th February 1856 Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th September 1856 Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1856 Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 28th January 1859 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 23rd May 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, 17th April 1860 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 20th March 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 11th May 1863 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 8th September 1863 On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 19th November 1864 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1866 Out of employ, October 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 4th December 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 1st March 1867 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 28th March 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 16th November 1868 Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 25th May 1869 Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 11th October 1870—18 years, 2 months, 25 days

THIRD CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

- 1853 Student at the College, 8th September 1853 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th March 1855. Acting head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 19th July 1858. Head assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madura, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th July 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1865 to 23rd September 1868. Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 29th September 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 20th April 1869. Civil and Session Judge Nellore, 15th October 1872 — 16 years, 1 month, 12 days

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

- 1853 Student at the College, 2nd December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 17th July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th March 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, January 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate, to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chitacole, 23rd August 1860. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th October 1860. Principal Assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th January 1864 to 31st December 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1866 to 18th December 1867. Out of employ Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 21st October 1868. To be Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector of Tinnevely, 1st June 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 10th October 1870 — 15 years, 1 month, 12 days

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

- 1854 Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 31st July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector, Guntoor, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3rd December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862, and for 1864-65, 20th September 1864. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 2nd April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1869. On special duty in Godavery and Kistna, from 24th May 1869. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 19th October 1869. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector of Nellore, 25th January 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 25th September 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 30th June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, but to continue to act in Ganjam, 26th November 1872 — 15 years, 5 months, 23 days.

EDWARD FREDERICK ELLIOT.

- 1854 Student at the College, 26th January 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 17th July 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th September 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th May 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 5th May 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 15th April 1869. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chittoor, 22nd August 1869. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 13th December 1869. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 21st December 1869. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th December 1860. Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 21st March 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 20th September 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 6th March 1864 to 14th March 1867. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna District, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tranquebar, 9th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 1st August 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, 20th April 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Salem, from 4th June 1869 — 15 years, 9 months, 27 days

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

- 1855 Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3rd March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Neilgherry Hills, from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 30th June 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd May 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, but to act as Sub Collector of Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector of Salem, from 13th June 1862 and from 2nd April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1866. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 28th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 7th May 1867. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 14th June 1870. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 4th April 1872 — 14 years, 8 months, 8 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

- 1855 Student at the College, 27th January 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 11th March 1862 Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Godavery, 28th March 1862 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2nd May 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 6th October 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863 On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 10th August 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 10th October 1866 to 8th April 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 12th August 1868 On furlough from 16th October 1870 to 25th June 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 26th June 1871 Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th February 1872 — 17 years, 2 months

GEORGE ROBINSON SHARPE.

- 1855 Student at the College, 15th November 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th May 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th January 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 16th June 1857 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1859 Acting Subordinate Judge, Calicut, 19th August 1859 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 1st July 1862 On special leave to Europe, from 14th April to 19th October 1864 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 25th July 1866 Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 8th April 1867 Civil and Session Judge of Madura, from 4th July 1868 On furlough to Europe, from 2nd October 1868 to 24th September 1870 To be Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 20th April 1869 To be Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 11th January 1870 — 14 years, 7 months, 24 days

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

- 1855 Student at the College, 2nd December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th January 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1860 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th December 1860 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th September 1863 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 30th January 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 24th July 1866 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1867 On furlough to Europe, from 7th July 1867 to 30th June 1869 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 13th July 1869 Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 11th May 1871 — 14 years, 7 months, 29 days

FRANCIS CULLING CARR.

- 1855 Student at the College, 29th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th June 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 22nd August 1859 Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 30th December 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 4th July 1869 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1865 On furlough to Europe, from 7th September 1866 to 1st January 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 11th January 1870 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 15th February 1870 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 28th June 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 12th October 1870 to 2nd March 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 4th March to 8th July 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 27th July 1871 Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevely from 11th March 1872. — 13 years, 7 months, 7 days.

ATHOLL MacGREGOR.

- 1855 Student at the College, 29th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd March 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859 Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th August 1860 Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861 On furlough to Europe, from 28th March 1863 to 24th November 1864 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th January 1865 Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 22nd December 1865 Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th April 1866 Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th July 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th September 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1867 Acting Resident of Travancore, 19th July 1867 On private affairs leave, from 7th June 1867 to 9th January 1868 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January 1868 Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 18th April 1868 Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 13th July to 20th September 1869 Resumed duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1869 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1870 Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th April 1870 — 14 years, 7 months, 3 days.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 30th October 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th October 1856 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1858 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2nd September 1861, 18th May and 15th August 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 1st March 1864. Sub Collector, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866 On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1866 to 3rd June 1869 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calcutt, from 8th June 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 9th August 1869 Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, 11th June 1872. -13 years, 11 months, 27 days

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

- 1855 Student at the College, 27th December 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859 Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1860 Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861 Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862 On special leave, from 7th April to 8th August 1864 Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 28th August 1866 Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1866 Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 5th March 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 6th June 1867 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 31st March 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 28th September 1868 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th May 1870 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 23rd May 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot from 27th April 1872 To be Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act at North Arcot, 21st May 1872 -16 years, 11 months, 3 days

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College 11th September 1855 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 13th January 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th February 1858 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 18th September 1860 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th October 1860 Officiating Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd November 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862 Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 13th May 1862, 25th February and 4th May 1863 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864 On special leave, from 30th May to 28th November 1864 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865 On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 8th October 1869 Out of employ Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry, from 9th November 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th February 1870 To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 26th November 1872 -12 years, 7 months, 1 day

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

- 1856 Student at the College, 15th March 1856 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st April 1857 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 28th September 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859 On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 9th December 1861 Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 20th January 1862 Assistant to the Collector of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 24th December 1861 Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 18th February 1862 Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 16th September 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1863 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864 Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3rd March 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866 On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869 Out of employ Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calcutt, from 21st April 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 26th April 1869 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Clifton, from 26th June 1869. -12 years, 7 months, 27 days.

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME St. CLAIR.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1857 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859 Head Assistant, Bellary, 25th January 1861 Acting Sub Collector, Combatoor, from 30th June 1862 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 13th September 1864 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th March 1867 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 15th May 1867 to 7th May 1869 On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 20th May 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary from 19th to 28th July 1871 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 20th July 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 1st August 1871. -13 years, 8 months, 11 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

- 1856 Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th June 1858. Officiating Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd February 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865. Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 7th February 1866. Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 16th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Clutter, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd August 1871—11 years, 10 months, 21 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

- 1856 Student at the College, 20th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th March 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Clutter, from 7th July 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Clutter, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Clutter, from 2nd January to 23rd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Clutter, from 28th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 14th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 16th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 4th June 1869. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 19th October 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 21st January 1870. 13 years, 10 months, 9 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

- 1857 Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 29th January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1859. Officiating Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 20th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th April 1871. On two years furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872—14 years, 4 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM McQUHAE.

- 1857 Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 6th January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, 27th February 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 27th March 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 28th June to December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 28th November 1868 to 26th October 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 9th December 1870 to 29th April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 12th May 1871—13 years, 1 month, 2 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 10th January to 9th April 1861. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 26th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th January to 8th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 7th March 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 4th June 1867 to 13th May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 5th August to 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 21st September 1868 to 5th August 1869. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 11th August to 11th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 12th October 1869 to 9th March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1870 to 28th January 1872. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 30th January 1872—11 years, 5 months, 5 days.

ALEXANDER McCALLUM WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 15th December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant of South Canara, from 15th May 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 26th May and 1st August 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1866 to 11th October 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th October 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 24th December 1867 to 22nd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 6th March 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 9th February 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 1st to 31st March 1869 and from 22nd June 1869 to 25th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 28th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 4th April 1870 to 9th March 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 16th March 1872. On furlough to Europe for 15 months from 22nd July 1872 — 12 years, 10 months, 16 days

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER, (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 5th July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 23rd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 20th April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 12th September 1868 and from 3rd April to 13th July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 15th August 1869 to 29th December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, for two years, from 30th April 1871.—10 years, 4 months, 5 days

JOHN CHILD HANNYNGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 9th April 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 28th September 1869. Officiating Head Assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Malabar, 31st March 1863. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 26th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th August to 21st September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calcutt, from 5th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 25th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District from 4th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 22nd February 1872.—13 years, 29 days

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th July 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 3rd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September to 28th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, from 12th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 23rd October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 28th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 25th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 15th October 1872.—13 years, 1 month, 24 days

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th December 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to

continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 13th October 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd January 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 22nd January 1867 To be Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 5th April 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867 In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867 On two years' furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1868 to 6th October 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th October 1870 to 3rd March 1871 On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore, from 12th March 1872—10 years, 2 months, 5 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862 Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 24th February 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865 Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865 Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866 Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867 Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 13th August 1867 Resigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U C S Examination on the 16th June 1868 Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1869, and from 14th July to 20th September 1869 Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 9th to 20th March 1870 Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 30th March 1870 Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th August 1871.—12 years, 1 month, 25 days

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

- 1860 Student at the College, from 25th October 1860 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1865 Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1865 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1866 Acting Collector, Kistna District, 18th June 1867 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 29th November 1867 In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868 On furlough to Europe, from 26th December 1868 to 26th December 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 16th January to 27th May 1871 On furlough to Europe, for one year, from 15th September 1871—8 years, 10 months, 21 days

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864 Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865 Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 3rd January 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 9th October 1866 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867 To be Sub Collector, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 20th April 1867 In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1868, and from 9th June to 8th July 1868 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th August 1868 On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 18th February 1871 In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871 Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District from 17th May 1872.—9 years, 11 months, 22 days

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

- 1861 Student at the College, from 25th January 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 29th March 1863 Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 29th September 1863 Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th February 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madura, 16th June 1865 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 7th July 1865 Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 14th November 1865 Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, 23rd February 1866 Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th April 1866 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 14th December 1866 Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867 To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867 Acting Registrar, High Court, from 16th April to 9th December 1867 On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1870 to 6th May 1871 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, from 17th June 1872 - 9 years, 7 months, 7 days

PHILIP LYDDON ROBERTS.

- 1862 Student at the College, 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 20th August 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 4th May 1865 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 16th January 1866 Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Cuddapah, 20th March 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 3rd July 1866 Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 31st August 1866 Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 9th October 1866, 20th April and 11th August 1868 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from October 1868 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 12th June 1869 On two years' furlough to Europe, from 5th March 1871 - 8 years, 2 months, 28 days

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

- 1862 Student at the College, 26th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863 Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 8th March 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1863 Head Assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 8th April 1867 In charge of the Collectorate, Tinnevely, from 6th to 21st October 1868 On special duty at Madras, from 25th February to 1st March 1869 On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 29th October 1869 Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870 On furlough from 6th June to 5th August 1871 Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871 Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 29th November 1871 Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants from 13th May to 13th July 1872 Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1872 - 9 years, 4 months, 11 days

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, 14th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatnam, 16th December 1864 On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 8th January 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th January 1867 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868 To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868 Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 1st November 1868 To be Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, 20th April 1869 Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 31st July 1869 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 5th August 1869 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 25th January 1870 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 3rd September to 11th October 1870 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 3rd November 1870 to 16th March 1871 On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 13th October 1872 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 15th October 1872. - 6 years, 8 months, 11 days

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 7th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Tanjore, from 18th May 1863 Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladgee, 2nd December 1864 Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, but to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladgee, 31st January 1866 Second Assistant Collector and

Magistrate of Kalladghee, 3rd April 1860. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1860. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871.—8 years, 5 months, 1 day

JOHN READ DANIEL.

- 1802 Student at the College, from 27th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863 Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 25th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864 Supernumerary Third Assistant at Dharwar, 25th January 1865 Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865 Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 3rd April 1866 To act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867 To be Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 30th July 1867 Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 14th February 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 29th September to 12th October 1868 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madura, 27th October 1868 Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871 On two years' furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871.—8 years, 1 month, 8 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

- 1802 Student at the College, from 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863 Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 9th September 1865 Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 28th February 1866 Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, but to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3d April 1866 Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 13th February 1867 Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, 5th July 1867 To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapur, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, 10th August 1869 Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 21st December 1869 Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 1st February 1870 In charge of Collectorate, Tanjore, 3rd to 7th May 1870 To be Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 14th June 1870 In charge of Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 2nd to 3rd December 1870 Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 6th June 1871 Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, September 1871—9 years, 9 months, 24 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT, B.A.

- 1802 Student at the College, from 7th October 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864 Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864 Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1865 Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 23rd June 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st June 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866 Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866 Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 13th August 1867 Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 28th November 1867 Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869 Furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869 to 3rd April 1871 Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th June to 5th August 1871 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 4th August 1871 On duty, Government Office, from 6th to 25th August 1871 Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 19th November 1871. On special duty, Board of Revenue, 5th December 1871—8 years, 1 month, 29 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

- 1802 Student at the College, from 26th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd January 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July 1866 and 9th October 1866 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Malabar, from 2nd to 7th April 1870 Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 3rd February to 6th March 1871 On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871—8 years, 5 months, 5 days

JAMES WILLIAM BEST, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 19th April 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 30th June 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 7th July 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd February 1866 On sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866 to 17th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th January 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 4th February to 3rd March 1868 Acting Sub Collector of Tanjore, from 9th March 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 9th February 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colmbatore, from 3d July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Colmbatore, from 26th August to 27th September 1869 and from 10th May to 9th July 1870, and from 25th to 28th February 1871 To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, of Colmbatore 14th November 1871 To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Colmbatore, 13th February 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 2nd September 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 15th October 1872 —8 years, 5 months, 3 days.

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS SHARP.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 27th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd March 1865. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th January 1867 Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 29th April 1867 to 18th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th November 1868 and from 6th February 1869 Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 21st July 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 13th October to 21st December 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 19th June to 17th September 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 21st September 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 4th February 1871 On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 25th November 1871 —8 years, 10 months, 29 days

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 25th October 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th October 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, from 14th July 1866 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Salem, 11th February 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 18th February to 23rd March 1869 and from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 12th December 1871 —10 years, 1 month, 7 days.

EDWARD STORR, B.A.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 8th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 12th August 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 11th April 1865 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 22nd January 1867 On sick leave to Europe, from 14th February 1867 to 1st October 1868 Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 29th October 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 29th May to 12th July 1869 Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 7th June 1870 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, 13th February 1872 —8 years, 3 months, 7 days

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

- 1862 Student at the College, 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 4th September 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1864 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 24th July 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd October 1866 Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, 14th December 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th June to 19th December 1867 In charge of Collectorate, North Arcot, from 17th June to 18th July 1867 Took charge Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, 15th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 24th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 14th June 1869 to 16th January 1871. On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 —8 years, 1 month, 15 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, B.L.

- 1862 Student at the College, from 26th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 9th August 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 12th January 1866 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1866 Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in Ganjam, 14th December 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 1st March 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Godavery, from 25th February to 8th May 1868 To be Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery, 11th August 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 2nd August to 30th September 1870 On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871.—8 years, 5 months, 5 days

HENRY SEWELL, B.A.

Student at the College, from 20th November 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 9th October 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 20th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th March 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866 To be Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, 15th January 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 26th February 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 7th June 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 21st September to 21st December 1867 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23rd December 1867 Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 16th May to 15th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868 Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 7th February 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 22nd December 1869 to 20th January 1870 On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1870.—8 years, 28 days.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

1862 Student at the College, from 8th December 1862 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 9th October 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th March 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 25th April 1867 to 29th January 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th January 1868 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 30th June 1868 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Combaconum, from 24th February 1870 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 18th April 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 16th May 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 20th July 1871 To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 13th February 1872 In charge of North Arcot Collectorate, from 11th March to 27th April 1872 Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 27th July 1872—9 years, 11 months, 24 days

HUNTLY PRYSE GORDON.

1862 Student at the College, from 8th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 8th August 1863 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th March 1866 Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 14th September 1866 Acting Joint Magistrate, Ootacamund, 13th November 1866 Special Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 15th January, 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 4th May to 20th December 1867 Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 24th July 1868 Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 24th April to 28th May 1869 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 31st May 1869 To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, 26th October 1869 Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act at Vellore, 21st May 1872 Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1872.—9 years, 10 months, 24 days

BOYD HORSBRUGH.

1862 Student at the College, from 14th January 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Vizagapatam, 22nd January 1864 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 2nd October 1866 to 2nd February 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 20th March 1868 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly, from 8th to 23rd March 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 24th March to 1st June 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 21st June 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1870 On two years' furlough to Europe, from 19th February 1871.—8 years, 1 month, 5 days

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

1863 Student at the College, from 27th October 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864 Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th May 1866 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 17th December 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 19th to 24th December 1868 Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 15th April to 16th November 1869 On private affairs leave, from 17th November 1869 to 13th February 1870 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 23rd February to 14th April 1870 Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870 In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 5th October 1870 Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 8th November 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871 To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 14th November 1871 To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavery, 13th February 1872 In charge of Godavery Collectorate, from 29th April to 17th May 1872—8 years, 10 months, 6 days

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864 On sick leave to Europe, from 13th November 1864 to 6th February 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 13th February 1866, Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 17th December 1867 to 15th February 1868,

and from 16th March to 18th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 3rd October 1868 to 30th March 1869 Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869 Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments, under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 9th January 1871 Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1871 Resumed charge of Office of Under-Secretary to Government on 14th February 1871. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 14th May 1872—7 years, 8 months, 4 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th December 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th September 1866 To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Salem, 5th February 1867 Acting first Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 5th March 1867 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1867 Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 27th October 1868 To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madura, 25th May 1869 Acting Collector, Madura, from 8th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 5th June 1870 Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, from 9th September 1870 to 27th January 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 18th March 1871—8 years, 17 months, 17 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 18th April 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869 Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 4th January 1870 In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 23rd September to 11th October 1870, and from 13th April to 13th May 1872 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 22nd June 1872—8 years, 11 months, 23 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 13th December 1866 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 10th June 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office South Arcot, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1870 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 12th December 1871, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 16th January 1872 Assistant Collector of Madura, but to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Madura, 11th October 1870—5 years, 11 months, 6 days

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

- 1863 Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 5th June 1867. On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1868. Out of employ, from 1st September 1870 Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 16th October 1872 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 15th October 1872.—7 years, 26 days

HENRY NEWMAN.

- 1863 Student at the College, 4th January 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 5th September 1865 In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Kistna, from 12th to 23rd March 1869. Assistant Collector, Godavary District, 20th April 1869 Out of employ, from 1st September to 16th December 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 4th January 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 29th March 1871. Assistant Collector of Kistna, from 24th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 9th August 1871 In charge of Kistna Collectorate from 20th September to 4th October 1871 and to 6th September 1871 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 4th October 1871. To be Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Kistna, 21st May 1872.—8 years, 10 months, 28 days.

JOHN KELSALL.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 21st February 1865 Acting Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 11th April 1865. Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 2nd March 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 29th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 26th February 1867 Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 13th July 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 16th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 18th March 1871 to 16th April 1872 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872.—9 years, 1 month, 5 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

- 1863 Student at the College, 7th October 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869 Out of employ, 15th September 1869 Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 14th March 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 30th January 1871 Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 21st February and 14th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871 —9 years, 1 month, 25 days

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

- 1863 Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd July 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867 Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1867 To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867 Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 10th January 1868 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 29th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 20th September 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 8th to 30th November 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. —8 years, 11 months, 23 days

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865 On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th October 1868 In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 3rd to 27th May 1870 Out of employ, from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 3rd January 1871 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 14th September 1871 Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd February 1872 In charge of Government Collectorate, Nellore, from 18th May 1872 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 11th June 1872 —8 years, 8 months, 4 days

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

- 1863 Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865 Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23rd March 1866 Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1866 To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 30th June 1868 On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1868 to 7th October 1869 Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1869 Sub Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1869. On furlough to Europe for one year from 2nd April 1872 —7 years, 2 months, 28 days

HERBERT WIGRAM, B.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 25th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput District, 21st November 1865 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th April 1866 Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District 15th January 1867 Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 19th April 1867 Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd December 1867 To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 11th August 1868 Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 20th January to 23rd February 1869 Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 23rd February 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 6th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 23rd June to 22nd October 1871 Acting Register High Court, Appellate Side, from 25th October 1871 —8 years, 8 months, 4 days

JOHN CAMERON, M.A.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th November 1863 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July and 9th October 1866, and 1st May 1868 Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 9th November 1869 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, 16th November 1870. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 4th February 1870 to 18th March 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 19th March 1871 On furlough to Europe for two years, from 25th November 1871. —8 years, 15 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th January 1864 Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 21st February 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865 Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 13th July 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1868 In charge of Sub

Collectorate, South Arcot, from 14th April to 15th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 9th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 18th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 18th August 1871.—7 years, 7 months, 14 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

- 1863 Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th February 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 16th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 28th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 26th March to 11th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 17th May 1871.—7 years, 2 months, 28 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

- 1863 Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3rd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 13th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 27th August to 29th November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 10th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 15th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 8th March to 9th September 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 15th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871.—6 years, 10 months, 1 day.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 28th March 1871. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 21st April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Ganjam, from 1st September to 30th November 1872.—7 years, 8 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

- 1863 Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 18th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1868. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 20th April and 4th August 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 8th December 1869 to 1st January 1870. On special leave, from 17th April to 20th October 1870. Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 25th January 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collectorate, from 17th April to 18th May 1872.—8 years, 6 months, 5 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE.

- 1863 Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 15th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 9th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, from 26th July 1872.—7 years, 3 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 18th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 29th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 14th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868 and from 4th to 8th December 1870. On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1871.—7 years, 1 month, 1 day.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 26th May 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871. to 10th February 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe for 2 years from 18th September 1872.—8 years, 8 months, 10 days

NORTON AYLMEY ROUPELL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, 17th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th April 1867. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th April 1867 and 28th February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 26th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. On 33 months' furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870 —6 years, 3 months, 6 days

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 1st March 1867. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 2nd March 1869. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, from 31st July to 4th October 1869. In charge of Junior Assistant's Agent's Office, Ganjam, from 24th August to 3rd September 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, from 31st December 1870 to 31st January 1871 and from 16th March 1871. Took charge Senior Assistant's Office, from 26th July 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 1st January 1872 —8 years, 11 months, 17 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 26th October 1866 and 8th February 1867. To be Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherries, from 11th November, 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1872 —8 years, 21 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd May 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st May 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 26th January to 11th March 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869 to 20th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Ganjam and to act as Senior Assistant in that District, 14th November 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 30th July 1872 —6 years, 9 months, 17 days

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 19th April 1867 and 10th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavery, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 28th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872.—8 years, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th February 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 2nd to 4th April 1870. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 13th February 1872. In charge of South Canara Collectorate, from 9th March to 8th April 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 29th August 1872.—8 years, 11 days

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 29th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 26th October 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, from 5th January 1870 to 1st February 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 2nd February to 4th March 1871. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 18th to 28th March 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 25th November to 31st December 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 13th August 1872.—8 years, 1 month, 7 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 13th April 1866 Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 13th July 1866 Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866 Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 19th February 1867 District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, from 9th to 17th December 1867 On special duty, Madras District, 1st January 1868 Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 6th March 1868 Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 3rd July 1868 Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1870 On special leave, from 15th May to 30th October 1870.—7 years, 7 months, 9 days

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866 Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 20th August 1871 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 29th August 1871 to 24th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madura, 5th March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 30th April 1872 —8 years, 24 days

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

- 1864 Student at the College, 30th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867 On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 4th August 1869 In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Madura, from 3rd to 10th October 1869. Acting Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 to 19th April 1870 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 25th January to 26th February 1871 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 24th April 1871 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 6th September to 4th October 1871.—7 years, 4 months, 29 days

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

- 1864 Student at the College, 20th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 13th April 1866 Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866 Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867 Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendent of the Astagram Division Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, but to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1869 Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 30th March to 27th April 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 25th June 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public &c., Departments, from 9th January to 14th February 1871 Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 4th August 1871 Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, March 1872.—8 years, 11 days

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 8th January 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866 Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867 Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 22nd June 1868 On 1 year's furlough to Australia, from 26th December 1868 to 3rd December 1869 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 On furlough to Australia from 21st January 1871 to 27th February 1872 Acting Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherry Hills, from 16th November 1872 —6 years, 10 months, 7 days.

THOMAS vONDONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 25th October 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 26th March 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1867 to 13th July 1868 and from 15th August 1868 to 29th April 1869, and from 2d June 1869. On 18 months' furlough to Europe from 16th August 1872 —7 years, 9 months, 22 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

- 1864 Student at the College, 28th December 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866 Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1868 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 16th June 1869 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February 1871 to 8th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871 Acting Head Assistant Coimbatore, from 28th September to 16th October 1871, and from 28th October to 28th November 1871 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 4th December 1871, to 5th January 1872 Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th April 1872 In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 11th July to 1st August 1872.—7 years, 11 months, 4 days

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866 Acting 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, 5th April 1867 Acting 1st Class Superintendent of Police, Kistna, from 4th December 1867 to 10th April 1868 Assistant Collector, Bellary, 24th March 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 11th October 1869 Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madura, 7th December 1869 Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, 14th May 1870 Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871 In charge of Collector's Office Trichinopoly, from 20th to 23rd May 1871. Acting Sub Collector on Survey and Settlement duty, Salem, 21st May 1872 —8 years, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866 On sick leave to Europe, from 19th March 1867 to 7th October 1869 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th October 1869 Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput, 22nd February 1870 Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 1st July 1870 Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 20th September 1871 —5 years, 3 months, 6 days

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

- 1864 Student at the College, 28th February 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 13th April 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 23rd March 1869 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 11th to 24th September 1869 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 4th January 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 3rd to 17th December 1870 Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th February 1871 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 14th to 20th July 1871, and from 8th March to 27th April 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th October 1872.—7 years, 9 months, 1 day

JOHN LEE WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th April 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1866 Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1866 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th August 1867. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 29th November 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868 and 22nd July 1868 Assistant to the Collector of Madras District, 27th November 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 28th March to 7th November 1869 Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 31st March to 14th April 1869 Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 11th May 1869 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, from 17th May 1869 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 29th May to 14th June 1869 Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 7th December 1869 Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, from 7th February 1870 Acting Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870 In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 18th March 1871 Special Assistant, Madura, from 18th December 1871 —8 years, 24 days

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS. B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 7th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 7th November 1865 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 23rd February 1868 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 26th August 1869 Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 8th November 1870 Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th October to 10th November 1871 Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 17th November 1871, to 9th October 1872 On furlough to Europe for two years, from 13th October 1872.—7 years, 11 months, 6 days

EDWARD TURNER.

- 1864 Student at the College, 20th November 1864 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 13th April 1866 On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 20th September 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 27th June to 29th August 1870 Assistant Collector, Godavery, 25th October 1870 Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th February 1871 In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 17th November 1871 —7 years, 10 months, 16 days

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

- 1864 Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1868 to 6th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 9th November 1869 In charge of Head Assistant

Collector's Office, Bellary, from 22nd April to 11th May 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 18th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 8th November 1870 to 17th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 8th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th May to 9th June 1871 — 6 years, 8 months, 18 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 20th January to 13th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 6th to 21st August 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 3rd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 13th February to 24th March 1869 and from 22nd June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th October to 31st December 1869 and from 7th March to 6th June 1870 and from 9th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 26th to 28th August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Took charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, on 10th October 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 8th to 25th November 1870. Resumed charge Head Assistant's Office, on 20th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, from 23rd January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 12th November 1872 — 6 years, 5 months, 23 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st March 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 24th July 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th April to 26th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, 8th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 9th to 30th July 1872. Acting Head Assistant, South Canara, 12th November 1872 — 8 years, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th March 1866. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails, 8th May 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Madras, from 15th to 26th July 1869. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, 28th June 1870. To act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee, 15th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 14th March to 13th April 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 18th April to 3rd July 1871. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 10th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 14th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 22nd August 1872. — 8 years, 1 month, 19 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 4 YEARS' STANDING.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

1865. Student at the College, 14th February 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 31st May 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, 16th July 1867 In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, on 19th and 20th April 1869 Assistant Collector of Nellore, 13th July 1869 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 10th September 1869 Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 19th October 1869 Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 2nd September 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 18th November 1871 Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, and Acting Senior Assistant of that District, from 8th January 1872. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 19th July 1872, and from 27th July to 26th October 1872.—6 years, 9 months, 15 days.

ARUNDELL TAGG ARUNDELL, B.A.

- 1865 Student at the College, 18th November 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 24th July 1866 Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 29th February to 21st March 1868 On special duty, South Arcot, June 1868 Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 9th July 1868 Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 12th October 1868 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 14th April to 5th July 1870 Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, from 8th February 1871. Acting Additional Sub Collector Tinnevely, from 16th September 1872.—7 years, 13 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

- 1865 Student at the College, 28th October 1865 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd May 1867 Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 29th September 1869 On furlough to Europe from 30th September 1869 to 19th March 1872 Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 12th April 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 28th May 1872.—4 years, 7 months, 14 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 16th October 1866 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, 19th February 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 2nd July 1867 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1868 Out of employ, from 27th August to 17th December 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 7th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, from 3rd May to 17th June 1872, and from 24th June 1872.—7 years, 25 days

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B.A.

- 1865 Student at the College, 19th December 1865. Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Division, 9th October 1866 Assistant Collector, Madras District, 24th December 1867 On special duty, Madras District, January 1868 Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Saint Thomas' Mount, from 23rd September to 15th November 1868 Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 19th January 1869 In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870 Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 4th May to 12th June 1870 Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th January 1871 To be Assistant Collector, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 7th February 1871 Gave over charge of Under Secretaryship on 14th February 1871. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 15th March to 11th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1871.—5 years, 4 months, 27 days.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 24th December 1867 In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 4th January to 6th February 1869 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 31st May 1870 In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st to 13th February 1871 Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 16th May 1871 In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1871 to 8th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 29th April to 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 28th September 1872 —5 years, 2 days

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

- *1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On furlough, from 23rd October 1869 to 23rd April 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 26th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 19th January to 8th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 5th November 1872.—2 years, 10 months, 16 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 9th March 1869. In charge of Head Assistant, Collector's Office from 7th September to 6th October 1871, Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 14th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 6th April to 8th June 1872.—5 years, 2 days

THOMAS WEIR.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 19th January 1869. Services placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commission, 13th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1869. Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 14th January 1870. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd June 1871 to 24th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Nellore, 21st June 1872.—4 years, 11 months, 24 days

CHARLES KOUGH.

1867. Arrived 5th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th December 1867. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 31st August to 9th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 16th January 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th August 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 6th November to 13th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant South Arcot, from 8th July to 14th October 1872.—4 years, 11 months, 16 days

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 13th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 16th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 16th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 18th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 29th August 1871 to 1st March 1872. Acting Senior Assistant of Ganjam, from 17th July 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th September to 30th November 1872.—4 years, 6 months.

JOHN ARCHIBOLD BOYLE.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 25th April 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 5th to 13th April 1870. Acting Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, from 6th July 1871 to 9th September 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 16th September 1872.—5 years, 2 days.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868.—3 years, 11 months, 28 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 3rd May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 18th June 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 27th July 1872.—3 years, 11 months, 28 days.

LEWIS McIVER.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 14th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, South Canara, from 4th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 27th October to 31st December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1872 and from 16th April to 16th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 24th August 1872.—4 years, 10 days

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, (*Barrister-at-Law.*)

1868. Arrived 3rd January 1869 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1868 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 20th to 22nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 18th December 1870 and from 20th January to 7th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 1st July 1871 Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 13th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 13th June 1872 — 3 years, 10 months, 29 days.

MATHIEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

- 1868 Arrived 21st November 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 1st December 1869 Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 3rd to 10th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 26th September to 16th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 9th May 1872 — 4 years, 10 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 19th December 1868 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868 On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 18th November 1869 In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 29th February to 10th March 1872 In charge of Head Assistants' Office, North Arcot, from 28th April to 9th May 1872 — 3 years, 3 months, 14 days

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

- 1869 Arrived 10th November 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 7th December 1869 Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th June 1870 In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 20th to 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 — 3 years, 12 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

- 1869 Arrived 19th November 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1869 Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 10th January 1871 Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 20th November to 20th December 1871. In charge of Head Assistants' Office, Cuddapah, from 2nd to 16th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 15th April 1872. In charge of Head Assistants' Office, Nellore, from 18th May to 6th June 1872. — 3 years, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 12th March 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870 Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 10th January 1871 Acting Senior Assistant Vizagapatam, from 4th May to 13th July 1872 and from 27th July 1872. — 2 years, 8 months, 20 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

- 1869 Arrived 7th November 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th December 1869. In charge of Head Assistants Office, Treasury, from 30th September to 7th October 1871. and from 5th to 18th April 1872 and from 12th July to 7th August 1872. — 3 years, 24 days.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

- 1869 Arrived 4th December 1869 Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th December 1869 Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 15th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 7th October to 17th November 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 10th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistants Office, Madura, from 10th August to 18th September 1872. — 2 years, 11 months, 23 days.

GEORGE EMILIUS BIRD.

- 1870 Arrived 18th November 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 22nd November 1870. — 2 years, 13 days.

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

1870. Arrived 17th September 1870 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th October 1870 Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th September 1872.—2 years, 2 months, 14 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872.—1 year, 28 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M. A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 28th November 1871.—1 year, 7 days.

EBENEZER JAMES SEWELL.

1862. Arrived 1st November 1872 Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 12th November 1872.—1 month.

GEORGE STUART FORBES, M. A.

1872. Arrived 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th October 1872 —1 month, 16 days.



SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

	Monthly	Rs	A	P.		Monthly.	Rs	A	P.
Governor	10,600	10	8		Registrar, Madras University	300	0	0	
Chief Justice	5,000	0	0		Principal, Medical College and Phys- sician, General Hospital	1,600	0	0	
Bishop	2,133	5	4		Principal, Normal School	600	0	0	
Member of Council	5,333	5	4		Principal, Civil Engineering College	600	0	0	
Puisne Judges	3,750	0	0		Head Master, Provincial School	500	0	0	
Chief Secretary to Government	4,166	10	8		District Engineer	600 and	700	0	0
Under do	1,050	0	0		1st Assistant do	300	0	0	
Secretary to Government in the Revé- nue Department	3,333	5	4		2nd do	150	0	0	
Under-Secretary to do	1,000	0	0		Inspector General of Registration	1,500	0	0	
Secy. to Govt P. W. Department	2,250	0	0		Registrar of Assurances	500	0	0	
Joint Secy to do. in the Irrig Dept	1,200	0	0		Supt, Govt Telegraph, Madras Dn	1,350	0	0	
Assistant Secretary, Legislative De- partment	1,000	0	0		Assistant do	400	0	0	
Private Secretary to the Governor	1,500	0	0		Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side	1,600	0	0	
Accountant General and Ex-officio Commissioner, Paper Currency	3,000	0	0		Deputy do	700	0	0	
Deputy Accountant General	2,500	0	0		Advocate General(d)	2,187	8	0	
Assistant do	1,000	0	0		Solicitor	1,225	0	0	
Assistant to the Accountant General	600	0	0		Administrator General	600	0	0	
Do do do	400	0	0		Government Pleader	500	0	0	
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants	100	0	0		Registrar, High Court, Original Side	2,000	0	0	
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U C S Examination	350	0	0		Assistant do do (e)	600	0	0	
Astronomer and Meteorological Su- perintendent	1,050	0	0		Law Reporter do. do. ..	400	0	0	
Assistant to do.	150	0	0		Sheriff	920	0	0	
Assay Master	1,500	0	0		Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prose- cutor	1,000	0	0	
Resident of Travancore	2,800	0	0		Deputy Clerk of the Crown	175	0	0	
Assistant do	1,000	0	0		Judge's Clerk	550	0	0	
Consulting Engineer for Railways	2,000	0	0		Coroner(f)	350	0	0	
Deputy to do	600	0	0		Judge, Court of Small Causes	2,000	0	0	
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company	1,000	0	0		Do do. 700, 1,000 and ..	1,400	0	0	
Government Agent, Chepauk(a)	525	0	0		Clerk of do and Acting 4th Judge, Madras.	500	0	0	
Transla- tors } Tamil, Telugu and Per- sian	300	0	0		Assistant do and Cashier, do ..	350	0	0	
Canarese and Malaya- lum	250	0	0		Inspector General of Madras Policc ..	2,500	0	0	
Supt of Central Museum	150	0	0		Assistant to do.	900	0	0	
Supt Govt Chinchona Plantation ..	500	0	0		Deputy Inspector General	1,000	0	0	
Registrar of Diocese & Archdeaconry ..	213	5	4		Superintendent of Police. ...700 and ..	800	0	0	
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras	50	0	0		Assistant do { 1st Class	500	0	0	
Senior Chaplain } with Rs 130 house ..	800	0	0		do { 2nd	400	0	0	
Junior Chaplain } rent when doing ..	500	0	0		Inspector General of Jails(g)	1,833	5	4	
duty at the Presidency	500	0	0		Superintendent of Central Jails, 600 & ..	800	0	0	
Post Master General	2,333	5	4		Commissioner of Police	1,500	0	0	
Inspecting Post Master	700	0	0		Deputy do	500	0	0	
Post Master, Madras	700	0	0		Magistrate of Police ..800, 1,000 and ..	1,200	0	0	
Director of Pub. Instruction, 2,000 to ..	2,250	0	0		Joint do.	700	0	0	
Principal, Presy College, 1,000 to ..	1,250	0	0		Cantonment Magistrate	700	0	0	
Professor of History	500	0	0		Civil and Session Judge	2,333	5	4	
Do. Logic and Moral Philo- sophy	500	0	0		Principal Sudder Ameen	500	0	0	
Do. Mathematics	500	0	0		District { 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Moonsiffs { 200, 250 and ..	300	0	0	
Do. Sanscrit	500	0	0		First Member, Board of Revenue. ..	4,000	0	0	
Do Vern Literature	400	0	0		Second Member	3,408	5	4	
1 Inspnr of Schools, 1st Class, 1,000 to ..	1,250	0	0		Third do.	3,016	10	8	
2 Do. 2nd " 800 to ..	1,000	0	0		Secretary	2,000	0	0	
2 Do. 3rd " 700 to ..	800	0	0		Sub-Secretary	1,500	0	0	
1 Do. 4th " 600 to ..	700	0	0		Deputy Collector of Sea Customs ..	700	0	0	
Prin, Combaconum College ..700 to ..	800	0	0		Appraiser	500	0	0	
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry(c)	1,050	0	0		Do Assistant	300	0	0	

(a) Present incumbent draws Pay of Military rank Rupees 827-14-0.

(c) Gets House Rent Rupees 100.

(d) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115.

(e) Present incumbent draws allowance of Rupees 200 in addition.

(f) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 30.

(g) The salary of this appointment will be reduced to Rupees 1,500 on the occurrence of a vacancy
Gets Travelling allowance of Rupees 250.(h) Present incumbent draws office allowance of Rupees 65 and commission at 7½ per cent on the
sale of Books.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—continued.

Monthly				Monthly			
	RS	A	P		RS	A	P
Director of Revenue Settlement . . .	2,837	8	0	Deputy Master Attendant, Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of the Port	800	0	0
Deputy do do . . .	1,287	8	0	First Asst. Master Attendant, &c . . .	400	0	0
Assistant do do . . .	600	0	0	Second Assistant Master Attendant, Surveyor of Shipping to Government and Government Emigration, Surveyor(?)	300	0	0
Asst do 1st and 2nd Classes, 325 and Probationary Asst, Rev Settlement . . .	425	0	0	Third Assistant for Landing and Shipping Govt consignments . . .	300	0	0
Superintendent, Revenue Survey(s) . . .	200	0	0	Superintendent of Madras Pier(s) . .	250	0	0
Deputy Supt. Rev Survey, 575 and Assistant do 1st and 2nd Classes and Probationary	1,000	0	0	Superintendent of Diving Bell	150	0	0
Superintendent of Stamps	750	0	0	Master Attendant and Superintendent Pearl Banks, Tuticorin	500	0	0
Do, of Stationery	425	0	0	Master Attendants (Cochin and Cocanada, each Calcutt	350	0	0
Conservator of Forests	1,000	0	0	Master Attendants (Bunlapatam and Masulipatam	300	0	0
Deputy do, 500 and Assistant, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Classes, 200 and 300 and	700	0	0	Master Attendants (Negapatam and Vizagapatam	200	0	0
Collector and Agent of Ganjam	400	0	0	Head Pilot and Conservator	125	0	0
Collector and Agent of Tanjore	2,850	0	0	Protector of Emigrants	130	0	0
Collector	2,583	5	4	Consular Agent, Pondicherry	250	0	0
Sub and Special Assistant	2,333	5	4	Do Karikal, Yanam, each	250	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant	1,160	10	8	Do Mahé	100	0	0
Head and Senior Assistant	733	5	4				
Assistant Collector	558	5	4				
Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping, Madras	350	0	0				
	1,500	0	0				
Judges of Small Cause Court							
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors							
Third and Fourth Class do							
Servants below 8 Rupees per diem							
Do above 8 " and below 15 Rupees							
Do 15 " do 25 "							
Do 25 " do 50 "							
Do 50 " do 100 "							
Do 100 " do 150 "							
Do 150 " do 200 "							
Do 200 " do 250 "							
Do 250 " do and upwards (as a Depy Coll)							
Poons and Deloyets							
Duffadars and Moolchies							
Servants on the Est of Director Rev Settlement							
Do do of Revenue Survey							
Do do Sanitary Commissioner							
Do do of the Insp Genl of Mad Police							
Do do of Consulting Engr Railways							
Do do of Cong Engr Irrig, &c, Works							
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rupees 20 and upwards							
Those less than that sum							
Head Moolchies and Moolchies							
Peons and Sweepers							
Servants holding executive reappointments proceeding to join their stations—							
When travelling by land in the ordinary way							
Do by Railroad							
Do by Sea, *actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel							

(i) Present incumbent draws Staff Corps Pay in addition

Servants holding ministerial appointments of a salary of 50 Rupees and above.—

When travelling on duty by Railroad, 2nd Class fare, and the difference, if any in excess between it and the daily batta that would otherwise have been drawn

Do of a salary less than 50 Rupees, 3rd Class fare and batta

Do by Sea, as for executive officers

Peons, &c, proceeding by Railroad, *bona fide* fare.

(j) Present incumbent draws a special allowance of Rs 50 in addition

(k) Gets House Rent of Rupees 50

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

OFFICE, CHEPAUK —Hours of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon'ble L. C. Innes, Hon'ble W. Hudleston, R. A. Dalyell, Esq.,	} Trustees of the Civil Fund. {	D. F. Carmichael, Esq., J. Grose, Esq.
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The Chief Secretary.....Trustee Ex-Officio.

Hon'ble L. C. Innes, Hon'ble W. Hudleston, R. A. Dalyell, Esq.,	} Managers of the Civil Service Annuity Fund. {	D. F. Carmichael, Esq., J. Grose, Esq.
The Chief Secretary.	} Managers Ex-Officio {	The Accountant General.

H. E. Stokes, Esq. Secretary.

Messrs. Coutts and Co.,—Agents in England.

Committee of Retired Members in England,

R. Clerk, Esq., Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., T. L. Blane, Esq.,	D. Elliot, Esq., J. F. Thomas, Esq.,	W. H. Bayley, Esq., T. Pycroft, Esq.
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Half-yearly General Meetings are held in the months of January and July of each year, on a day to be fixed by the Trustees and notified in the Official Gazette.

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 16 years, and a Donation of £30 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

The pensions granted to Widows under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, are continued till re-marriage or death, and are revived on second widowhood.

The daughters of deceased Members for whom the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules have been secured, are allowed pensions till marriage or death, but those for whom the above benefits have not been secured, are granted pensions up to the age of 19 only or till marriage, if married at an earlier age when in either case a Donation of £300 is paid to them or their guardians. But if such daughters are proved to be in indigent circumstances, then, instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is allowed to them after the age of 19 till marriage or death.

Pensions to sons are granted up to the age of 19 when a Donation of £300 is paid to them or to their guardians, but if such sons are proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation, a pension of £50 per annum is granted to them till recovery.

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (widows and children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £45 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the *whole* family of a deceased Subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £45 equally divided among the whole family.

Under the Rules of the Provident Branch of the Civil Fund, lately adopted by the Service, the following Subscriptions and Donations are payable by Subscribers to this branch.

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. on the allowances of Subscribers for 16 years as before and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at one per cent. after 16 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

On each marriage and by each married man entering the Service, a Donation of	...	...	...	...	Rs 1,500 0 0
On birth of each daughter, a Donation of	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
On birth of each son, a Donation of	...	...	...	...	250 0 0

The Annuities granted to Widows under these Rules, are reduced to one-half on re-marriage and continued at that rate during second marriage and until death; but if the second husband happen to be a Subscriber to this branch, then the widow on the second widowhood reverts to the full Annuity.

The Annuities to daughters of deceased Members are continued till marriage or death, and a Donation of £300 is paid to them on marriage.

The Annuities to sons are continued up to age of 21, when a Donation of £300 is paid; and if such son is proved to labor under mental or bodily infirmity, then instead of the Donation but without reference to age, an Annuity of £125 is granted until recovery.

The Annuities granted from this branch of the Fund to the families of deceased Subscribers, are not affected by any amount of private income they may possess or inherit

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The letter *m* prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade	District and Duty.	Stations, &c.
FIRST CLASS—Rs. 600.			
Alexander Smith.....	24 June 1862	Chingleput Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department.....	Sydepet.
<i>m</i> Herbert Richardson.....	23 May 1865	Godavery Treasury.....	Cocanada.
<i>m</i> S. R. Locke.....	31 Aug. 1869	Tinnevely Treasury.....	Tinnevely.
<i>m</i> W. E. Underwood.....	21 Dec.	Malabar, General duty.....	Wynaad.
<i>m</i> R. Raghunatha Rau.....	21 do	Madras Quit rent and Abkarry Dept	Madras.
D. V. Narasinga Rau.....	11 May 1872	Chingleput, Salt Department.....	Madras.
SECOND CLASS—Rs. 500.			
<i>m</i> W. E. Wright.....	24 June 1862	Trichinopoly Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department....	Trichinopoly.
<i>m</i> B. C. Leggett.....	24 do.	South Canara Treasury.....	Mangalore.
E. G. Ricketts.....	23 May 1865	Tanjore Salt Department.....	Negapatam.
<i>m</i> J. A. Marjoribanks.....	13 Mar. 1866	North Arcot Treasury.....	Chittoor.
A. Ramachandra Rau.....	13 Apr. 1869	Kurnool, General duties.....	Nandial.
T. Ram Rau.....	31 Aug.	Madura Treasury.....	Madura.
J. C. Winsom.....	21 Dec.	Coimbatore Treasury.....	Coimbatore.
Mahomed Yusuf Sahib.....	do.	Trichinopoly, General duties.....	Keelepolara.
P. Vurthachary.....	do.	South Arcot Treasury.....	Cuddalore.
P. Aiyalu Nayudu.....	1 Feb. 1870	North Arcot, Genl duties and Zemindary tracts.....	Gudiatum.
V. Vencatachellum Puntooloo.....	11 May 1872	Bellary, General duties.....	Harpunhully.
<i>m</i> D. Timmapah.....	26 July	Kurnool, do.....	Kolkoonla.
THIRD CLASS—Rs. 350.			
T. Pritchard.....	13 Mar. 1866	Salem, General duties.....	Namacal
P. Seshagiri Rau.....	27 Oct. 1868	Tanjore Treasury.....	Tanjore.
<i>m</i> T. Venkat Rau.....	1 Dec.	Tinnevely, General duties.....	Trichendur.
<i>m</i> B. A. Blake.....	13 Apr. 1869	Bellary Treasury.....	Bellary.
<i>m</i> John Ball.....	31 Aug.	South Canara Salt Department.....	Mangalore.
<i>m</i> T. Kristna Rau.....	21 Dec.	Cuddapah, General duties.....	Chintagunta.
C. Sri Balaya.....	do.	South Arcot, General duties.....	Tricolore.
P. A. Cole.....	1 Feb. 1870	Malabar Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department.....	Calicut.
A. Strinivasa Rau.....	7 June 1865	Tanjore, General duties.....	Tanjore.
A. Narayana Rau.....	7 Nov. 1871	Nellore Treasury.....	Nellore.
<i>m</i> J. W. Johnston.....	11 May 1872	Salem Treasury.....	Salem.
A. M. MacGregor.....	26 July	Coimbatore, General duties.....	Erode.
FOURTH CLASS—Rs. 250.			
W. A. Symonds.....	13 Mar. 1866	Ag. Supt. Central Jail, Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.
C. Cundasawmy Mdlly, B.A. & B.L.	15 June	Nellore, General duties.....	Naidoopeet.
A. Sudarsana Rau.....	18 Dec.	Godavery, General duties.....	Ellore.
C. E. Plunkett.....	17 do. 1867	Nellore, Salt Department.....	Nellore.
Gopalakrishnamah Chetty.....	12 Jan. 1869	Kurnool Treasury.....	Kurnool.
M. Suriamurti Pillay.....	do.	Tinnevely Salt Department.....	Tuticorin.
L. Vencatapiah.....	13 Apr.	Godavery do.....	Cocanada.
P. Venkatanarasimha Rao.....	do.	Kistna do.....	Nizampatam.
I. Dhurma Row.....	do.	Ganjam do.....	Chicacole.
N. Ramasami Mudali.....	do.	Madura do.....	Ramnad.
Kandi Rama Row.....	do.	Kistna Treasury.....	Masulipatam.
N. Murugasu Mudali.....	31 Aug.	Cuddapah Treasury.....	Cuddapah.
<i>m</i> Y. Ailingsingari Naidu.....	21 Dec.	Tanjore, General duties.....	Manargudy.
<i>m</i> Koti Subba Row.....	do.	Kistna, do.....	Vinnucondah.
Mahomed Ali Sahib.....	22 Feb. 1870	Vizagapatam Salt Department.....	Waltair.
D. Purushottamaya.....	18 Oct.	Vizagapatam Treasury.....	Vizagapatam.
O. Kannan.....	20 Sept. 1871	Malabar, General duties.....	Velatpudiangady.
W. Freer.....	7 Nov.	South Arcot Salt Department.....	Cuddalore.
C. Vencatasaya.....	14 May 1872	Coimbatore, General duty.....	Satyamangalum.
T. Sivanarayana Puntulu.....	26 July	Ganjam Treasury.....	Chettarpore.
ACTING.			
P. Subbayer.....	20 June 1871	Madura, General duty.....	Madura.
M. Vencatachellam Pillai.....	19 Dec.	Coimbatore do.....	Satyamangalum.
J. L. Fernandez.....	28 June 1872	South Canara Treasury.....	Mangalore.
M. Ragswengar.....	27 Sept.	Tinnevely Salt Department.....	Tuticorin.
Albert Jones.....	10 Dec. 1871	Salom, General duty.....	
C. Subba Rau.....	do.	Nellore do.....	
S. B. Fernandez.....	9 Sept. 1872	South Canara, General duties.....	

Special Appointments.

G. B. Shaw, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

Gopalaya, Special Depy. Collr. for giving over land to the Irrigation Company.—Ag. on other duty.

PRINCIPAL SADR AMINS.

Salary, Rupees 500.

Mr S R. Dawes.....Bellary.
 Ullatta Vittil Kunji Ramen Nair ...Calicut.
 Mr John D'Silva.....Cochin.
 A P Shreenavassa.....Madura
 Konanath Kunju Menon.....Mangalore.
 R Vasudeva Row, (Addl.).....Mangalore.

S. Rungiah Naidu, (on leave) } Rajahmun dry
 C. Purushothamayi, (Acting) }
 Arunachella Aiyar Tanjore.
 K Krishna Menon.....Tellicherry
 A Annaswamy MudalyTinnevely
 G Muthuswamy ChettyTranquebar
 T. V. Ponnusamy Pillay.....Caroor.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS.

1st Grade 300—2nd Grade 250—3rd Grade 200.

BELLARY.

Mr. H. V. Plat'her.....Bellary.
 1st Grade.
 2nd Grade.

P Sooba RowGooty.
 D Yegappa.....Narrainder-
 gherry.

3rd Grade.

S. N C Cunteeravachari.....Culleandroog.
 P Terumala RowPurghce.

BERHAMPORE.

S Kanakachellum.....Chicacole.

3rd Grade

Vinnakota Sankaram.....Aska
 Vellore Appalanarasimharasu.....Berhampore
 C. Ranga Row.....Teekaly.

CALICUT.

M Parthasarady Pillay.....Palghaut.
 Mr. Victor Phillip D'Rozario.....Calicut

2nd Grade.

Chinguchelvittil Chungara Nair..Kutnad
 Chembil Krishna Menon.....Chowghaut.

3rd Grade

Manikath Shekara Menon.....Ernad
 C. Odenan NumbiarBetutnad
 Syed Vulle Ahmed Saib, (on leave)Puttamby
 S Subbramani Aiyar.....Temulpooram
 V. BappuNedunganad
 T Kunhi Ramen Nair..Shernad
 Mr B M D'CruzAnjengo.

CHINGLEPUT.

1st Grade.

Vencata Gopaul RowTrivellore.
 S Narasimooloo Naidoo.....Chingleput

2nd Grade.

T. Chelluppa NaikerPoonamalloe.

3rd Grade

P. A Devaramban Mudr., (Addl.)Chingleput.

CHITTOOR.

2nd Grade.

V Rungaswamy Iyengar.....Arnee.

3rd Grade.

W. Ramasamy AiyarPalmanair.
 A Narayana Iyengar.....Chittoor.
 Parthasarathy Iyengar.....Triputy.
 Vacant.....Sholingur.

COIMBATORE.

2nd Grade

J. D Bashyacarlo Naidoo.....Coimbatore.
 Vaidhiswaraiya.....Erode.

3rd Grade.

B Pasupaty Mudaliar.....Oodamulputtah.
 T. Ramasamy Aiyer.....Caroor.
 V Narayana Row.....Collegal.

CUDDALORE

2nd Grade.

Mr. P. M. Pedroza.....Velloopoorm.

3rd Grade.

C Ramachendra IyerCuddalore
 N Muthurama Pillay.....Chellumbrum
 G. Ramasamy AiyarVirdachellum

CUDDAPAH.

1st Grade.

G. Ramasujooloo Naidoo.....Cuddapah.

3rd Grade.

H Streeneyasa RowVollpaul.
 Ameer Ooddeen Sheriff.....Cudree
 Mr T BallardNundalore
 P. AiyavasierProdatur.
 M Jeyeram Row.....Budwail
 G. Narasimhulu Naidu, (Addl.) Cuddapah

GUNT00R.

3rd Grade

C VencobachariBauputla
 Abdool Iyash Goolam Mahomed
 Yahya NakaveeMasulpatam
 Moula reeMahomed AbdoolAllum
 SaibBezawada
 Vadiamannaty SesheyaGuntoor
 M NagabhushanamKarumpudy

MADURA.

1st Grade.

Adiappa Chetty.Madura
 3rd Grade.
 Syed Mustafa SaibDindigul
 A. VenguviorShevagungah.
 Venkata Rungiah,Paramagody
 H. Gurupadam Mudaly.....Pulney Hills

MANGALORE

2nd Grade.

MangeshiyaMangalore
 T Subbana CharryPootoor
 O Ramapah.....Bekul
 Mr J C Coelho.Kundapore.
 Kalianapuram Subarawn.....Oodipy
 Mr A. J. Coelho.....Barkur.

3rd Grade.

L. Ramachendraya.....Buntwall
 C.Narayanaswamy Iyer, (on sus-
 pension) Mr J Lobo, (Acting) } Karikal
 Mr. J. S. Saldanha, (Officiating) } Moolky.

NELL0RE

1st Grade.

Mr. J. Smith.....Nellore.

3rd Grade.

K. Kristnasamy Row.....Kavali.
 Singareuz Subba Row.....Ongole.

NUNDIAL.

2nd Grade.

B Giriypah.....Kurnool.
 V. Kanakaiya Naidoo.....Nundial
 3rd Grade.
 K. S. Narasaya Sastry.....Cumbum.

RAJAHMUNDRY.		TINNEVELLY.	
1st Grade		1st Grade	
C. Puroshothamaya, on other duty (Rajahmundry).		P Cabalaya Pillay, Acting.....Ambasamudram	
2nd Grade		3rd Grade	
Mr G Wells.....Cocanada		S Ponnusamy Mudaly.....Tinnevely.	
Kurumadalli Venkatachallam		H Subbarayer.....Strivaikuntam	
Puntulu Geru.....Nursapur.		T Mahalingaya.....Strivilliputtur.	
3rd Grade		V Srinivasa Charlu, (Addl).....Tinnevely	
Govindarazu Ramachendra Row		TRANQUEBAR	
Partulu.....Elloro.		1st Grade	
Maidavolu Sambasiva Row Garu.Peddapoor		T Ganapaty Iyer.....Mayaveram	
V. Kanaiauze.....Amalappoor		Mr John White.....Shealy	
N. Lakshminarayana, Actg. Rajahmundry		T Kanakasabai Moodelly.....Negapatam	
SALEM		Vacant.....Tranquebar	
2nd Grade		A R Virasamy Iyer.....Tivalore	
P M. Ponnusawmy Pillay.....Oosoor.		M Ranga Iyengar.....Tretorypoondy	
Adeseyem Pillay.....Darampury		TRICHINOPOLY.	
Mr T. Misquita.....Salem		2nd Grade	
3rd Grade		Appavaiyar.....Kullutaly	
T Audinaraina Chetty.....Namkal		3rd Grade.	
A J. Mungalum Pillay.....Trpputtoor.		V Anantha Ivar.....Trichinopoly	
TANJORE		P Samy Aiyar.....Perambalore	
1st Grade		VIZAGAPATAM.	
Ramasawmy Iyer.....Trivady		2nd Grade	
3rd Grade		B Ghantaya Sastry.....Rajam	
Mr C O Mascurine.....Munnargoody		3rd Grade	
S A Krishna Row.....Combaconum		C Venkata Chengulva Row	
K. Jaggannada Chary.....Puttoocotta.		Naidoo.....Bimlipatam	
A Anugraham Pillai.....Valungaman.		Chinnam Venkatarathnum.....Royaleram	
Venkata Row.....Tanjore.		Madelala Jogaya Puntuloo.....Vizianagram	
S. Ragava Aiyangar, (Addl).....Tanjore		Konduparty Jagannathadasa Puntuloo.....Parvatipur	
TELLICHERRY		M B Sundara Row.....Vizagapatam	
1st Grade			
Mr J J D'Rozario.....Tellierry			
3rd Grade			
Mr D D'Cruz.....Buddoogherry.			
„ Braz D'Rozario.....Pynad			
Subba Row.....Chavacherry			
E. K. Krishnen.....Cavoy.			

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters	Tahsildars	Pay.	Date of Appointment
GANJAM				
Chicacole.....	Chicacole ..	Mr J Thompson	175	1 Oct. 1861
Gumsur.....	Russelcondah ..	B Narasimhaswami	150	1 Dec. 1867
Berhampore ..	Berhampore ...	G Balaraniah.	200	1 Dec. 1867
VIZAGAPATAM.				
Golconda ..	Narsapatam	M Venkenna Sastry	150	8 April 1870
Survasiddi ..	Yellamunchelli...	C Kristna Row	150	7 Oct. 1869
GODAVERY.				
Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry. ..	P Venkata Rangacharooloo	175	21 Nov. 1865
Amalpuram.	Amalapur	A Ramanna	200	21 Nov. 1865
Ramachendrapur.	Ramachendrapur ..	S Venkatagopaul Row.	250	2 Nov. 1870
Ellore ..	Ellore ..	D Verubhndrya	175	22 Nov. 1868
Narsapuram ..	Narsapuram ..	K Sasbia..	225	2 Sept. 1869
Peddapuram ..	Peddapur ..	P Subba Row ..	150	9 July 1870
Yernagudem.....	Yernagudem.	E Venkanah ..	150	8 July 1870
Tanaku ..	Tanaku ..	A. Sundarraz ..	200	29 July 1867
Bhemavaram ..	Bhemavaram.....	Mahommedrahim Uddin.	175	21 Nov. 1867
KISTNA.				
Bapatlah.....	Bapatlah ..	V. Venkat Rau ..	225	Re-instated on the 24th Sept 72
Rapullu.....	Rapullu ..	P. Appia Naidu.....	250	4 July 1868
Bundur ..	Bundur ..	R. Nagabushanam Naidu.....	175	1 July 1868
Guntoor ..	Guntoor ..	Mr. C H. Sharkey.	225	3 Nov. 1867
Berwadah ..	Berwadah.....	T Venkatachellum.....	150	13 April 1868
Nundigamah ..	Nundigamah ..	K. Subbaroyada.....	150	25 July 1871
Nursurowpitta.....	Rajaset.	K. Annajee Rau ..	200	1 Oct. 1870
Sattenapully ..	Krosur ..	P. Venkataraniah ..	175	1 Oct. 1868
Palnad ..	Gurazalah ..	M. Venkatreddi Naidu ..	200	13 Aug. 1868
Y Inucondah ..	Vinucondah.....	V. Rammamu ..	150	1 Dec. 1871
Gudevada ..	Gurajah ..	F. T. Raghavacharyulu ..	200	1 Oct. 1870

Districts and Taluqs	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
NELLORE				
Nellore	Nellore ..	V T. Dorasawmy Moodelhar ..	225	25 Oct 1871
Gudur	Gudur ..	M. Raja Row	200	17 April 1872
Rapur	Rapur ..	Tadadakapalli Narayana Row ..	150	1 June 1872
Atmakur	Atmakur ..	K. Arooncoogum Moodelly	175	7 Aug. 1871
Kavali	Kavali ..	K. Basekacharloo	175	7 Aug 1871
Udayagiri	Udayagiri ..	V Nairain Row	150	7 Aug. 1871
Ongole	Ongole ..	P Venkatakrishnama Naidoo ..	200	1 Sept. 1871
Kundakur	Kundakur ..	K Rama Row	175	1 June 1872
Kanigiri	Kanigiri ..	K. Lakshmana Row	200	27 June 1872
CUDDAPAH				
Badvalli	Badvalli ..	K. Subba Row ..	150	18 Oct. 1871
Pulivandala	Pulivandala ..	P Rama Rau ..	175	8 Jan 1870
Sidhout	Sidhout ..	B Vencat Row ..	150	4 Jan 1870
Pallumpett	Pallumpett ..	Vacant ..	200	.....
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	P Donda Rau ..	225	4 Aug 1868
Royachote	Royachote ..	P Soobbarow ..	175	31 Aug 1871
Khadi	Khadi ..	A Kistna Row ..	175	19 May 1870
Voilpaud	Voilpaud ..	M Ragavendra Row ..	175	4 Feb 1870
Madanapalli	Madanapalli ..	C Venkata Subbiah ..	175	2 March 1872
Jummulmadgoo	Jummulmadgoo ..	K. Venkatakrishnaiah ..	200	14 May 1867
Poddatur	Poddatur ..	C Vencataraghuvuroo Naidoo ..	175	2 July 1871
BELLARY				
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	Mr J G Firth	225	1 Nov 1865
Hospett	Hospett ..	S Appu Row ..	175	4 April 1872
Hunhjudgalli	Penkonda ..	A. Khilandum Mudshar	150	4 May 1869
Gooty	Gooty ..	K. Narsinga Rau ..	200	28 April 1863
Tadpatri	Tadpatri ..	C Ragava Rau ..	200	1 June 1869
Anantapur	Anantapur ..	A. Kasuva Row ..	175	12 Sept 1870
Pengonda	Pengonda ..	T Hanumuntha Row ..	150	13 May 1872
Hindupur	Hindupur ..	H. Rama Rau ..	150	30 July 1870
Kudlgi	Kudlgi ..	M Vencut Row ..	175	26 Sept 1870
Harpenhally	Harpenhally ..	S Vencoba Row ..	150	15 Nov 1869
Alur	Alur ..	P Nurusnooloo Naidoo ..	175	20 Aug 1870
Adoni	Adoni ..	V D rasawmy Iyer ..	200	18 May 1869
Isandroog	Isandroog ..	P. Annaja Rau ..	175	27 Feb 1869
Darnaveram	Darnaveram ..	B Narsimha Charlu ..	200	16 Sept 1870
Madaksira	Madaksira ..	Pampopatheo Row ..	150	29 April 1871
KURNOOL				
Serivelli	Serivelli ..	Detamacherla Subba Row ..	150	1 Aug. 1871
Nundicotkur	Nundicotkur ..	P. Vedagiri Moodelly ..	175	5 July 1871
Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla ..	Jagguilupady Vencatasubbiah ..	225	6 Nov 1870
Ramalcottah	Ramalcottah ..	C Kristna Row ..	200	5 July 1871
Markapur	Markapur ..	K. Kristna Rau ..	150	18 April 1866
Nundial	Nundial ..	Pandit Kristna Row ..	200	6 Nov 1870
Cumbum	Cumbum ..	D Srinivasa Row ..	150	1 June 1872
Pattikondah	Pattikondah ..	B Subba Row ..	175	1 June 1872
CHINGLEPUT				
Madurantakum	Madurantakum ..	T. Meerusarooden Saib ..	225	3 July 1872
Conjeveram	Conjeveram ..	C Sundara Row ..	200	4 July 1872
Saidapet	Saidapet ..	C Nazamodin Sahib ..	175	4 July 1872
Teruvellore	Teruvellore ..	M Sawmy Naidu ..	175	1 July 1872
Chingleput	Chingleput ..	C Sama Row ..	150	20 Feb. 1872
Ponnary	Ponnary ..	N Boojunga Row ..	150	6 Aug. 1870
Madras	Madras ..	C. Ramiiah ..	150	26 Feb. 1870
NORTH ARCOT.				
Chittoor	Chittoor ..	C Ramangulu Naidoo ..	175	26 May 1871
Chandraghiri	Chandraghiri ..	K. Pracasa Naidu ..	150	12 Feb. 1872
Palmanair	Palmanair ..	Vencatarangum Naidu ..	150	Under suspn
Vellore	Vellore ..	C Pillai Muttu Pillai ..	175	7 Dec. 1864
Wallajahpet	Wallajahpet ..	Kristnaswami Iyer ..	250	28 Dec. 1870
Gudiatum	Gudiatum ..	R V. Narayanasawmy Naidu ..	175	20 Feb. 1872
Arcot	Arcot ..	Arcot V. Srinivasa Charry ..	225	15 Feb. 1871
Polur	Polur ..	S. Janardana Naidu ..	150	23 July 1865
Wandevash	Wandevash ..	K. Kristina ..	200	30 July 1865
SOUTH ARCOT				
Tindivanum	Tindivanum ..	Vanoogopaul Naidu ..	225	23 Aug. 1872
Vellapuram	Vellapuram ..	Stroenivassa Iyengar ..	250	21 Aug. 1870
Chellumbrum	Chellumbrum ..	Mr. F. Digre ..	250	23 Aug. 1872
Trinomala	Trinomala ..	Atmanada Moodelly ..	150	1 June 1872
Virdachellum	Virdachellum ..	V Parthasarathy Iyengar ..	200	1 June 1872
Tricalore	Ellavanasur ..	Vencataramur ..	200	1 April 1871
Kallakurchi	Kallakurchi ..	Vencata Sooba Iyer ..	175	1 June 1872
Cuddalore	Cuddalore ..	T Coopposawmy Iyer ..	225	4 May 1872

Districts and Taluqs	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment
TRICHINOPOLY.				
Trichinopoly .. .	Trichinopoly	M Tellanayagum Pillay	250	12 Feb. 1872
Kullitalay .. .	Kullitalay	Sambumrthy Iyer	200	15 May 1872
Museri .. .	Museri	M. Setu Rau	225	1 Nov. 1865
Woodiyarpolliem .. .	Woodiyarpolliem	A. G. Daniel Pillay, Acting	150	29 April 1872
Perambalore .. .	Perambalore	B. Vencataswamy Naidu	175	24 June 1865
TANJORE.				
Tanjore .. .	Tanjore	Anantharamier	250	11 March 1872
Negapatam .. .	Negapatam	Venktrayalu Naidu	250	20 Aug. 1862
Nunnelum .. .	Nunnelum	Chinnikristna Naidu	250	18 Nov. 1865
Combaconum .. .	Combaconum	Iyahsami Sastry	250	25 May 1870
Mayaveram .. .	Mayaveram	Vythnada Iyer	225	11 July 1866
Tirutarapundi .. .	Tirutarapundi	Veerasamy Naidu	225	11 March 1872
Sheall .. .	Sheall	Arogiasami Pillay	150	11 March 1872
Puttukotah .. .	Puttukotah	Vencataramanier	175	15 Jan. 1869
Manaaargudi .. .	Manaaargudi	Thunbusami Pillai	200	7 Dec. 1867
MADURA.				
Teroomangalam .. .	Teroomangalam	C Vencata Rau	200	8 Jan. 1866
Madura .. .	Madura	N Gopalingar	225	6 Aug. 1872
Melur .. .	Melur	Seetaramier	200	2 May 1867
Dindigul .. .	Dindigul	B. Streenevasa Murti Iyer	175	3 Nov. 1869
Periacolum .. .	Periacolum	Muthusawmy Iyer	150	9 Aug. 1872
Palny .. .	Palny	Mr. A. M. Jones	150	1 April 1870
TINNEVELLY.				
Ambasudram .. .	Ambasudram	Naraynnasawmy Moodelliar	225	18 April 1872
Thenkaray .. .	Thenkaray	M. Ragava Iyengar	250	18 Aug. 1869
Nangunary .. .	Nangunary	V. Ramlingar	200	22 Sept. 1869
Ottapadarum .. .	Ottapadarum	Vengu Pillay	150	14 May 1872
Sattoor .. .	Sattoor	Singam Iyengar	150	10 Aug. 1870
Streevelliputtoor .. .	Streevelliputtoor	Narahuri Row	200	16 April 1872
Thenkasy .. .	Thenkasy	T. Saravanamuthu Pillay	175	28 July 1870
Sunkarnainacoli .. .	Sunkarnainacoli	Govinda Naidu	200	29 July 1868
Tinnevelly .. .	Tinnevelly	Chinnathambi Pillay	225	23 Feb. 1870
COIMBATORE.				
Coimbatore .. .	Coimbatore	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu	200	5 Aug. 1865
Sattiyamangalam .. .	Sattiyamangalam	Sealaw Soobiah	200	11 June 1872
Palledum .. .	Palledum	M. Vencatachellum Pillay	225	1 June 1867
Poolachy .. .	Poolachy	C. Vencatramiana	175	24 Nov. 1866
Parindoray .. .	Parindoray	M. R. Vencataramaniah	225	11 June 1872
Bhowany .. .	Bhowany	T. Strinivasa Iyengar	150	25 April 1864
Darapooram .. .	Darapooram	S. Belegheri Rau	200	4 Jan. 1861
Oodumalputta .. .	Oodumalputta	P. Bowany Senkara Rau	175	1 Oct. 1860
Caroor .. .	Caroor	C. Seetaramiah	175	26 April 1872
Colligal .. .	Colligal	Naraniah	150	14 Sept. 1872
SALEM.				
Salem .. .	Salem	P. T. Rajagopala Chari	250	19 Sept. 1871
Namcal .. .	Namcal	P. Soorappiah Iyah	225	12 Nov. 1866
Ahtur .. .	Ahtur	P. Varasagava Moodelliar	200	8 Jan. 1872
Oosur .. .	Oosur	D. B. Sashagery Row	200	16 Sept. 1871
Shevaroy .. .	Shevaroy	Mr. F. J. Dawes	150	3 April 1867
Darmapury .. .	Darmapury	Mr. H. D. M. Jones	175	15 July 1866
Tripatoor .. .	Tripatoor	N. S. Streenevasa Iyengar	200	1 July 1870
Kristnagiri .. .	Kristnagiri	S. Sashagery Row	150	13 Sept. 1871
Trichengode .. .	Trichengode	V. Sundriah	225	18 June 1870
Uttengiri .. .	Uttengiri	A. Vencatasoobharow	150	8 Jan. 1872
SOUTH CANARA.				
Mangalore .. .	Mangalore	Vencapa Punjee	200	17 June 1872
Kassergode .. .	Kassergode	A. Balakristapa	225	21 June 1872
Upinagadi .. .	Upinagadi	J. M. Coelho	175	17 June 1872
Udipi .. .	Udipi	Mr. N. Brito	225	1 Dec. 1868
Kondapur .. .	Kondapur	T. Subba Row	150	10 June 1872
MALABAR.				
Calicut .. .	Chevarur	M. Ramuni Paniker	175	20 June 1865
Palghaut .. .	Palghaut	P. Kristna Putter	200	15 March 1869
Cochin .. .	Cochin	Mr. M. A. Platel	150	10 Nov. 1865
Cherical .. .	Cherical	K. Shungaru Menon	175	1 April 1872
Ponany .. .	Ponany	Ramakini	225	1 May 1861
Karumbranad .. .	Poyoll	M. K. Ramen Vadier	200	1 May 1861
Ernaad .. .	Ernaad	P. Ramun Marar	200	17 Sept. 1861
Waiwanad .. .	Cherupallacheri	V. Achudun Nair	200	1 April 1872
Wynaad .. .	Wynaad	N. Vencatapathy Naidu	200	2 Nov. 1867
Kattiyam .. .	Kottaparamba	C. Karunakara Menon	175	24 June 1864

HUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

Districts	Serishtadar.	Salary	Date of Appointment.	
		RS		
Ganjam	G Streenevassa Row	250	18 July	1872
	V Jagganatha Row	150	18 July	1872
Vizagapatam.	Mr John William McMurray	250	1 May	1880
	K. Vencataruthnum	150	15 Dec.	1886
Godavery	P. Pundarekakshudu	250	29 June	1871
	B Rajah Row.	150	31 May	1869
Kistna	T. Nursinga Row Puntulu	250	1 Dec	1871
	P Javalarungum Puntulu	150	8 April	1869
Nellore	Raju Girdi Venkatakrishnarau, B.A.	250	16 Aug.	1864
	Toki Jayaram Naidoo	150	21 Jan	1872
Cuddapah	K Venkatachellapati Naidu	250	7 Dec.	1871
	B Teperumal Chetty	150	16 Dec	1870
Bellary	Y. Sivaramappa	250	21 Aug	1871
	D Kistna Row	150	12 Sept.	1871
Kurnool.....	Paukiam Rajaratna Moodelliar	250	5 July	1871
Chingleput	A Kistnama Charri	250	19 Nov.	1864
	C Narrainsawmy Iyer	150	20 March	1872
North Arcot,....	A R Sumpatha Row	250	21 July	1870
	H Germayel Row	150	26 Oct	1869
South Arcot	C Sevasunkara Moodelly	250	27 Oct.	1871
	A Kanakasabai Mudali	150	9 Dec.	1864
Tanjore ..	T Venkasawmi Row	250	1 Aug	1863
	Murugasen Pillay, B A.	150	15 Jan.	1869
Trichinopoly.	T Puttabhiram Pillai	250	16 Dec.	1872
Madura ..	Ramasawmy Iyer	250	21 Sept	1869
	P Soobier	150	15 Feb	1861
Tinnevelly	P Veeraragavingar	250	16 May	1870
	M Kristnier	150	14 May	1872
Coimbatore ..	Narrainah	250	— Sept	1871
	P Venkatramanaiya	150	19 Sept	1870
Salem	David Paul Pillay	250	1 Dec	1860
	K Tanikachala Mudali	150	30 Oct	1862
South Canara ..	Gopalakistna Pillay	250	10 Sept.	1869
Malabar	T Ramuni, Serishtadar	250	10 Jan.	1870
	N Shangaru Menon	150	22 July	1863
Neilgherry	T. G Davis	250	10 March	1869

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEA CUSTOMS.

Districts	Ports	Superintendents	Salary	Date of Appointment	
			RS		
Ganjam ..	Gopaulpore ..	Mr J E Leonhard ..	130	1 July	1869
	Ganjam ..	" M Broom ..	115	4 Nov.	1868
	Calingapatam.	" J S Durnford ..	100	13 Nov	1869
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ..	Madirala Sander Row ..	100	1 Aug.	1852
	Vizagapatam ..	Grundt Venkatapati..	85	1 Aug.	1852
	Cocanada ..	K Venkata Raz ..	100	15 March	1863
Godavery	Coringa ..	B. Narayanamurti ..	70	7 Jan.	1867
	Narasapuram ..	T. Vencatachellum Naidoo ..	50	7 Feb.	1867
Kistna	Bunder Port ..	Mr. John Creswell ..	85	1 Oct.	1866
Nellore	Kottapatnam & Itamukalu ..	Vydala Hannadarayu Rau ..	70	8 Nov	1870
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	Mr J. E. Vanderlowen ..	70	5 Dec	1868
	Porto Novo ..	Kristna Row ..	50	13 April	1872
	Negapatam ..	Manicum Pillai ..	100	25 May	1870
Tanjore.	Tranquebar ..	*Mr. G. V. Melson ..	80	25 May	1873
	Mootoopettah ..	Lutchmanasawmy Naidoo ..	50	25 May	1870
	Trimulvassal ..	Krishnasami Naidu ..	50	21 Sept.	1871
Madura	Paumben ..	Mr J. A. Burby ..	50	20 May	1869
Tinnevelly ..	Tuticorin ..	C Arumugum ..	100	16 Feb.	1872
South Canara	Mangalore ..	*Sadat Khan ..	100	1 Aug	1862
	Candapoor ..	Mr A. Sequira ..	50	3 July	1869
	Calicut ..	K Ramayan ..	100	8 March	1870
	Cochin ..	Mr B. Frank ..	100	1 Aug	1862
	Cannanore ..	" J. L. D'Roario ..	70	1 Jan	1866
Malabar	Tellicherry ..	K Annath ..	70	17 Sept	1870
	Badaghara ..	Mr. E. Rodrigues ..	50	8 March	1872
	Ponani ..	T Barboza ..	50	1 Aug.	1872
	Beypore ..	Mr. R. F. Freita, Assistant ..	50	1 Aug.	1862

* Conservators of Ports also

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions	Names	Salary.	Date of Appointment.	
TRICHINOPOLY		RS.		
Trichinopoly Town..	A. N. Mulloocomarsawmy Pillay ..	100	1 Jan	1872
Laulgoody	K. Streenevassienagar	70	1 May	1867
Torriore	T. Kistna Row	65	31 Aug.	1863
Manaparay	B. Kistnasawmier.	100	15 Aug	1870
Rajandrapatnam	T. Veerasawmy Pillay	50	7 March	1872
CUDDAPAH.				
Chitwail	V. Streenevasa Verdacharloo	50	27 Oct	1870
Cuddapah.	M. Runga Row	100	25 May	1871
Camalapur	C. Somasoondra Moodelly	70	11 Jan	1872
Pelair.. .. .	V. Lutchmyee Row	70	1 July	1872
KISTNA				
Viseunnapatam ..	W. Lakshminarayanappa	100	1 Dec	1871
Nuzvid	K. Vencatachellum	100	1 Nov	1869
Tenali	D. Narasimhum	50	1 May	1871
Ponnar	J. Luxminarayanapa.	50	6 Oct.	1868
Mungligeri	M. Vencatachellum	70	5 Aug.	1871
Timurgode	T. Swamy Sastry	70	5 Aug	1871
Kykalur	A. Narayana Row	50	17 April	1871
Arngodda	M. Lakshmikantu Row	70	4 Aug	1870
Juggiapetta	C. Vencatachellum.	70	22 April	1870
Guntoor	V. Venkata Ramayya	50	14 Aug	1871
MALABAR				
Cannanore	Appavoo Pillay	100	1 April	1872
Taliperumba	T. Shapu Patter	70	1 April	1872
Kuthuparamba	P. K. Ramen Menu	70	1 April	1872
Qullandy	P. Maissu	70	1 April	1872
Calicut	P. Korunkara Menon	70	7 June	1871
Tirurungady	M. Krishna Paniker	70	1 July	1869
Vetutpudiangady.	T. Khunussa	70	1 May	1865
Chowghaut.. .. .	K. Ramuni	50	11 March	1872
Cherpulsherry	K. Vizian Kutti	50	17 Sept	1861
Allatur	Rutnasawmy Pillay	50	11 March	1872
Vythry	K. A. Sashayagar	125	14 June	1872
Gudalur	C. Subba Row	125	2 Nov.	1867
Anjengo	Mr. B. M. D'Cruz	50	14 Oct	1857
Tangacherry	Mr. G. LaPorte.. .. .	50	13 Oct	1859
CHINGLEPUT.				
Conjeveram	T. Somasoondra Moodelliar	100	23 Feb.	1872
Striepermadur.	Vencataramana Chetty	70	22 Feb.	1872
Thiruporur	P. Seethapathy Naick	70	29 Nov.	1870
Sathiyavadu	S. Ramaswamier	70	19 Dec.	1864
Poonamallee.. .. .	M. Anuntha Charry	100	10 Dec.	1865
Ootramullur	C. Parthasardy Moodelly	70	24 Aug	1872
MADURA.				
Madura Town	Sawmy Iyer	100	16 Nov.	1871
Oosilamputti	Pichooour	70	11 March	1872
Trichuly.	Narayana Iyer	100	9 Oct.	1864
Mudakulattur.	Sowminarayana Iyengar	70	1 May	1872
Ramnad.	Parthasarady Iyer.. .. .	100	19 Oct.	1870
Tiruvadany	Pandien Pillay	70	7 April	1870
Shevagungah.	Davaraier	100	26 Feb.	1872
Tiruppattur	Sadaswiva Iyer.. .. .	100	19 Oct.	1870
Nelacottah	Ramachendra Row	70	16 Nov.	1871
Vedasundoor	T. Madava Row	70	22 July	1872
Chinnamanur.	Naraina Iyer	70	16 Nov.	1871
Thandikudy Hills	C. Gurupatham Moodelly	70	20 Dec.	1871
BELLARY				
Bellary	Kandi Vencoba Row	100	16 July	1870
Struppab	P. Vencoba Row	70	21 June	1872
Ramandroog	Mr. J. D'Silva	70	24 June	1872
Kamply	K. Vencoba Row	70	17 June	1872
Ooravaconda	P. Venkannah	70	2 Sept	1869
Yemiganoor	Y. Sooboo Row.. .. .	50	19 July	1872
Royelchervoo.	Chiniah Naidu	50	19 July	1872
Kallandroog	Y. Strinevasa Row.. .. .	100	15 Oct.	1865
Bukkapatnam	D. Strinivassa Row	70	23 Jan.	1872

Districts and Divisions	Names.	Salary	Date of Appointment	
	GODAVERY	RS		
Ramachendrapuram	S Lingamoorthy	70	16 Oct	1870
Analapuram.	L Venkata Kistna	50	1 July	1870
Narasapuram.	A. Kistnah	70	5 Nov.	1870
Tanuku	V Venkatakrishnayya (at Pentapad)	50	7 June	1864
Rajahmundry.	K Venkataraghayya (at Kollupetoor or Raghudevapuram)	100	4 Jan.	1866
Peddapuram.	S Nadamooni Nayudu (at Yebswarum or Prattipadu)	70	2 Nov	1870
Ellore	M Chongalva Row (at Chintalapudi)	70	6 Dec.	1862
Yernagudem	V Subba Row (at Palaveram)	100	21 Sept	1868
Cocanada	K Purushottum	100	27 March	1870
Coringa.	S Sobbrammaniam	70	21 Nov.	1865
Pithapuram	U Hanumanta Row	100	2 Nov	1870
Tuni.	Appulcharooloo	100	19 May	1870
	TANJORE			
Trivadi ..	Kundasawmy Pillai	100	1 Feb.	1872
Vellam	Davasagayam Pillay	70	5 Mar.	1872
Combaconum.	Kistna Row	100	1 Feb	1870
Aduthorai	Narainsawmmer	70	12 Aug.	1871
Kodavasil	Sasuluah	50	1 June	1870
Negapatam	Kalliyanamier	100	1 Sept	1864
Trivalur	Rama Row	70	1 March	1864
Tranquebar.	Annachungar	70	12 Aug	1871
Vedaraniem	Muttoonier	50	1 Jan	1872
Nedamungalum	Chithumbarier	50	1 Jan	1872
Arunthangi	Veerabalo Pillai	70	1 Feb	1870
	NORTH ARCOT			
Teroopati Town	Malick Golam Dustugheer	70	4 Jan	1870
Narayananam	S Sashia Charry	100	9 Jan	1871
Kalastri	N. Nammaya Chetty	100	1 Jan	1871
Maderpaukum	V Bishik A Charry	70	3 Feb	1872
Terutani	C Viralarajulu Reddy	100	9 Jan	1871
Vellore	Vakulaburna Naidoo	70	5 April	1871
Punganur	A Aroonachelliah	100	27 June	1870
Kungundi	Mahomed Azeem Gootallah	100	15 Oct	1870
Venkatagirikottah	F Ragava Charry	70	3 Feb	1871
Arnee	V Sashiya	70	23 Jan.	1871
	VIZAGAPATAM			
Palcondah .	A Ramanna	70	27 June	1868
Ankapilli	P. Gungiah	70	27 June	1872
Veeruvilli	Narasimhasarami	70	19 Nov	1870
Vizagapatam	V Jagannatha Row.	100	19 July	1864
Srungavarapucottu	T Subba Row .	100	22 June	1867
Bimlipatam	D Jagannatha Row .	100	3 Jan	1872
Vizianagram .	O Streenevassa Row.	100	19 Nov	1864
Gazapatinagarar	K Ramaswami	70	18 July	1868
Salur	M Pimmaya	100	10 Sept	1870
Bobelli.	M Jagannadum .	100	5 Sept	1871
Chipuripilli	C Veera Raz	70	2 Oct	1867
Parvatipur	B Narayana Row	100	31 March	1868
Gunupur	Y Narasinga Row .	150	27 May	1863
Rayaguddu	N Codunda Row	100	11 Feb	1864
Kottapad	G Appa Row	100	15 Dec	1869
Mulkapur	D. Jangam	100	6 Mazch	1872
Koraput	C Vencatasubba Row	100	1 Feb	1869
Navagapur .	A Vencatasawmy	100	1 May	1871
	SOUTH CANARA			
Mangalore . . .	Manail Rama	100	13 Sept	1870
Buntwall.	G Sooba Row	70	30 Sept	1870
Neleshwar	D. Ananthaya	70	29 Jan	1872
Bettangode.	K Gunapaya	70	30 Sept	1870
Karikal	Mahomed Alii .	70	28 April	1870
	COIMBATORE			
Coimbatore Town .	Namacul Rangalya	70	25 April	1862
Mettapoliem .	Kristna Row	50	26 April	1872
Talanady.	Pudoonaidoo	50	26 April	1872
Anamalai	B Sooboramaneya Moodelly	70	6 Oct	1864
Avanasey	Zokerdeen Saib	50	24 March	1869
Kanglem . . .	Pudmanabaya .	70	3 June	1869
Arnacoorchy . . .	Sheik Mohideen Saib	70	26 April	1872

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment
NELLORE			
		RS	
Nellore Town	Sreenivasa Runga Row	70	29 Aug. 1870
Alluru	Bara Vencata Row	70	1 Oct. 1870
Addanki	V. Ranga Row	70	1 June 1866
Vencatagerry	Mallanarapu Appaya	100	3 Feb. 1871
Palur	Medda Ramasawmy Naidoo	100	16 June 1870
Sriharikota	K. Sitaramaya	70	16 Jan. 1868
Padali	Kandi Lakshminarasoo	100	1 June 1872
Darsu	M Venkashagerru Row	100	1 Oct. 1870
	Ongole Yeggenarayanapa	100	
GANJAM			
Parlapemedi.	P Jagannatha Row	100	1 July 1872
Teekali.	Y V Kristnayoo, Acting.	100	1 Nov. 1869
Itchapore.	Godi Kanaya	100	1 July 1872
Purushotapur	Mangoo Tirmul Row	85	1 Nov. 1869
Aska	P Lakshminarasimha Row	100	5 Nov. 1867
Nursanapetta	C A Timmaya	70	1 Sept. 1871
Ganjam	Matu Venctaramanya	70	1 Jan. 1870
Sompetta	D. Dalaiya Patnalk.	50	19 Aug. 1865
Surada	K Kaidasoo	100	1 May 1866
Berhampore	P Soorianaraina Row	70	23 Feb. 1866
MALIAH			
Tammudibondho	W D Ramas.	150	
Udayagiri	Mir Yadali	150	25 Jan. 1867
Banusmagom	Mahomed Khabul	150	16 Nov. 1868
NEILGHERRY.			
Coonoor	Mootoosawmy Pillay	70	1 July 1870
SALEM			
Shevaroy Hills	Mr. F J. Dawes.	150	3 April 1867
Salem Town.	Somasundra Moodelly.	100	1 July 1870
Paramaty.	C. I. Kristna Row	70	1 Feb. 1872
Senkagery Droog	C Rajagopala Moodelly.	70	8 Dec. 1869
Tharamungalum	T. Bheema Row.	70	25 March 1867
Vaniembady	A M Moses Pillai	70	1 Feb. 1871
Denkanocotta	C Terumalay Moodelliar	70	26 Oct. 1871
Razipur	Kristnasawmy Moodelliar	50	12 July 1872
Penielagarum	T M Teruvengadam Pillai	50	27 Jan. 1872
Haroor.	Gopinadiar	50	12 July 1872
SOUTH ARCOT.			
Munnargoody	T. Budrachella Pillay	70	7 June 1871
Bowanagerry	C. I. Kristna Row	50	1 Feb. 1872
Usanoor.	S Swajee Row	70	8 July 1872
Vittagoode	Rengiongar	70	12 Oct. 1868
Gingi	T. Anundaroya Pillay	70	1 March 1870
Chengum	K Ramachendra Row	50	1 Feb. 1871
Trivady	Goolam Khader Saib	70	1 June 1870
Ellavanasoor	Seenevasa Row	70	21 June 1871
Merkanum	Theroovengada Moodelly.	50	15 Oct. 1870
KURNOOL.			
Peapally	E. Kristnappa.	70	27 April 1870
Kurnool.	K. Narrainsawmy Naidoo	70	1 June 1872
Atmakur.	D. Subba Row	70	12 Dec. 1871
Calwa.	Beema Row	70	11 April 1870
Owk.	H. Vencata Row.	70	5 Nov. 1871
TINNEVELLY.			
Palamcottah	Shafik Ahmed Saib.	100	11 Feb. 1870
Kulasagarapatam	Anunthanarain	100	27 Oct. 1871
Vilathicolum	Sonachulam Pillay	100	27 Oct. 1871
Tuticorin	Muthia Pillay.	70	4 Aug. 1870
Kallor.	S. Rhenius Pillai, Actg.	70	14 May 1872
Virdupatty	Nagavier	70	1 Aug. 1871
Vattayiruppu.	Sheik Ibrahim Srib	70	27 Oct. 1871
Radapuram	Oomayarubagum Pillay	70	1 Dec. 1871

Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population and Revenue of each of the new Taluqs of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1281.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871	Land Revenue Collections in Fasil 1281.
Ganjam.	Gumsoor	Russelcondah	903	1,031	1,89,082	Rupees. 1,87,151
	Berhampore	Berhampore	360	574	2,43,124	2,73,763
	Chicacole	Chicacole	146	336	1,67,961	4,11,894
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	324	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	2,246	8,87,070	.....
	Total	Total	1,733	4,187	14,87,227	8,72,808
Vizagapatam	Golcondah	Narsipatam	92	2,754	93,942	44,207
	Sarvasiddy	Yellamuchelly	65	327	1,34,708	91,745
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	15,855	20,55,604	11,49,454
	Total	Total	343	18,936	22,84,254	12,85,406
Godavery.	Ramachendrapuram	Ramachen drapuram ..	131	508	2,01,165	8,66,772
	Amalapoore	Amalapoore	114	437	2,06,860	5,37,007
	Nursapoor	Nursapoor	120	450	1,76,467	5,79,004
	Bhimavaram	Bhimavaram	88	416	93,000	3,68,222
	Tanuku	Tanuku	88	367	1,64,810	6,36,646
	Ellore	Ellore	92	729	1,37,388	1,89,846
	Yarnagudiam	Yarnagudiam	94	1,250	1,46,354	1,87,783
	Peddapore	Peddapore	158	505	1,09,073	2,03,753
	Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry ..	94	2,058	1,28,365	1,39,168
	Villages other than Ryot-war .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	816	2,20,677	3,43,533
	Total	Total	979	7,536	15,84,179	40,61,724
Kistna	Bapatla	Bapatla ..	91	615	1,41,438	5,21,339
	Rapulli	Rapulli	149	526	1,61,785	5,60,795
	Guntoor	Guntoor ..	130	453	1,25,226	3,96,493
	Palnad	Gurajallu	137	1,014	1,20,528	3,19,993
	Narasarowpet	Rajahpet	122	607	1,20,086	3,18,152
	Suttenapully	Krossore	162	568	1,02,113	3,67,502
	Gudivada	Gurrajah	197	507	86,830	3,91,993
	Nundigama	Nundigama ..	120	557	1,06,855	1,82,648
	Bunder	Bunder	72	655	1,64,245	98,049
	Bezpada	Bezpada ..	73	401	81,534	1,21,289
	Vennakondah	Vennakondah ..	83	564	64,229	1,27,842
	Vissanapett .....	.....	.....	225	54,798	283
	Collections at the Huzur Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,717
	Total	Total	1,336	7,227	14,392,252	37,36,995
Nellore	Gudur	Gudur	124	434	1,44,879	3,04,227
	Rapur	Rapur	90	535	64,339	1,48,224
	Nellore	Nellore	128	763	1,80,312	4,86,201
	Atmakur	Davaraia Palli	102	562	1,04,474	2,00,722
	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	62	391	90,523	54,993
	Cavali	Cavali	50	356	81,454	2,04,170
	Kandukur	Kandukur ..	119	619	1,38,800	2,79,217
	Ongole	Ongole	114	532	1,05,904	3,31,555
	Kanigiri	Kanigiri	80	304	1,25,329	49,190
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	2,294	2,40,305	4,16,191
	Total	Total	869	6,840	13,75,340	24,75,142

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1281.	Area in square Miles	Population as per Census of 16th Novr 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Fael 1281.
Cuddapah.	Jammalmadugu.....	Jammalmadugu.	107	740	1,10,022	Rapees. 2,08,014
	Proddatur.....	Proddatur	63	505	1,03,424	1,73,876
	Budvalli.....	Budvalli	98	748	93,445	1,45,081
	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah	124	695	1,01,976	2,25,965
	Sidhout.....	Sidhout	75	655	76,624	1,13,385
	Pullampet.....	Pullampet	88	985	1,43,454	1,82,153
	Pulivendla.....	Pulivendla	102	881	1,09,732	1,07,377
	Kahdri.....	Kahdri	127	1,093	1,41,533	1,32,161
	Royachote.....	Royachote	88	1,121	1,24,077	1,51,223
	Volipad.....	Volipad	104	750	1,45,138	1,91,821
	Madinapulili.....	Madinapulili	86	1,004	1,33,389	1,22,053
	Huzur.....	.....	....	....	....	349
	Total.....	Total.....	1,062	9,177	13,43,762	18,16,358
Bellary	Bellary.....	Bellary	172	985	1,80,316	2,64,572
	Adony.....	Adony	180	805	1,79,572	2,33,025
	Tadpatry.....	Tadpatry	93	772	1,16,746	1,70,230
	Allur.....	Allur	99	667	94,304	2,59,758
	Ghooty.....	Ghooty	144	1,014	1,48,736	1,94,406
	Hospett.....	Hospett	123	540	91,825	1,50,626
	Durmaveram.....	Durmaveram	185	1,226	1,19,877	1,13,818
	Anantapur.....	Anantapur	109	789	1,01,558	1,16,759
	Hindoopoor.....	Hindoopoor	79	481	87,763	1,18,586
	Huvenhadgulli.....	Huvenhadgulli	159	623	90,306	1,36,831
	Pengonda.....	Pengonda	89	654	79,824	1,09,192
	Koodligi.....	Koodligi	358	364	93,647	97,685
	Madacasera.....	Madacasera	143	439	79,528	82,090
	Royadrag.....	Royadrag	148	890	88,009	1,33,305
	Harpanahalli.....	Harpanahalli	220	592	86,000	1,11,228
	Huzur.....	.....	....	....	....	200
	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	....	145	15,033	....
	Total.....	Total.....	2,301	11,486	16,53,154	22,92,410
Kurnool.	Patticondah.....	Patticondah	103	1,071	1,71,110	1,98,621
	Ramelkota.....	Ramelkota	101	810	1,46,729	1,75,964
	Nandikotkur.....	Nandikotkur	95	1,322	99,761	2,13,272
	Nandial.....	Nandial	91	862	1,07,705	2,02,689
	Kovilaguntla.....	Kovilaguntla	84	582	98,635	2,20,746
	Servill.....	Servill	85	527	71,368	1,74,774
	Kambam.....	Kambam	71	1,048	1,23,135	1,56,938
	Marakapur.....	Marakapur	67	1,248	92,365	94,558
	Huzur.....	.....	....	....	....	....
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	90	....	44,633	....
	Total.....	Total.....	787	7,470	9,55,457	14,45,562
Madras	Madras.....	Madras.....	23	27	3,95,440	88,525
Chingleput	Chingleput.....	Chingleput	327	470	1,31,359	2,71,784
	Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram	346	500	1,68,321	3,36,334
	Madurantankum.....	Madurantankum	385	650	1,98,045	4,18,472
	Tiroovullore.....	Tiroovullore	247	585	1,50,752	2,51,179
	Saidapett.....	Saidapett	210	355	1,87,967	1,69,111
	Ponnari.....	Ponnari	150	226	1,04,300	1,83,602
	Villages other than Ryotwar.	.....	697	....	....	....
	Huzur.....	.....	....	....	....	268
	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	....	....	....	....
	Total.....	Total.....	2,362	2,786	9,40,744	16,30,750
North Arcot	Chendragiri.....	Chendragiri.....	195	553	76,227	57,843
	Chittoor.....	Chittoor	465	574	1,64,703	2,39,799
	Palmanair.....	Palmanair	531	487	60,146	1,05,977
	Wallajahpet.....	Wallajahpet	290	512	2,13,017	4,30,584
	Goorlathum.....	Goorlathum	262	442	1,61,871	2,74,415
	Vellore.....	Vellore	190	268	1,78,298	2,27,368
	Polur.....	Polur	220	317	1,09,040	2,47,212
	Wandewash.....	Wandewash	420	412	1,51,827	4,36,615
	Arcot.....	Arcot	347	394	1,56,656	3,71,682
	Huzur.....	.....	....	....	....	480
	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	....	11,187	7,35,950	4,88,442
	Total.....	Total.....	2,929	15,146	20,07,667	28,80,416

Districts	New Taluqs	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1281.	Area in square Miles	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Fasil 1281.
South Arcot	Tindevanum	Tindevanum	533	773	2,39,963	Rupees. 5,50,389
	Trinomaly	Trinomaly	470	985	1,66,113	2,74,697
	Villapooram	Villapooram	318	595	2,36,257	4,74,720
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	224	447	2,85,893	4,14,679
	Trickalore	Trickalore	362	479	2,16,390	3,78,533
	Cullacoorchy	Cullacoorchy	311	579	1,97,912	3,20,654
	Virdachellum	Virdachellum	302	534	1,80,411	3,57,568
	Chellumbrum	Chellumbrum	432	387	2,40,586	6,22,619
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	3,002	4,779	17,62,525	33,93,659
Tanjore	Tanjore	Tanjore	270	634	3,43,791	5,97,094
	Combaconum	Combaconum	419	841	3,39,393	7,52,560
	Mayaveram	Mayaveram	327	275	2,22,145	5,61,935
	Shealli	Shealli	168	169	1,08,785	2,68,120
	Nunnili	Nunnili	376	293	2,05,951	7,00,138
	Negapatam	Negapatam	251	243	2,00,124	3,90,929
	Teruturapoondy	Teruturapoondy	180	537	1,54,873	3,88,222
	Manargudi	Manargudi	247	298	1,61,725	3,92,510
	Puttookotta	Puttookotta	117	945	2,38,245	1,84,123
	Mottamisa Villages, &c Villages other than Ryotwar. Zemindaries, &c .....	..... ..... .....	2 1,578.....	...............	...............	...............
	Total .....	.....	3,935	3,735	19,75,042	41,55,641
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	386	618	3,06,329	4,31,872
	Museri	Museri	189	657	2,55,339	3,20,892
	Kullitalay	Kullitalay	69	924	2,27,667	2,82,886
	Perambalore	Perambalore	217	693	1,71,147	2,53,038
	Wudiarpolliem	Jeyimkondasholave- ram .....	..... 364	..... 773	..... 2,37,454	..... 2,21,192
	Villages other than Ryotwar. Zemindaries, &c .....	..... .....	389 .....	..... .....	..... .....	852
	Total .....	.....	1,644	3,565	11,97,066	14,60,234
Madura	Therumungalum	Therumungalum	155	619	2,41,055	3,93,605
	Melur	Melur	84	532	1,28,635	2,25,223
	Madura	Madura	240	446	2,30,859	2,64,611
	Dindigul	Dindigul	171	1,091	3,21,496	3,67,522
	Periacolum	Periacolum	41	1,200	2,14,438	2,56,886
	Palni	Palni	80	994	1,84,900	2,09,046
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	3,908	9,37,871	7,96,833
	Total .....	.....	780	3,790	22,59,263	25,15,360
Tinnevely	Ambasamoodrum	Ambasamoodrum	131	473	1,62,512	4,05,468
	Tinnevely	Tinnevely	221	296	1,84,491	4,21,500
	Tenkarai	Tenkarai	150	459	2,32,499	3,59,393
	Nangunary	Nangunary	205	652	1,76,706	2,82,739
	Tenkasi	Tenkasi	65	139	1,22,254	2,09,410
	Streevilliputtoo	Streevilliputtoo	136	443	1,80,375	3,32,019
	Senkaransinar	Senkaransinar Covil ..	40	508	1,80,357	2,45,840
	Sattoor	Sattoor	71	360	1,54,401	2,11,995
	Ottapadarum	Ottapadarum	66	480	2,95,826	2,64,167
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 1,835	..........	..........
	Total .....	.....	1,094	5,145	16,89,421	27,32,531
Coimbatore	Perindoaray	Perindoaray	210	698	2,32,985	3,85,443
	Palladam	Palladam	815	815	2,36,368	3,58,295
	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	231	623	2,42,930	2,81,691
	Suttyamangalum	Suttyamangalum	234	1,000	1,69,478	3,63,257
	Darapurum	Darapurum	82	847	2,16,932	3,26,618
	Caroor	Caroor	83	590	1,76,109	2,79,947
	Poollachy	Poollachy	127	700	1,67,868	2,10,652
	Oodoomalpetta	Oodoomalpetta	89	518	1,22,552	1,95,077
	Collegal	Collegal	146	1,400	91,899	1,00,300
	Bhowany	Bhowany	69	800	97,583	1,17,716
	Huzur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
	Zemindaries, &c .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	.....	1,515	7,991	17,54,705	26,17,596
Neilgherry	Neilgherry	Neilgherry	17	479	50,194	35,179

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs	No of Villages 1281	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Nov. 1871	Land Revenue Collections in Fasli 1281.
Salem.	Salem.....	Salem	175	994	3,83,836	Rupees. 4,19,432
	Attur	Attur	128	798	1,63,453	2,71,482
	Namakul	Namakul	93	743	2,61,203	3,82,672
	Trichengode	Trichengode	80	632	2,45,032	3,20,066
	Tripatur	Tripatur	281	805	1,91,225	1,71,488
	Uttengiri	Uttengiri	482	808	1,53,083	1,25,600
	Darmapuri	Darmapuri	535	998	1,90,802	1,90,678
	Krishnahgiri	Krishnahgiri	310	658	1,70,305	1,58,708
	Usur	Usur	506	1,169	1,90,424	1,89,594
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Husur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,692
	Total....		2,546	7,605	19,63,243	21,73,421
South Canara.	Mangalore.....	Mangalore	312	718	2,38,349	3,44,164
	Cassergode	Cassergode	243	1,024	2,23,883	2,82,960
	Upinangadi	Upinangadi	279	1,047	1,08,064	1,85,594
	Udipi	Udipi	260	890	2,31,411	3,21,156
	Cundapur	Cundapur	190	526	1,13,442	2,06,277
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	3,731	.....
	Total....		1,284	4,205	9,18,870	12,43,041
Malabar.	Calicut.....	Chevayur	41	330	1,91,007	1,29,467
	Ernad	Monjiri	52	858	2,38,469	1,99,382
	Valluvanad	Angadipuram	64	1,125	2,92,827	2,47,700
	Ponani	Ponani	73	429	3,74,748	3,26,431
	Palghaut	Palghaut	56	695	3,26,083	2,77,468
	Wainad	Manantoddi	16	1,160	1,26,346	1,02,862
	Cochin	Cochin	1	3	19,531	18,522
	Cherikal	Pullikamver	43	651	2,36,032	1,98,031
	Kottiom	Kattaperumba	28	488	1,43,832	97,321
	Kurumbranad	Payoli	57	521	2,44,349	2,02,502
	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	31,242	.....
	Scale of escheat lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,871
	Total....		431	6,260	22,74,466	18,84,617
	Grand Total....					

For Fasli 1280, from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872.

Districts.		Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources	Total
		Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees
1	Ganjam	8,72,808	16,45,304	25,18,112
2	Vizagapatam	12,85,406	7,25,668	20,11,074
3	Godavery	40,51,724	10,42,884	50,94,608
4	Kistnah	37,36,995	16,39,470	53,76,465
5	Nellore	24,75,142	15,79,643	40,54,785
6	Cuddapah	18,16,368	4,32,644	22,49,002
7	Bellary	22,92,410	9,56,720	32,49,130
8	Kurnool	14,45,562	5,02,720	19,48,282
9	Madras	16,88,525	32,63,247	38,51,772
10	Chingleput	16,30,760	28,26,107	44,56,867
11	North Arcot	28,80,413	5,01,560	33,81,973
12	South Arcot	33,93,669	12,89,627	46,83,296
13	Tanjore	41,56,631	30,38,978	71,94,609
14	Trichinopoly	14,60,234	2,64,513	17,24,747
15	Madura	25,15,860	10,23,617	35,38,977
16	Tinnevely	27,32,531	17,39,312	44,71,843
17	Coimbatore	26,17,596	4,40,941	30,58,537
18	Neelgherry	35,079	98,317	1,23,496
19	Salem	21,73,421	4,73,735	26,47,156
20	South Canara	12,43,041	10,20,208	22,63,249
21	Malabar	18,85,687	20,86,720	39,71,407
22	Superintendent of Stamps .. .. .	.....	2,37,647	2,37,647
	Total....	447,87,432	268,24,582	776,12,014
	Income Tax .. .. .	.....	7,66,201	7,66,201
	License Tax .. .. .	.....	272	272
	Abkarry .. .. .	.....	59,03,850	59,03,850
	Sea Customs .. .. .	.....	29,09,872	29,09,872
	Land Customs .. .. .	.....	2,05,899	2,05,899
	Salt .. .. .	.....	128,88,030	128,88,030
	Stamps .. .. .	.....	41,56,458	41,56,458
	Total... ..		268,24,582	268,24,582

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rules for the grant of leave of Absence for regulating deductions from Salaries and Deputation Allowances; and for limiting the period of Service of Covenanted Civil Servants, Judges of the High Court, Chaplains and Military and Medical Officers.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 1,835.—The following extract from a Resolution, No. 4,808, recorded in this Department on the 31st October 1871, is published for general information —

“The Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower local Governments to lay down rules for the grant to Uncovenanted Servants of leave of absence for the purpose of attending examinations, provided that the rules prescribed are not more liberal than those sanctioned for Covenanted Officers”

2. In the above extract, the term “local Governments” includes local Administrations

The 14th March 1872.

No. 2,008. In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Civil Leave Code.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have “ordinary” furlough if he had rendered less than three years’ service; a restriction which, in the Rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules:—

Sections of the proposed rules.

Change.

IV.—The qualification is three years’ service, and not three years’ “active” service.

VIII(b).—The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.

IX.—Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.

An officer is entitled to allowances during his second special leave for any period by which his first may have fallen short of six months.

XXI.—The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.

XXII.—Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, *e. g.*, 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted; and a proviso has been added in Section 6 (b).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1872, being the day on which the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1872 may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on “average salary” instead of on pay.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

- I.—PRELIMINARY.
- II.—DEFINITIONS.
- III.—FURLOUGH.
- IV.—SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE
- V. SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VI.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VII. EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VIII.—JOINING TIME.
- IX.—EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE
- X. PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.
- XI. LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.
- XII.—RETURN TO DUTY.
- XIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

SCHEDULE A.—OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS TO WHOM THE NEW RULES APPLY.

APPENDIX. FORMS FOR LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

SUPPLEMENT A.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

- “ B. MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.
- “ C.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS, &c.
- “ D.—LAW OFFICERS.
- “ E.—CHAPLAINS.
- “ F.—UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Extent of Application. SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code—

Covenanted Servants. (a), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except—

Lieutenant-Governors ;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay ;

Judges of the High Courts ;

(b), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule

Uncovenanted Servants. A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.

1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause (b) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

SECTION 2.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in the Supplements to this Code—

(a), to the officers excepted under Section 1 (a), (Supplements A, B & C) ;

Barrister Judges. (b), to the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz :—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns ;

Recorder of Raigún ;

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations;

(Supplement C).

(c), to Law officers of Government (Supplement D).

Chaplains.

(d), to Chaplains (Supplement E);

Uncovenanted Servants.

(e), to Uncovenanted Servants other than those mentioned in Section 1 (b), (Supplement F).

SECTION 3.—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

(1). If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to an officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, it should report the refusal for the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 4.—In these rules—

Active Service. (a) "Active service" includes, besides time spent on duty:—

(1.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs"), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, it includes also—

(3.) The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

Arrival in India. 1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows —

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he is ordered, or permitted to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

(4.) Time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, from illness, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not active service.

(5.) Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 8th June 1855.

(6.) Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also "active service;" provided that not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, but is not "active service."

Extraordinary leave. (b) "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or its Supplements.

Example Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 7.

Continuous service. (c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of an officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely:—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, furlough or extraordinary leave, lasting more than three months ;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, furlough special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months ;

or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave and special leave.

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months such leave.

(d.) "Pay" means substantive pay. The term includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

2. "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances, whether daily, monthly, or annual ; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, no part allowed being to an absentee.

(Rule 2 of Section 4 (d) applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.—*G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, Fint., Gaz. p. 1123).*

(e) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Local Government. Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hyderabad.

CHAPTER III.

Furlough.

SECTION 5.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, is limited to six years. All the rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Explanation.—The following leave under other rules is counted as furlough under this section:—

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former rules.

In the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former rules or under the rules in Supplement F of this Code.

SECTION 6. (a.)—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A, is to be taken into account.

Amount due.

(b.) The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

First, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except jumor furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855;
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Secondly, in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—

- (3) the amount of furlough or special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these or any other rules;
- (4) the amount of leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances which he has enjoyed under the rules formerly applicable to him.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a 5) is not counted against an officer under this section, or under Section 5.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years' furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he is first admitted to the benefit of these rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

Amount admissible after 3 years' service. SECTION 7. (a)—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

See Section 25, Rule 2.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered eight years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant in

Limit. Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmir, Mysore and Coorg, and the Piarars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same Commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

After less than 3 years' service. SECTION 8. (a).—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Lien. SECTION 9. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Ordinary furlough. *Explanation*.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 7;
- (2) so much of furlough under Section 8 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.

Other furlough. (b.) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien, but an Uncovenanted Civil Servant has a lien.

1. An officer may not surrender his lien; and a local Government may not fill up substantively an appointment on which an officer has a lien without transferring the officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting allowances, instead of substantive, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

2. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

3. An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion.

(Rules 2 and 3 of Section 9 (b) applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ (*G. I.*, 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Print.*, *Gaz.* p. 1123.))

4. An officer on furlough has no lien on an acting appointment.

SECTION 10. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, to a leave allowance equal to half the average salary which he has earned during so much of his continuous active service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office.

ALLOWANCES
On ordinary furlough. Provided that subsidiary leave shall not be included in active service under this section, nor periods during which an officer has been out of employ in India, otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct.

(b.) The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less, and if paid in India, Rs. 416½ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

(c.) The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666½ a month. There is no minimum limit.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

SECTION 11.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance, and if an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one quarter of the average salary defined in Section 10 (a), whichever is less.

On other furlough. 1. The following are the rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India. ...Rs. 250 a month.

To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India 320 "

To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India. 400 "

CHAPTER IV.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. **SECTION 12.—**Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

Lien. **SECTION 13.—**An officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

See Rules under Section 9.

SECTION 14. (a).—For the first six months for which an officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Section 10.

(b.) Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is "special leave" within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 15. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails; and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from

Amount admissible.

the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted, from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, such leave may be given on half-pay for fourteen days, but only if it cause no additional expense to the State.

2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants, and the reasons for them, must be reported to the Government of India.

3. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea

(Rules 2 and 4 of Section 15 applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—*G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, Financial, Gazette, p. 1123.*)

5. An officer quitting India after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave; and he must report his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Explanation.—An officer may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

1. If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under clause (a), his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

SECTION 16. (a.)—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

Lien.

(b.) An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (b) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

Allowances.

SECTION 17.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave be ordinary furlough, or if it be special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former

special leave,—the allowance admissible under Section 10, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

(b.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary leave, be furlough other than ordinary,—the allowance admissible under Section 11.

Other furlough.

(c.) If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—no allowance.

Special leave.

(d.) If the officer, under Section 24, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment,—subsistence allowance in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, and no allowance in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is special leave within the meaning of this section.

2. An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege leave allowances.

CHAPTER VI.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

SECTION 18.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

Amount admissible. After eleven months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After twenty-two months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After thirty-three months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations, during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity.

Officers who have vacations. 2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose similar restrictions in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely barred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

[Rule 3 of Section 18, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—*G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, Financial, Gazette, p. 1125.*]

4. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien, or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

5. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.

6. "Examination-leave" may, if the examination for which it was granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer have already had twelve months' such leave.

7. Suspension as a penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

8. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination-leave or of joining-time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

SECTION 19. (a.)—If less than the whole amount of privilege leave admissible under Section 18 be at first granted, the rest may be granted afterwards, either at one time, or in instalments:

1. Officer absent on privilege leave has been recalled to duty on public grounds, the next instalment of the leave may be granted without reference to this proviso.

(b.) Duty qualifying for fresh privilege leave begins at the end of the leave first granted; and further leave under clause (a) of this section, though not counting as duty, does not interrupt duty for fresh privilege leave.

(c.) Fresh privilege leave, if admissible under Section 18, may be granted in combination with leave under clause (a) of this section:

Provided that no length of duty can, under any circumstances, qualify for more than three months' privilege leave, and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave is admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months.—(*G. I., 16th May 1872, No. 3,474, F.I.*)

SECTION 20.—An officer on privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment. He has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it.

SECTION 21.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

1. If privilege leave is granted to an officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time, and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

2. If an officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion which, were he on duty, would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility, entitle him to acting allowance or increased acting allowance, he is entitled to the acting allowance, or increased acting allowance, from the date of such promotion.
3. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to acting allowance, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.
4. If an officer, who has been temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that, on being so relieved, he has reverted to the lower officiating appointment, his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had rejoined it.
5. In Bombay, an officer on privilege leave may draw the house-rent or tentage attached to his appointment, if he places his house or tent at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the same appointment. But if the officiating officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

[Privilege leave can be granted with retrospective effect—*G. I., 9th August 1872, No. 1,730, Fl*]

[Rules 2, 4 and 5 of Section 21, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—*G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, Fl, Gazette, p. 1123.*]

CHAPTER VII.

Examination Leave of Absence.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for Examination-leave. the study of Oriental Languages, may be allowed leave for one month for the purpose of being examined.
2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed similar leave for another month
3. An officer on examination-leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.

CHAPTER VIII.

Joining-time

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in Civil employ.]

1. Joining-time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.

Amount admissible.

2. Joining-time is allowed as follows:—

For that part of the route for which railway is available,—one day for every hundred miles.

For that part of the route for which steamer is available,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy

Where neither railway nor steamer is available,—one day for every ten miles.

And six days in addition to the whole thus calculated.

Sundays are excluded in the calculation of joining-time.

3. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bond fide* in preparation for the journey or in progress from one station to another and no more than three months may be given under any circumstances. The Government also, which orders a transfer, may limit the duration of joining-time.

4. When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination-leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination-leave, is transferred to a station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining-time in addition to his privilege or examination-leave. The joining-time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination-leave, will be counted from his old station, or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearest to his new station.

5. An officer, the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on the expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of the office or his *locum tenens* may actually be, provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted, may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

6. If an officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he will be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new station.

7. Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws during joining-time the following allowances —

(a) First, as regards pay,—

the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.

(b) Second, as regards acting allowance —

(1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of his old appointment ;

(2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment with retention of lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment.

(3) Provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after any one having a superior lien on it has resumed it.

8. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time ; but if such an officer, while officiating in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

Illustration.—A, who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Bardwan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, and subsequently transferred to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna. A is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Bardwan to Rajshahye, but he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw, during his transit from Rajshahye to Patna, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

CHAPTER IX.

Extension and Commutation of Leave

SECTION 22. Except as provided in Section 15, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind ; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted : —

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate,) is subject to Proviso 3 in Section 7 (a.)

1. Except by the Secretary of State, leave cannot be changed or extended without the permission of the Local Government which originally granted it.

2. Examination-leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, but no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, can be granted in continuation of examination-leave.

Privilege leave, however, may be granted in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 2.

3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails, may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

SECTION 23 (a.) Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each month ; but an officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home treasury of the Government of India.

Allowance how payable.

CHAPTER X.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. An officer quitting India on furlough or special leave must take with him a last pay certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. For rules, see next Chapter.

2. A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. If he signs the bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or must furnish a life-certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws the allowances through an authorised agent, the agent must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or must execute a bond to refund over-payments. A life-certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the life-certificate.

Treasury forms.

(Forms of life-certificate may be procured at the India Office, London.)

3. A non-gazetted officer can draw his leave allowances only at the treasury whence his salary is disbursed, and under the signature of the head of the office to which he is attached; this officer is responsible for any overcharges, and no other security is required.

(b.) If payment be taken at the Home treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries.

Exchange with England.

1. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of ten rupees," his leave allowances shall be converted into sterling at that rate.

CHAPTER XI.

Last Pay Certificate.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. No officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government,) can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction that treasury is.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his last pay certificate is completed.

3. The following are the rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last pay certificates in India.

The cases in which these certificates are given are thus classified:—

Case I.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in the presidency or province in which he is employed;

Case II.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in another presidency or province;

(a) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his presidency or province;

(b) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that station;

Case III.—To an officer proceeding on leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are or are not within the same presidency or province;

Case IV.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one presidency or province to another;

Case V.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same presidency or province.

The rules for each of these cases are as follows:—

CASE I.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B, and, save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate certificate, Officer embarking in his own presidency. in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Financial Department of the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

2. If the officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filling up the blanks in the pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II (a.)

The Accountant General should pay the officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from his (the Accountant General's) station, and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the officer's presidency; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency.

CASE II (b.)

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix B.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (b) of the Code, if the officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which the leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared. In such cases, the Accountant General should send to the officer a document in the Form D, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and the signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form K, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix B.

CASE III.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B; but if the officer is proceeding to a place within the same presidency or province, the tenth space in the form may be left blank.

* The officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's station, should bring a last pay certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed

CASE IV.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix B. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new presidency, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new presidency.

CASE V.

To another place in the same Province. The officer should obtain a last pay certificate in Form M from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XII.

Return to Duty.

SECTION 24. An officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and he ceases to have a lien on any appointment, if his leave was furlough, immediately, and, if it was special or privilege leave, after a week.

Overstay of leave. 1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State.

2. The grant by the Secretary of State to an officer on leave of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave without prejudice to the officer's appointment until the date the steamer arrives.

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service returning from furlough must report his return to the Government of India also.

4. An officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary if his return from leave is separately notified in the Gazette.

5. The Local Government may exempt an officer from loss of appointment under this section, if it considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control.

6. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the subsidiary leave allowed him. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

Change of appointment during furlough. 7. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave in India, he must join his new appointment within the leave. But the Local Government may give him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

8. An officer the head-quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station must, at the end of his leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of his office or his *locum tenens* may actually be; but the Government or other authority which granted the leave may, for public reasons, permit or require the officer to join elsewhere.

9. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday or holiday, and he take charge on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended. Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

10. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

[Rules 4, 9 and 10 of Section 24, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Financial, Gazette*, page 1123.]

CHAPTER XIII.

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 25. Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with them in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

1. (a). When an officer applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of these rules he wants it, and should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

(b). Local Governments may grant leave under the rules to officers serving under their orders. Before granting the leave, they should obtain report of the Accountant General as to the applicant's title to it.

(c). A Local Government granting leave to an officer of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Service serving out of his own presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

(d). The Local Governments should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Home Department of the Government of India a statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on furlough or special leave (including subsidiary leave) granted by them. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, and is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

2. (a). Applications from officers in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form as nearly in this form as circumstances allow.

Medical certificate.

I, *A. B.*, Surgeon at, or of, ———, do hereby certify that *C. D.*, of the ——— Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate.]

(b). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, under the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit), present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, before the Medical Board at any of the presidency towns, and obtain their certificate as follows —

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of *C. D.* to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary for his recovery.

If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government from presenting himself before a Medical Board, he should be required to produce a certificate, signed by at least two, and if possible by three, medical officers.

(c). An officer serving in Burmah need not appear at a presidency town, but must obtain the certificate from a Medical Board composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the two next senior medical officers, at Rangoon.

(d). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(e). If the applicant for an *extension or commutation of leave* on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two medical practitioners; but he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

SECTION 26. If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 7 (a) the applications for furlough (including those under Section 22) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order:—

Priority of claim.

First.—To those applicants to whom most furlough is due;

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due, to him who has rendered longest continuous active service;

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service, to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1(b).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Collectors of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under-Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab (not being Barristers). Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts. Civil Judges in Oudh. Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns. Registrars of High Courts. Clerks of the Crown.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants, and officers of higher rank.—*G. I., 26th July 1872, No. 1,461, Financial, Gazette, page 1337.*

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2,295, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

APPENDIX.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.

[In filling up these forms:—

(1). Allowances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year, and in entering "the rate of absentee allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2). In Forms A, B, C and D, the presidency to which an officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the presidency or province in which he is employed should be stated under the first heading.

(3). In the heading "source from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated.]

FORM A.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (*title and name*) OF THE (*Corps or Service*) PROCEEDING ON (*nature and period of leave*) TO (*place*.)

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be | |
| extended or commuted..... | 10 |

(Place) the (date.)

(SIGNATURE)
Accountant General.

NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form:—

"This is to certify that (*title and name*) is a passenger on board the (*name of vessel*) proceeding to (*destination*), and left by me at sea this day."

(SIGNATURE.)₄

(Place) the (date.)

Pilot.

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (*title and name*) OF THE (*Corps or Service*) PROCEEDING ON (*nature of leave*) TO EUROPE.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made... | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 10 |

(Signature.)

(Place) the (date.)

Accountant General.

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (*name of vessel*) which leaves this port on the (*date*), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Signature)

(Place) the (date.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,

(Place.)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation.)

Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (*title and name of absentee*) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— per month from the (*date of departure from Accountant General's station*) to the day not later than the (*date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave*) preceding his departure from (*name of port of embarkation*), that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and will fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (*title and name's*) departure from (*name of port of embarkation*.)

I have, &c.,

(Place) the (date.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General,

(place.)

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE, &c., (as in Form B.)

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,
(Name of absentee's presidency.)

To

• The Accountant General (or Collector) of
(Name of port of embarkation.)
Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown in the margin from the date up to which he last drew salary from the _____ treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of _____ a month for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation,) that you will grant him an advance of _____ if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation.)

I have, &c.,

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury at the rate of _____ less the deductions shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____.

(Place) the (date.)

Collector of

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON
(nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance..... | 6 |
| 7. Place of payment | 7 |
| 8. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 8 |
| 9. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 9 |
| 10. Source from which absentee allowance is payable | 10 |
| 11. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be | 11 |
- extended or commuted.

NOTE.—(Title and name's) pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

		RS.	A.	P.
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0	0	0
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0	0	0
Total.....		0	0	0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rules of the service to which the officer belongs. period from the _____ to) the date on which he may make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed _____* or fall short of _____.

(Place) the (date.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

*Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on

the (date); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

(Signature.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

From The Accountant General,

(Name of absentee's presidency.)

To The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deduction shewn in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the _____ treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of half his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation); that you will grant him an advance of _____, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(Signature.)

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury, at the rate of _____ less the deduction shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rupees _____, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

Collector of

Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not re-printed; they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows—

Form E is the same as Form C	
" F " "	D } Printed with Resolution, No. 409, dated 7th May 1869, in
" G " "	F } <i>Gazette of India</i> , 15th May 1869, pages 959 and 960.
" H " "	G }
" K " "	B } Printed with Resolution, No. 3,904 dated 11th October
" L " "	C } 1869, in <i>Gazette of India</i> , 23rd October 1869, page 406.

FORM M.

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of the (corps or service) proceeding to (place) to join the appointment of _____ or to officiate as _____ or on duty. _____ has drawn pay as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, and acting allowance as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown below, up to the (date.) He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____.

Deductions.

	RS.	A.	P.
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
_____	0	0	0
	0	0	0

SUPPLEMENT A.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

SUPPLEMENT B.

Members of Council.

The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Judges of High Courts and certain Legal and Judicial Officers.

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the furloughs * * * of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.*

* * * * *

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules “actual service” includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on “furlough or extraordinary leave.”

“Extraordinary leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years, actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words “furlough or extraordinary leave” in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 11 months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N. B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 12th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N. B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868 for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the * * Civil * * Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT D.

To Law Officers.

Sick Leave, and Short Leave on private affairs (now called Privilege Leave) may be granted to Law Officers in accordance with the rules of the 8th June 1855 for the grant of Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants. Provided that no additional expense be caused in consequence of the leave.

Law Officers.

COVENANTED CIVIL RULES OF 1855.

FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE *Supplement, dated 27th June 1855.*

CHAPTER I.—Rules for application for Leave of Absence.

NOTE.—This Rule must be considered as superseding the Rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant Leave of Absence in Bengal.

Section I. No Leave of Absence from any Office or Station can be granted, but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his Station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical Certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.—Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate to any Civil Servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for Leave of Absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a Certificate and a Statement of the case from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV; and in case of the applicant visiting the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied, on a perusal of the Medical Attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanitarium or other place without visiting the Presidency, the Certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form :—

I, A. B., Surgeon at or of _____ do hereby certify on honor that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to Sea, (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the Certificate.)

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's Certificate :—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render Leave of Absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal Medical authority of the Colony or Country to which the Absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the Certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a Certificate as abovementioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or hath been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will in future attach to Leaves of Absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical Certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health :—

1st.—The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section and in Section VII of these Rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly.—The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to Sanitarium, within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the Sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to Sea, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he may have embarked from any Port in India which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any Port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other Port which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency.

3rdly.—The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rupees 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4thly.—For the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months according to the distance to be travelled as prescribed in Section XX of these Rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Clause 3 of this Section.

5thly.—If the absentee shall apply under Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary after examination by their Medical Officer in England, that he should do so; the leave which may have been granted in India, will, under the orders of the Hon'ble Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office, and half salary within the limits enjoined, during such extension.

6thly.—If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 4, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of £500 if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency.

Section VII. If a Civil Servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on Sick Leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such Sick Leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for Leave of Absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a Civil Servant after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further Leave of Absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding Rupees 5,000 or £500 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. A Civil Servant who has taken Sick Leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such Leave again under the above Rules, with the privilege of retaining Office provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X. * * *

Section XI. Civil Servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

CHAPTER III.—Rules for short Leave on Private Affairs.

Section XII. The Government may grant to Civil Servants Leave of Absence to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants—such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this Rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this Rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this Rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this Rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil Servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this Rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this Rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Section XIV, *Clause I*.

Section XIII. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XII, such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December, but as an exception to this Rule, it shall be discretionary with the several Local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this Rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV, *Clause I*. The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil Servant special leave of absence on Private Affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere, without restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Section XII, the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Section XII,) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause II. The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause III. It will be understood that leave under this Section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

CHAPTER IV.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

Section XV. In the place of the period of three years (in one term), for which furlough has hitherto been granted, Civil Servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every case, the Civil Servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division, into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but Civil Servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last Section will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII. Civil Servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on Private Affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years.

SUPPLEMENT E.

Chaplain.

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

SECTION 2.—In these rules—

Active service. (a). "Active service" includes besides time spent on duty:—

- (1). Privilege leave of absence.
- (2). Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave. (b). "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under these rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 5 (b).

(c). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

Furlough.

SECTION 3.—The amount of furlough, admissible to a Chaplain, is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1854 is not.

SECTION 4. (a).—The amount of furlough “earned” by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

(b).—The amount of furlough “due” to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules.
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

SECTION 5. (a).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years’ continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years’ active service;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(b).—Furlough taken under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

SECTION 6. (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years’ continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b).—Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Allowances.

SECTION 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	...£600 a year.	£480 a year.
Senior Chaplains	...£500	£384
Junior Chaplains	...£350	£300

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.
- (2) so much furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months’ continuous active service.

1. If a Chaplain on furlough, by the completion of ten years’ service, passes from the rank of Junior Chaplain into that of Senior, he immediately becomes entitled to the higher furlough allowance.

2. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service, without returning to India.

Special Leave of Absence.

SECTION 8.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years’ active service before he can again have such leave.

SECTION 9. (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain’s special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

Allowances.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 10. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants and the reasons for them are to be reported to the Government of India.

2. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and the end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance: a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

SECTION 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. **SECTION 12.**—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. Before privilege leave can be granted, the Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the period of three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Allowances. **SECTION 13.**—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, jail allowance, and the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by the substitute.

2. The Chaplain's substitute may draw the house-rent, although it is also drawn by the absentee.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 14.—The rules for—

Extension, &c.

(1) Extension and commutation of leave;

(2) Payment of leave allowances;

are those contained in Sections 22 and 23 of the Code, and the rulings subjoined. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, and the advance shall not be recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay Master in the same manner as a military officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

SECTION 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Code.

Applications.

I. The following rules have been prescribed by the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorized by the rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the Local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel to the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

IX.—Every Chaplain returning to duty shall report his return to the Bishop, and to the Local Government and Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

X.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

Promotion of Chaplains from Junior to the Senior Rank.

HOME DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1866, No. 856.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, Ecclesiastical, No. 19, India Office, London, 27th November 1866, is published for general information:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Despatch in the Financial Department, dated 11th July, No. 147 of 1866, in which you submit, for my consideration, a proposal by the Bishop of Calcutta that the period of service entitling Chaplains to promotion from the Junior to the Senior rank should be fixed at ten years.

2. I have resolved to accede to this proposal in accordance with recommendation of your Excellency's Government. This rule will not debar any Chaplain who may attain to the grade of Senior Chaplain before the expiration of ten years, from the pay and the privileges of the higher class.

NOTE.—The above Rules apply to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

Travelling Allowances to Chaplains.

The Government to defray, in every case of a Chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted.—*G. I.*, 21st July 1869, No. 2,144, *Financial : Gazette* p. 185.

Passage expenses to the wives and families of Chaplains when travelling in consequence of relief or on duty of a permanent nature will be defrayed by Government.—*G. I.* 8th October 1868, No. 2,902, *Financial : Gazette of India*, p. 1505.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*Vide M. G.*, 23rd and 29th January 1869, *Military*, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 18th March 1869, No. 36; *M. G.*, 20th April 1869, No. 1,486.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 7th August 1868, No. 1,653.

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates abovementioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absentee at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III.—Travelling allowance at 12 Annas a mile by road, and 3 Annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds further than 5 miles if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or farther than 4 miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV. If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to one and a half Anna per mile.

V. A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at his station.

VI. A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III for an allowance of Rupees 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII. A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

CHAPTER 62, 34 AND 35 VICT., 31ST JULY 1871.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to make regulations relative to the Leave and Absence of Indian Bishops on Furlough and Medical Certificates.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay who shall return to Europe for a limited period after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension," it was provided that Her Majesty should be enabled from time to time to grant permission to any Bishop of Calcutta who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of ten years, and to any Bishop of Madras or Bombay who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of fifteen years, to return to Europe for a period not exceeding eighteen calendar months:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the rule thus laid down:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

1. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to make such rules as to the leave of absence

Power to Her Majesty to make rules for leave of absence for Bishops, and as to expenses.

of Indian Bishops on furlough or medical certificate as may seem to Her expedient: Provided that no farther expenditure of the revenues of India be incurred thereby than is already authorized under existing Acts of Parliament; and provided also, that the provisions of existing Acts of Parliament are not interfered with by such rules so far as regards the present Bishop of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Uncovenanted Officers generally.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted Officers generally.]

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following

Application of the Rules.

rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rupees 100 a month, but may be applied, in their general spirit, to officers whose pay is less than Rupees 100 a month.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under Military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the conditions hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

SECTION 2.—In these rules, “pay” means substantive pay; “salary” means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

“Average salary” means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives

Average salary.

up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave. But in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and also whenever the officer's pay is less than Rupees 100 a month, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his “average salary.”

“Half average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

“One quarter average salary” is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

SECTION 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more

Amount.

than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

SECTION 4.—An officer on leave under Section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Leave on Private Affairs.

SECTION 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

Allowances.

SECTION 6.—An officer on leave under Section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

Furlough.

Amount.

SECTION 7.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:—

After ten years' service, one year; and after eighteen years' service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years' service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 8th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Allowances.

SECTION 8.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

Leave without Allowances.

SECTION 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

Subsidiary Leave.

SECTION 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, may be allowed as prescribed in Section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India.

Amount.

SECTION 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or

Allowances.

one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (b), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 2.

Privilege Leave.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

General.

SECTION 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any Commutation of leave. leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

SECTION 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant, simply by reason of his taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, Lien on appointment. or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An Officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the particular local appointment from which he took leave.

An Officer who is discharged from the public service and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.—[*G. I.*, 18th April 1872, No. 2,845, *Financial, Gazette*, page 850.]

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 15. (a).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Applications for leave. Government may empower heads of departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

Monthly Return. (b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the following form, and should accompany each establishment pay bill:

1, Absentee's name; 2, his appointment; 3, pay of his appointment; 4, nature of the leave, and section under which granted; 5, period of leave; 6, excess of pay over leave allowance; 7, name of substitute (if any); 8, acting allowances consequent on the leave; 9, excess of column 6, over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the establishment pay bill; 10, remarks.

1, (a).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical Medical Certificate. certificate, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes and duration.

(b).—A certificate must also be submitted from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or, if the officer is at the presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Inspector General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Principal Inspector General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay.

(d).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under Clause (a) must state the period during which the Surgeon or physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after personal examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(e).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 25, Rule 2, may be used as far as applicable.

No. 2009.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication of the Acting Allowance Code, with corrections up to date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| I.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS, | VI.—THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT. |
| II.—GENERAL RULES. | VII.—OTHER OFFICERS. |
| III.—THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. | VIII.—PLURAL APPOINTMENTS. |
| IV.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY. | IX.—APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY. |
| V.—THE PUBLIC W. DEPARTMENT. | X.—EXCEPTIONAL CASES. |

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

SECTION I.—In the following Rules:—

Government.

(a.) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(b.) Appointments are said to be in the same "class" when they are in the same Department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into "grades" according to pay.

Class and grade.

Absentee.

(c.) An "absentee" is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(d.) Except in Chapter IX, the words "the appointment" mean "the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

Pay and Salary.

SECTION 2 (a.)—The "pay" of an officer is as follows:—

(1.) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment: the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment:

- Substantive pay,
- Consolidated pay,
- Military pay and allowances, and staff salary,
- Staff corps pay and staff salary.

(2.) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment: his subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant,) and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer.)

(b.)—The "pay" of an appointment with reference to any officer, is the pay which he would receive if he held that appointment substantively.

For instance: if the pay of the appointment is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service, the officiating officer's allowances are calculated upon the pay which he would, from time to time, receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(c.) "Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(d.) "Progressive Pay" is pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum.

(e.) "Consolidated Pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(f.) "Staff Salary" is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and minimum. SECTION 3. (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment.

(b). The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

Seconding. SECTION 4.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

1. An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

SECTION 5. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(b). But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c). Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

1. In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before 1st November 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before the date, the officer is entitled in addition, to one-tenth of the first Rs. 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

[NOTE.—"Reversion" means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules and without formal re-appointment.]

2. In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department.

Explanation.—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[*Illustration.*—A is Magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C is a Joint Magistrate. If A takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.

SECTION 6. (a).—an officer without substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

1. For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 11, Rule I.

(b). But an officer, who on the 1st July 1868 was absent on leave, without a substantive appointment, or had returned from furlough and had not obtained a substantive appointment, is entitled, till he again holds a substantive appointment with pay not less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, to an acting allowance of three-quarters, instead of half, of the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. No officer who did not return from furlough before the 23rd November 1869, may under this clause draw more salary than he would draw if the substantive appointment which he last held were restored to him.

2. An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in clause (b) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under clause (a). In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

3. If an officer who draws acting allowance under clause (b) of this section takes furlough, the clause will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

4. An officer drawing allowances under clause (b) of this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position, he may draw, unless the Local Government declare him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this clause, and the rules explanatory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

Military Officers in Civil Employ (not being in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Department.)

Specification of cases. SECTION 7.—The cases which may occur are these :—

(A). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(B). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were “consolidated.”

SECTION 8.—In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, *plus* half the pay of the appointment :—

Assumed Subsistence Allowance.

	Rs.
For the rank of Captain or Subaltern ...	250 a month.
For the rank of Major.	320 ”
For higher ranks	400 ”

Appointments on staff SECTION 9.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is salary. regulated by Section 5.

SECTION 10. (a).—In cases 4, 5 and 6, the salaries are calculated by military rules; any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5, over the military pay and allowances of the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

(b).—The military rules referred to are as follows :—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1863.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1854—

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 11. (a).—A medical appointment, the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is to be treated for the purposes of this Chapter as if the pay thereof were a staff salary equal to the excess, if any, of the consolidated pay over the “unemployed pay” of the permanent incumbent:

(b).—Provided that an officer appointed to the Medical Service, before 7th November 1864, officiating in one of these appointments, shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

CHAPTER V.

The Public Works Department.**(Engineer Establishment and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.)**

SECTION 12. (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate in that class in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed.

(b).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grades; but this rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments of which the substantive holders must belong to a particular class.

SECTION 13. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(b).—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 8, plus half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of a graded class is the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officers salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

SECTION 14.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor-General, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India:

(a).—A subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

The Survey Department.**(Officers not below the rank of Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India.)**

SECTION 15.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own, is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

SECTION 16.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

1. Rule I under Section 5 applies to this section also.

SECTION 17.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Officers.

SECTION 18.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are

not members of the Covenanted Civil Service,
nor Commissioned Officers in the Army,
nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Controller, or Assistant Surveyor,
nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

SECTION 19. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in *Section 5*.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmasters General, Judges of Small Cause Courts, gazetted officers of Police.

1. The classified list of the Financial Department is excepted from this Clause, and comes under the next Clause.

(b).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment to which clause (a) does not apply, and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment: Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

Munsiffs in Madras.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of munsiffships are treated as distinct classes.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in clause (a) of this section, is the

Graded appointments.

average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

SECTION 20.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment.

See explanation under the last section.

SECTION 21.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

SECTION 22.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 should, as far as practicable, be regulated by Sections 19 (b) and 20; but the officer who appoints the substitute may grant him higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

CHAPTER VIII.

Plural Appointments.

Two or more appointments.

SECTION 23.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows:

(a).—He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

(b).—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(c).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declare that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient.

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,600, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

	RS.
If he held A only, he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance	
Rs. 400	1,400
If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance	
Rs. 800	1,800
He will therefore draw for C (which carries the highest salary)	1,800

And but for proviso (c) he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rupees $800 = 700$ for B, and $1,200 = 500$ for

But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,200 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]

SECTION 24. (a).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are

Exceptions.

ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(b).—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

EXAMPLES.—One Under-Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under-Secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case, he gets allowances only as officiating Magistrate of the District.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

(c).—Nor does the section affect "Local allowances" given for the performance of separate duties.

1. The allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind specified in Section 11, are regulated by military rules and not by this Code.

SECTION 25. (a).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is ordinarily not entitled to acting allowance.

(b).—But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, the charge allowance may not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. For a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(c).—An officer of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

CHAPTER IX.

Appointments on Progressive Pay.

SECTION 26. (a).—When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100 the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay continuously—

(1) if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment,

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(b).—If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100, no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example.—A had since the 1st July 1870 been drawing the maximum pay (Rs. 600) of his appointment. On the 1st December 1871, he was appointed to officiate in an office the pay of which rises from Rs. 600 to 800. Under this section he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

SECTION 27.—After an officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 26)—

i. Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his pay, if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

ii. Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

Example.—A (the officer in the example under last section) will, under this section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment. But this section, like the last, does not of itself fix his salary.

SECTION 28 (a).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(b). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27.

Example.—The “pay of the appointment,” as fixed for A in the above example, is—

From December 1, 1871.....	Rs. 600
From July 1, 1872.....	” 650
From July 1, 1873.....	” 700
From July 1, 1874.....	” 750 and so on.

If he officiates only, he gets Rs. 740 (*i. e.*, Rs. 600 + $\frac{100}{2}$), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 650, and after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 700. But after the 1st July 1874 he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 750.

If he at any time obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

1. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(a). Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director General, an officer can count time only under Section 27, and can count under part i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(b). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

SECTION 29.—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the “first” appointment under these rules.

Example.—B, who has been drawing the maximum pay of his substantive office from the 1st January 1869 was appointed to officiate from the 1st January to the 3rd March 1870 in an office on progressive pay, the minimum of which is the same as his maximum pay. He is again appointed to officiate in the higher office from the 1st January 1872 and is entitled under Section 27 to count towards increments of salary, the *three months* of his officiating tenure. But if the appointment in 1872 were his “first” appointment to officiate in the higher office, he would be entitled under Section 26 to count *one year* towards increments of salary. B is allowed to ignore his appointment in 1870 and count his second appointment as if it were his first.—(*G. I.*, 15th August 1872, No. 2,000, *Financial* ; *Gazette*, p. 1457.)

SECTION 30.—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section 27, any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

SECTION 31.—Time spent on leave with allowances counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has lien. But an increment accruing while an officer is on leave does not affect his allowances until he returns to duty.

SECTION 32.—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

Suspension.

Note.—The rules in Sections 26 and 30 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code, dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 30 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 26 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on the 1st August 1871 may count that appointment as if it had been “first” made on that date.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

SECTION 33.—The allowances of an officiating Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid: provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

SECTION 34.—An Officiating Chief Justice, or Judge of any High Court, or of the High Court Judges. Chief Court of the Panjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

SECTION 35.—An Officiating Law Officer draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

1. The Government of Madras may apply this rule to an officer officiating as translator to Government.

SECTION 36.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or Cases of fixed minima. substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows :—

	RS.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab.	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah.	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore	800
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above	200
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades.)	200

SECTION 37.—For the following cases there are special rules :—

(a.) A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rupees 100 a month :

(b.) A Sub-Assistant Surgeon officiating for, or appointed to do the duties of, a Civil Surgeon is entitled to an allowance in addition to his pay, as follows :—

If he be in the first or second grade :—Rupees 150 a month, (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rupees 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade :—Rupees 100 a month.

(c.) A Subordinate Medical Officer officiating in medical charge of a first or second class Civil Station, is entitled to an allowance, in addition to his pay, of Rupees 100 a month.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 18.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The following Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a Military Officer :—

I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowance under this rule to a Military Officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the Telegraph Department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.

II.—An officer officiating as Director-General shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 a month.

III.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own, shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a Military Officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.

IV.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in which he officiates. If, however, he be a Military Officer, officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.

- V.—No Assistant Superintendent, when officiating for another Assistant Superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.
- VI.—These rules are to be applied to all officers, Military or Civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.
- VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.
- VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.
- 96.—No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishment, or to any Sub-Inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

- XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, and to the lowest class of Conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the Assistant Conservator, and Deputy Conservator no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.
- XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, or Conservator, the salary of the officiating officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.
2. The provisions of the above Notification are applicable to the three Presidencies, as regards the acting allowances of all uncovenanted servants and of military subordinates, including those employed as clerks in public offices under the Military Department.

3. This cancels G. O. G. No. 388,* dated the 8th April 1872.



MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st December 1868.

No. 434 of 1868.—The following Extract from General Orders by the Government of India, is re-published —

SIMLA, 10th November 1868.

No. 1,064 of 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of Military Officers, published in Government General Orders, No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all Officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the Officers generally of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and those now sanctioned will be severally designated as the Furlough Rules of 1796 of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within

* Madras G. O. G., No 103, dated 28rd April 1872.

the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of the rules, converted at the exchange of 2 shillings for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1854.

I. The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between Furlough on Private Affairs and Sick Leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term Furlough, provision however being made for the obtaining of Furlough, under Medical Certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to Furlough, when taken without Medical Certificate.

II. Leave taken under the Rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III. The Rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70; but an Absentee cannot retain his appointment, and draw absentee allowances, except under the Rules now prescribed. (a) Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV. Leave of absence will, in future, be of three kinds, viz:—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.

II.—General Leave on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate in India or short leave to sea

III.—Privilege Leave.

CHAPTER I.—Furlough.

V. An Officer drawing Staff Pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on Furlough will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an Officer in Civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough. (u)

(a) NOTE 2.—The Section referred to is quoted below:—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted, That no Person who shall have held any Civil or Military Station whatever in India, in the Service of the said United Company, being under the Rank or Degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such Departure, shall be entitled to any rank or Restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops or in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary, or unless such Person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a Vote or Resolution passed by way of Ballot, by three parts in four of the Proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmary or some inevitable accident

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*M G*, 23rd and 29th January 1869, Nos 357 and 441 *Secretary of State*, 18th March 1869, No 36; *M G*, 20th April 1869, No 1,456

In modification of existing rules and in continuation of G. G. O., No 34 of 11th Instant (*M G* O G, 26th January 1869, No. 29) it is announced for general information that an Officer, who may have appeared before a Medical Board at Fort William, and be recommended by it, for furlough to Europe, may either embark at Calcutta or proceed *via* Bombay without further examination by a Medical Board at the latter place, and in either case, his furlough will commence from date of embarkation.—*G O G*, 26th January 1869, No 103; *G O G*, 9th February 1869, No 43.

When an Officer desires to proceed *via* Bombay, he will word his application accordingly, and the General Order will specify that he has permission to embark at Bombay

Officers who are not stationed at or near the Presidency, or who in proceeding from their stations to Bombay would not ordinarily pass through Calcutta, must present themselves before the Board at Bombay, and obtain furlough on Medical Certificate from the Government of that Presidency as at present

An Officer proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs from any part of the Bengal Presidency, will also be allowed the same indulgence of reckoning his furlough from the date of his departure from Bombay, should he apply for permission to embark there, but it must be distinctly understood, that he can obtain the furlough as at present, only from the Government of his own Presidency, and that he cannot embark until it has been actually granted

The preparatory leave to the port of embarkation, whether the Officer is proceeding on furlough or private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, is in all ordinary cases limited to thirty days

(b) In the case of an Officer who may be granted furlough on Medical Certificate before he has completed three years' actual service in India, the average will be taken of the salary drawn during the period of his actual service. In every case the time spent and the allowance drawn during any leave under Chapter II, will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.—*G. I*, 15th February and 22nd May 1869, Nos. 184 and 1,685, *Financial*

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200, or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer, whether as consolidated pay or Staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an Officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office, during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an Officer whose term of office shall lapse, during his furlough, shall cease to draw his half Staff salary from the date of such lapse. An Officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental rank whilst on furlough subject to the maximum limit. (a)

Officers not in Staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an Officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum. (b)

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

VI. All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII. The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII. A period of at least of three years' service after return from last furlough, except

(a) An Officer who has been not less than three years in the Staff Corps (although he may not have completed eight years' actual service in India,) can on the production of a Medical Certificate obtain furlough with retention of appointment and allowances. Such leave reckoning as part of the eight years allowed by Rule XVI.—*G I, 6th January 1870, No 22, Military Gazette, p 52*

The furlough allowance of any Officer in Civil employ should not exceed Rs 833-5-4 a month.—*G O G, dated 17th December 1869, No 3,292, G O G, 5th March 1870, No 75, Gazette, p. 288*

The above rule of 6th January 1870, applies to Warrant Officers not holding commission.—*G O G, 7th December 1870, No 1,136, G O G, 20th December 1870, No 340, Gazette, p 1662*

An Officer holding a civil appointment, with a consolidated salary, and who draws, under the furlough regulations of 1868, furlough pay based on the average of his receipts for 3 years, will, if he vacates his appointment during furlough, revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, viz, (a) half his Indian pay and allowances, as laid down in Rule V of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—*G O G, 22nd March 1871, No 271, G O G, 4th April 1871, No 85, Gazette, p 518*

If an Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, obtain a furlough on Sick Certificate under the Rules of 1868 within 3 years of last return to duty, who consequently vacates his Staff appointment, shall receive during such leave the English furlough pay of his rank and standing.—*S. of S, 23rd February 1871, No 55, Military. G I, 18th April 1871, No 345, G O G, 2nd May 1871, No 110, Gazette, p. 662.*

With reference to *G O G, No 22 of the 6th January 1870*, an Officer joining an Indian Staff Corps from the local service, or General List, does not forfeit any claim to furlough under the Regulations of 1868 which may have been established by previous service.—*G O G, 25th August 1871, No 718, G O G, 31st August 1871, No 216, Gazette, p. 1436.*

When an Officer appointed to any duty in England draws his Indian allowances with or without any portion of his staff salary, he shall be allowed to count the period of his employment towards his furlough, but if appointed to an office in England, to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, the time during which he may hold such office, shall not count towards furlough.—*G O G, 25th August 1871, No 722; G O G, 31st August 1871, No 216, Gazette, p 1436.*

An Officer entitled to furlough, who has taken it on Medical Certificate may, on being declared fit for duty, take on private affairs any balance due to him, provided that, on being declared fit for further duty, he is not in excess of the established proportion of absentees.—*G O G, 25th August 1871, No. 722; G O G, 31st August 1871, No 216, Gazette, p 1436*

An Officer who on his return to India reports himself in ordinary course at the port of debarkation as having returned from furlough will be considered to have returned to duty.

There is no restriction as to the country in which this leave may be taken, but an Officer desiring to change from the place to which his leave on Medical Certificate was originally granted, must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency in India, or from the Secretary of State for India in England, as the case may be

On landing on such leave in England or India, he must report his arrival accordingly to the India Office, or to the Military Department of his own Presidency, forwarding with his report a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination

This Order is of general application.

Military Officers in Civil employ can only obtain leave on furlough under Chapter I of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, and if furlough for 3 months (which would be deducted from any furlough due) be granted, an officer would not after resuming his duties be debarred at any time from taking 2 years' furlough to Europe, should leave to that extent be due. It is immaterial whether the 3 months' furlough be taken to Europe or elsewhere out of India.—*Docket from Controller Military Accounts, to Deputy Accountant General, No. 56, dated 1st May 1871.*

(b) Acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries should be taken into account as part of the average salaries on which their furlough allowances are calculated.—*G I, 21st January 1869, No 489; Financial*

furlough under Rule XI, must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate (see Rules XIII and XIV).^(a)

IX. An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it, will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the conditions laid down in Rules XIII and XVI.

X. An Officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

Illustrations.

(1.)—An Officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows —

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Furlough due on that service.....	3 „
Furlough already taken.....	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible.....	2 years.

(2.) An Officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI. Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted

(a)A In modification of the provisions of G O G, No 630, dated 9th June 1869, the local Governments and Departments of the Government of the three Presidencies are empowered to grant to Military Officers in Civil employ under them leave in India for any period not exceeding 3 months as furlough without reference to the Government or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the Officer concerned

A This Order of the Military Department supersedes the following Orders of the Financial Department, No 3,943, dated 8th October 1869, No 35, dated 27th January 1870, No 323, dated 10th May 1870 —G I., 28th August 1871, No 2,899, *Finl.*

verment or Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, provided that, in each case, the authority granting the leave shall first satisfy itself that furlough to that amount is due to the Officer concerned

In the event of there being no furlough due to the Officer, the leave may be granted, as if it were furlough (in India) under the provisions of Rule XI of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, provided the urgency of the case, whether on the ground of sickness, or from any other cause is such as, in the opinion of the Local Government, or Department of Governments, to justify the exceptional indulgence

It is not considered necessary to prescribe any fixed intervals within which a repetition of the indulgence cannot be permitted

As all leave so taken in India will reckon as part of the eight years to which an Officer's total furlough is restricted by Rule XVI, it will be necessary that a copy of the Order granting the leave shall in every case be forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs

Officers obtaining leave under para 1 of this Order, will be entitled during the period of their absence on it, to furlough pay, as laid down in Rule V of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868. Those who obtain leave under para 2 of this Order, will be restricted to the English furlough pay of their rank, as follows. —

	£	s.	d.
General Officer, (Staff Corps)	1	5	0 per day
Colonel of R E, of R A of the local service (and Lieutenant-Colonel Staff of Corps if receiving Colonel's allowance)	1	5	0 „
Lieut-Col (with the exception mentioned above)	1	0	0 „
Major	0	16	0 „
Captain	0	10	0 „
Lieutenant	0	6	6 „

If an Officer exceeds the period of leave granted to him under the provisions of this Order, he will forfeit his appointment, and can only be re-appointed as a special case, with the sanction of the Government of the Presidency to which the appointment appertains, should he desire an extension of it as furlough, he can obtain it in the Military Department of his own Presidency to such extent as he may be entitled under the Rules.

No leave as furlough out of India, can be granted by any authority excepting the Government (in the Military Department) of the Presidency under which the Officer may be serving —G. G O, No. 613, dated 14th July 1871; G. O G., No. 180, dated 25th July 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1228.

when the Officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight and six years referred to in Rule IX.(a)

XII. Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an Officer may resort during furlough.

XIII. Absence on Medical Certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.(b)

In the event of an Officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay.(c)

XIV. An Officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it

Rule XIV—You will have observed from Orders, No 447, dated 10th January 1869, published at page 114 of the *Gazette of India*, that the Military Department have ruled that Rule II applies to an Officer taking furlough on medical certificate for the first time before the completion of eight years' actual service, both as to retention of his appointment and amount of furlough allowances.

within 3 years from the date of last return may, under the usual Medical Certificate, obtain such amounts as may be duly certified to

be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay and must vacate any appointment he may be holding.(d)

XV. An Officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money, to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough, beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the Officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the Officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI. The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment,

No 29 of 1869—The following Extract from a communication from the Government of India, dated 21st January 1869, No 1,004, is published—

The following will not form part of the aggregate of eight years of furlough on private affairs and medical certificate with pay and retention of appointment, to which an Officer who may elect the Furlough Rules of 1868, is restricted by Rule XVI—

I All leave taken as local leave (not being furlough) in India

II All leave necessitated by wounds received in action, or by sickness con-

whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

(a) Leave under this Section counts as part of the three years allowed by Section VIII—23rd June 1870, No. 565, *Military*

This leave may be granted as often as it is applied for provided that the authority granting it is satisfied of the urgency which leads to the application, and that the applicant is not at the time eligible for ordinary furlough. There is no other limit to the granting of this species of leave. The pay* of rank in the case of a Staff Officer, means the "Out of India" rate of pay—G. O. I, 10th May 1870, No. 323, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 637.

* General Officer	..	1	5	0	per diem
Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel	..	1	0	0	"
Major	..	0	14	0	"
Captain	..	0	10	6	"
Lieutenant	..	0	6	6	"

Under no circumstances will leave under Section XI be granted in extension of furlough taken either on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate—G. O. G., 25th November 1869, No 1,165, *G. O. G.*, 7th December 1869, No 400; *Gazette*, p. 746

(b) Officers who obtain leave on Sick Certificate in extension of a furlough under the Rules of 1868, are entitled to pay proper for the third year of absence. This rule is not applicable to Officers who remain under the Rules of 1854—G. O. G., 9th June 1869, No. 628, *G. O. G.*, 29th June 1869, No. 235, *Gazette*, p. 1,000.

(c) Military Officers, however employed, and whatever may be the amount of leave granted to them, who leave India for Europe on sick certificate, should produce a certificate of fitness of duty to the Secretary of State before they can be allowed to return.—G. O. G., 2nd December 1868, No. 426, *Gazette*, p. 991.

(d) *Addendum*.—The following paragraph is to be added to G. O. O., No. 22, (G. O. G., 18th January 1870, No. 17) dated 6th January 1870:

"An Officer who has been less than 3 years in the Staff Corps can obtain furlough on Medical Certificate, only on the conditions, as to furlough pay and loss of appointment prescribed in Rule XIV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868."—G. O. G., 19th January 1871, No. 54; *G. O. G.*, 31st January 1871, No. 28; *Gazette*, p. 139.

tracted on field service, which may have been, or may be allowed to reckon as service for pension under the provisions of Government General Order, No 1,118 of 1857

III All leave duly granted to England, or extensions or furlough of leave on medical certificate granted in England, *if without pay.*

IV All sick leave to England that may have been taken under the Rules of 1790, on the old rates of furlough pay

V All sick leave granted to the Colonies eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under the Rules of 1796

2 But the following *will* form part of the eight years referred to:—

I Furlough with pay on private affairs, under whatever Rules it may have been taken

II. Leave to England on medical certificate with pay under the Furlough Rules of 1854.

XVIII. Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough, will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India.(a)

(a) Preparatory leave in excess of thirty days may be granted on sufficient reasons being adduced for the indulgence. Such relaxations of rule should invariably be reported to the Government of India—*G. O. 1, 18th May 1869, No. 174, and G. I., 3rd February 1870, No. 901, Financial; Gazette, p. 186*

If any Officer to whom privilege leave is due be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him—*G. I., 24th April 1869, No. 4,901, Financial; 20th May and 22nd June 1870, Nos. 488 and 857, Financial*

Officers allowed half Staff salary during the period of progress to rejoin appointment on return to India from furlough, but those Officers who had ceased to draw half Staff salary in England before 1st July 1868 can only draw, on returning to India, the pay and allowance of their rank till they rejoin their appointments—*G. I., 23rd Dec 1868, No. 1,026, M. G., 8th Jan 1869, No. 57, Military*

In supersession of the Orders of 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, the following Rule is sanctioned:—

For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough, and between termination of furlough and resuming charge of office, a Military Officer in Civil employ shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in such case 30 days. During those periods his allowance shall be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Provided that if a Military Officer in Civil employ should under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during the said period draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case—*G. I., 15th June 1869, No. 1,131, Financial*

The above Resolution applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries. Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries will draw allowances during preparatory leave under the Orders of the 22nd October 1868, No. 3,208—*G. I., 26th October 1869, No. 4,252, Financial.*

If an officer overstay his subsidiary or preparatory leave by a period not exceeding 30 days, he shall have the option of forfeiting all salary during the period of such overstay, or of cancelling the subsidiary or preparatory leave and reckoning his furlough or other leave to which the subsidiary or preparatory leave is prefixed from the date of quitting his office, but if the period of overstay exceed 30 days such option shall not be granted, and the furlough or other leave shall be held to have commenced from the date of the Officer quitting his office, and the subsidiary leave shall be cancelled. In case the Officer is not entitled to the furlough or other leave on the date of quitting his office a special report must be made to Government.—*G. I., 8th July 1870, No. 1,718, Financial; Gazette, p. 924, dated 26th July 1870.*

The above does not cancel the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd February 1870, No. 901, authorizing Local Governments to grant subsidiary or preparatory leave in excess of 30 days in case of necessity—*Telegram, 25th August 1870*

Rule 3 of Section XI of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, as well as Rule 3 of Section XXVI of the same Code—*G. G. O., 14th June 1870, No. 531. G. O. G., No. 159, dated 27th June 1871, Gazette, p. 1036*

When furlough is taken out of India the days of embarkation and debarkation are reckoned in the period of furlough and no more than furlough pay allowed for those days—*G. I., 4th April 1870, No. 2,378, Financial; Gazette, p. 834, dated 5th July 1870*

An Officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may *bond fide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or Regiment, and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council considers, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation in India" (Furlough Regulations of 1868, Rule XVII) even though the Officers should belong to the Madras Presidency—*G. I., 16th March 1871, No. 1,499, Financial; M. G., 28th March 1871, Gazette, p. 585.*

Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries are entitled during leave, preparatory to furlough to the Staff Corps pay of their rank and a moiety of Staff salary—*G. I., 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, Financial.*

An Officer transferred to another appointment while on furlough ceases to draw the half Staff salary of his former appointment from date of landing, when he draws full pay of his rank, provided he does not draw less than his furlough pay till he joins his new appointment.—*G. I., 5th April 1871, No. 210, Military, communicated in Circular of Controller of Military Accounts, No. 337, dated 25th Aug. 1871.*

XVII. If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee quitting his station to the date of his return there-to if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his disembarkation in India.

XIX. Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX. Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI. The last pay certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and Staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII. All Officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half

Rule XXII.—The minimum Staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem granted to an acting Officer includes the half Staff of his own appointment, if he have one.

Staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half Staff salary of his

own appointment if he possess one. The Staff salary granted to an acting Officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rupees 100 per mensem.(a)

Years.	Years.	XXIII. The privilege heretofore granted to Military Officers
2	in 20	of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service
3	in 25	for Pension, is returned. The period of service qualifying for
4	in 30	Pension remain unaltered.

Illustrations of the mode of computing service for Pension in any case.

			Years.
Total service from date of arrival in India, say			30
Leave.		Years. Months.	
In Europe, say.....	6	7	
In India.....	3	5	Years.
			10
Of which he can reckon.....			4
Remaining to be deducted.....	6		•6
Service counting for Pension.....			24

XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these Rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which under Rule X, he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustration.

(1)—An Officer who had obtained under the existing Rules, two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough thus—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him.....	3 "
Already enjoyed.....	2 "
Balance.....	1

(2)—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough and returns to India about the time of promulgation of these Rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus —

Total service up to return from furlough.....	14 years.
Total service in India.....	10 "
Furlough enjoyed in that service.....	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough.....	4 "

(a). The maximum Staff salary of Rupees 100 a month granted to an acting Officer includes the half Staff salary of his own appointment if he has any.—G. I, 1st February 1859, No. 798, Financial.

CHAPTER II.—General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV. An Officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate in India, for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the Officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay, and a moiety of his Staff salary. Leave taken under this Rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate Furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the Officer will lose his Staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on Sick Certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed Medical Certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any Officer who, in the opinion of Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an Officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it effect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the Absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank. (a)

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, (b) but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.—Privilege Leave.

XXIX. Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year, to all Officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General Leave, in extension of Privilege Leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on Privilege Leave. Privilege Leave may, however, be converted into General Leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government. (c)

Assam
Shillong
Erinpoora
Deoloe
Khairwara
Khotra

Bunnoo
Dera Ismael Khan
Dera Ghazee Khan
Rajampore
Jacobabad.

XXX In the case of the stations noted in the margin, Privilege Leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the Districts named.

XXXI. An Officer is at liberty to proceed wher-

(a) An Officer can obtain, under this Section, leave in India on Medical Certificate, with retention of Indian allowances for a total consecutive period of one year only. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence subsequent to the date from which these rules came into force, will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an Officer holding one, being dependant on the amount and date of leave previously taken—*G. I., 30th November 1868, No 1,049*

Military Officers in Civil employ cannot take general leave in continuation of privilege leave. This restriction applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries only and not to those in receipt of Staff salaries—*G. I., 24th August 1868, No. 3,063, Financial, and 30th June 1868, No. 699, Financial*

(b) The 'condition' referred to is that leave granted under this Rule will not be reckoned as furlough, and that the absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary. The leave will not be included in the maximum period of eight years prescribed in Rule XVI, unless it be extended beyond three months—*G. I., 1st February 1869, No 798, Financial*

(c) An Officer cannot go to England on the leave allowed by this Clause nor will he be allowed preparatory leave when availing himself of this leave—*G. O. C. C. in I., No. 235, dated 5th Sept 1870. G. O. C. C., 6th October 1870, No 113.*

A Military Officer in Civil employ who proceeds to England on privilege leave, cannot be permitted to draw his allowances for the period of that leave in England. He may, however, make arrangements through his Agents in India for drawing such allowances as are admissible by rule—*G. I., 26th October 1870, No 4,439, Financial; G. O. G., 8th November 1870, No 311. Gazette, p. 1457*

Military Officers not allowed travelling allowance when they proceed beyond five miles to pass examination in oriental languages in addition to a reward they obtain—*G. I., 24th October 1870, No 4,313, Financial*

Military Officers in Civil employ may be allowed leave to attend Examinations in the oriental languages to the extent to which such leave can be granted to Covenanted Civil Servants under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th September 1867, No 2,749, Financial. Such Officers cannot be granted leave under the General Order of the Military Department, No 1,009, dated 3rd December 1866—*G. I., 17th April 1869, No 36*

It seems unnecessary and inexpedient to allow Officers who obtain long leave to study the native languages and pass in them, to draw half Staff pay for a longer period than six months as on private affairs—*G. I., 6th December 1866, No 97, Military, M. G., 17th December 1866, No 4,364, Military*

An Officer applying for privilege leave must declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave or of retiring from the service within six months after the expiry of his privilege leave—*G. I., 24th April and 16th July 1869, Nos. 101 and 2,053, Financial.*

ever he may desire on Privilege Leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII. Privilege Leave cannot be taken in continuation of Furlough, nor can Furlough be obtained in continuation of Privilege Leave. If Furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on Privilege Leave, the Privilege Leave will be converted into General Leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his Staff salary. (a)

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII. Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come, as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules. (a)

Military Officers officiating in Civil appointments, such as the Military Secretariat, can obtain privilege leave under the Military Rules.—*M. G.*, 6th July 1869, No. 2,515, *Mily.*

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking Furlough or General Leave after the publication of this Order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an Officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing Rules will be allowed to proceed on Furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in the Rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present Rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former Rules, up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868.

The foregoing Rules will take effect from the 1st July 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half Staff allowances will not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full Staff salary. Nor can Officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

Military Officers on the Invalid Establishment holding Civil appointments to be allowed leave of absence under the rules for Uncovenanted Servants on the understanding that the Invalid pay of the Officer concerned merges in his absentee allowance as an Uncovenanted Servant, and that only his service in the Civil Department will be taken into consideration in granting him leave.—*G. I.*, 20th September and 13th December 1869, Nos. 3,535 and 3,163, *Financial.*

If, during his absence on furlough, an Officer's appointment be abolished, he will forfeit his claim to half Staff salary, and will revert to the furlough pay of his Military rank, regard being had to any circumstances deserving special consideration.—*G. O. G.*, No 559 of 1869; *Gazette*, p. 861, dated 8th June 1869.

Officers obtaining furlough or private affairs should avail themselves of it within three months from the date of the order granting it. This period of three months is inclusive of the thirty days' preparatory leave allowed to reach the port of embarkation. In the case of an Officer not embarking within the prescribed periods, the order granting it will cease to have effect.—*G. O. G.*, No. 996, dated 28th September 1869; *G. O. G.*, No. 348, dated 19th October 1869; *Gazette*, p. 518a.

Station Staff Officer when detached on Court Martial or other duty, will be allowed compensation for loss of Staff salary at the following rates, viz.:—1st Class, Rupees 100; 2nd Class, Rupees, 60; 3rd Class, Rupees, 25.—*G. O. G.*, No. 1,033, dated 8th November 1870; *G. O. G.*, No. 320, dated 22nd November 1870.

An Officer of a Native Regiment joining the Civil Department on probation shall draw no portion of the Staff pay of his Regimental appointment for the term of his probation.—*G. I.*, 16th February 1871, No. 1,002, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 360a, dated 7th March 1871.

No portion of the pay of a Military Officer in Civil employ whether present on duty or absent on leave, shall be shown in the Military Estimates but that the whole shall be charged in the Civil Department, the only exception to this rule being that when a Staff Corps Officer is allowed, under special circumstances, to retain a Civil appointment on

(a) A Military Officer in Civil employ who overstays privilege leave shall forfeit all his pay, Military and Civil, for the period of overstay.—*G. I.*, 17th June 1871, No. 237, *D. P. W.*

It rests to entirely with the Local Government to decide in each case whether it will grant leave in India to a Military Officer under the old rules.—*G. I.*, 1st February 1869, No. 798, *Financial.*

bare Staff Corps pay in lieu of the smaller Civil consolidated salary of his Office, the excess should be charged in the Military Department, the consent of that Department to the continuance of the Officer in Civil employ being first obtained.—*G. I., June 1871, No. 1,520, Financial; G. O., Military Department, No. 1,108, dated 10th December 1868.*

Medical Officers proceeding to Europe under the Regulations of 1854, have a lien on their appointments.—*M. G., 18th November 1870, No. 1,461, Public.*

A transfer effected at the request of the Officer concerned, ought not to be the cause of an increased charge on the State.—*G. I., 18th February 1871, No. 949, Financial; Assistant Surgeon J. B. Thomas' case.*

Medical Officers acting in appointments, the place-man being absent under the Furlough Rules of 1854, can get the full pay of the appointment after acting six months therein.—*Letter from Financial Secretary and Accountant General, dated 17th April 1871, No. 2,041, Financial.*

Civil Surgeons charged with the supervision of local vaccination operations, allowed travelling allowance when they travel beyond five miles from their head-quarter station.—*G. I., 28th June 1871, No. 1,519, Financial.*

If an Officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion, which were he on duty would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility confer a claim to acting allowance, he shall draw the acting allowance or the increased acting allowance from the date of the promotion.—*G. O. G. G., No. 3,508, dated 30th November 1870; G. O. G., 17th January 1871, No. 14; Gazette, p. 48.*

Extends to Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who do not belong to the Staff Corps, the provisions of the above G. G. O.—*G. O. G. G., 8th December 1870, No. 1,137; G. O., 20th December 1870, No. 340; Gazette, p. 1662.*

In any exceptional case where the consolidated pay of an Officer in Civil or Staff employ of any description is less than his substantive Military pay, the difference will be paid to him and treated as a Military charge.—*G. O. G. G., 10th December 1868; Gazette, p. 292; and G. I., 10th December 1868, No. 1,168, Military; M. G., 8th March 1870, No. 115, Financial.*

A Captain who is a Squadron or Wing Subaltern, should vacate his appointment on being nominated to act in any non-regimental Staff appointment.—*G. I., 28th June 1870, No. 559, Military.*

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The conditions on which Military Officers may take employment.

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 12th January 1871, are published for general information:—

PARA. I.—I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter in the Financial Department, dated the 23rd November last, No. 250, on the subject of the employment of Officers by Municipalities.

2.—In Sir Charles Wood's Military Despatch of the 30th of June 1865, No. 215, sanction was given to the acceptance of municipal employment by Officers while on authorized leave, provided that the time passed therein did not reckon as service for pension.

4.—You * * solicit authority to place at the disposal of Municipal and similar Departments the services of Officers of the Staff Corps or local service, provided they are not required for Civil or Military employment under the Government, with the understanding that, if any Officer so employed desire to count the time thus passed as service for pension he may do so, on the condition that he or his employers must transfer to the Government of India six per cent. of the pay he draws, a proportion which is established fully to cover the liability accepted by the Government.

5.—I am willing to give my sanction to the proposition of your Government, provided that in no case does the employment of an officer in this manner render necessary, either directly or indirectly, the admission of another Officer to the Staff Corps.—*G. O. G. G., 14th March 1871, No. 249.*

CONSOLIDATED, STAFF AND CIVIL SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 370 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 1,080* of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be opened to the Local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the case of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

Principals of Medical College
Principal Medical Storekeepers
Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals
Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General
Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners
Examiners, Medical Accounts

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns. (a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem. (b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes, will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and Regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,060 of 1864, and No. 90 of 1866, (G. O. G., 13th November 1866, No. 421,) have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers as regards pay and allowances to be drawn whilst absent on leave—the pay of their rank as laid down in para. 29 of Government General Order, No. 1,060 of the 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the

* Madras G O G, 6th January 1865, No 9

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 20 years	Rs 125 a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 10 years...	Rs 100 "
Assistant, Surgeons of 10 and 6 years...	Rs. 75 "
Do of 5 and under. ..	Rs 40 "

(b) Presidency house-rent can be passed to Medical Officers holding permanent posts and drawing in addition to the pay of that post an allowance for any temporary charge though the total sum of both exceeds Rupees 1,400 a month.—M G, 20th July 1867, No 923, Public

Medical Officers allowed house-rent during temporary absence from the Presidency unless the period of absence exceed two months exclusive of the months of departure and return Officers in receipt of this allowance should certify that their previous rate of expenditure for a house at the Presidency continued during their temporary absence on duty.—G. I, 20th September 1867, No. 2,638, Financial; Gazette, p. 1214.

Local allowances cannot be drawn during absence on Privilege Leave.—G. I, 18th August 1870, No. 2,795, Financial; M. G., 26th September 1870, No. 1,220, Public.

Military Regulations under the Revised Scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the whole scale both of pay and Staff allowance. (a)

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1866, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in the present salary aggregate. (b)

11. Present incumbents whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General.....		Rs. 2,500		
Deputy Inspector-General.....		Rs. 1,800		
Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-Genl.....	1,400	1,200	1,000	850
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.....	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Surgeons at other stations.....	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when in substantive charge.....	.....	.....	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when under a Surgeon.....	.....	.....	600	450
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.....	1,200	1,000	800	650

(a) The pay and allowances of Medical Officers in Civil employ, when absent on leave on Medical Certificate, or Private Affairs or Privilege Leave, as also the emoluments of any Covenanted Medical Officer who may act for them, are to be regulated by para 9 of these Orders. Medical Officers in Civil employ are entitled to full pay during absence on privilege leave, provided no extra expense is entailed on the State — *G. I., 18th May 1867, No. 108, Financial*

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect, from the 1st July 1863, to

"In cases in which furlough allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ calculated, according to Rule V of the Military Leave Rules, on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the furlough allowance"

the Resolution, No. 1,226, (G. O. G., 6th July 1869, No. 243.) passed in this Department on the 17th June 1869 and quoted in the margin, and to rule that the words "unemployed pay" in that Resolution shall, in the case of officers who were in the Medical Service prior to the 7th

November 1864, be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864 — *G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,296, Financial, Gazette, p. 798.*

2 His Excellency in Council is also pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer officiating in one of the Civil appointments the salaries of which were fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is entitled, whether he was in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864 or not, to the "unemployed pay" of his rank according to the scale prescribed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1,000, dated the 23rd December 1864, and half the difference between that pay and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating: provided that if he were appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, his aggregate allowances shall not be reduced below the "full batta" pay of his rank according to the scale published in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864 — *G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,296, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.*

(b) Medical Officers who were in the service on the 7th November 1864, are allowed the option of the full batta pay of their rank in lieu of any consolidated Civil salary prescribed in Order, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867 — *G. I., 23rd March 1869, No. 1,723, Financial*

Orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of Medical Officers, officiating in any of the Civil appointments, the salaries of which were fixed in the Military Department, No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, but that the allowances of a Medical Officer acting in any other Civil appointment must be regulated by the Rules for the grant of acting allowances to Military Officers in Civil employ — *G. I., 24th April 1869, No. 10, Financial*

The pay of rank of those who entered the Medical Service prior to 23rd December 1864, should be determined by the General Orders of the 20th June 1864. — *G. I., 20th July 1869, No. 2,095, Financial.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—(continued.)

Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.

Appointments.		Salaries.			
		Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surg. above 5 yrs.	Asst. Surg. under 5 yrs.
Medical charge of a Native Regiment.	{ Whether horse allowance in Cavalry Regiments of Rs. 90 for a Surg.-Major or Surgeon, and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Depôt or Remount Agency.					
When a substantive charge.		As Regimental charge.			
Examiner of Medical Accounts.....		{ A Staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with Medical charge of Head Quarters Staff and Establishments.....		Rs. 1,000.			
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital.....		Rs. 1,600	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College.....		1,200	1,050	850	700
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College.....					
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.....					
Superintendent of Lying-in-Hospital, Professor of Midwifery.....		{			
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy. (a)		{ Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.			
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of outpatients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College.....		{ Rs. 200 Staff salary.			
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz.		...	...	Rs. 800	
1st District.—Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary.....		1,050	850	500	500
2nd District.—Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun-Powder and Gun-Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary.....					
3rd District.—Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.....					
4th District.—With charge of Triplicane Dispensary.....		{ Rs. 1,200			
Medical Superintendent at Port Blair.....		{			
Surgeon to the Governor with Medical charge of the Body Guard.....		{ Rs. 1,000			
Superintendent General of Vaccination.....		1,250	1,050	850	750
Superintendents of Vaccination.....		950	750	550	400
Medical charge of 1st Class Civil Stations. { With an extra allowance for charge of Lunatic Asylums, Colleges or Administrative charge of Jails, which will be fixed in the Civil Department.....		1,050	650	650	500
Ditto 2d ditto (b) {					
Residency Surgeons.....		950	580	780	400
As 1st or 2d Class Civil Surgeon.					

(a). The pay attached to the minor Professorships to be considered "Staff salaries" and should be regulated by the rules which govern the payment of Staff salaries.—M. G., 6th Dec. 1887, No. 1,531, Public.

(b) First Class Medical Stations.—Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam.
Second Class.—Coonor and Kottagerry, Ootacamund, Madura, Cuddalore, Kurnool, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor, Coonoor, Guntur, Bernampore, Tranquebar, Trevandrum, (Residency) and Rajahmundry.—M. G., 16th April 1888, No. 471, and 21st July 1888, No. 1,017, Public.

Allowances for additional Charges.

*In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.

Medical charge of an extra Native Regiment.....	Rs. 100
" " of an extra Wing of a Native Regiment or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing.....	" 75
" " of a Civil Station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty.....	" 100

Allowances for Extra Charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depôt...Rs. 100 | Medical charge of a Stud Depôt.....	" 50
Medical charge of a Divisional Staff. } At Stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon or Garrison Assistant Surgeon" or "Staff" }	" 100
Do. Brigade or Station Staff. } Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper."	
Medical charge of a Lock-Hospital, 1st Class, Rs. 100...2nd Class, Rs. 50.	

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPT., FORT WILLIAM, the 24th December 1857, No. 3,276.

The proposals of the Local Governments and Administrations differ somewhat. The * Financial Despatch, No. questions, however, of the salaries of Inspectors of Jails 261, dated 9th July 1867. which most of them raise has been settled by the Secretary of State.*

The Civil Surgeon's allowances for Dispensaries is expressly merged in his new allowances.

The Vaccination allowances are also settled by the General Order above quoted.

The other appointments mentioned by the Local Governments and Administrators are—

Superintendents of Medical Colleges.	Superintendents of Lock-ups.
" of Central Jails.	" of Lunatic Asylums.
" of District Jails.	" of Botanical Gardens.
" of Thuggee Jails.	Medical charge of Colleges.

For these charges, the following allowances are sanctioned :—

I.—Superintendent or Principal of Medical College or School.

When a sole charge.

WHEN HELD BY	SALARY.
Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 800
Surgeon	" 1,050
Surgeon Major	" 1,250

When held as an additional charge, as at Agra and Nagpore.

II.—Superintendent of a Central Jail.

If the Jail be built for above 1,000 prisoners—As a Civil Surgeon of the 1st Class. }
If the Jail be built for 1,000 prisoners or } under that number. } As a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class. } House free.

The above to include *Medical* as well as Administrative charge.

III.—Superintendent of a District Jail, always an additional charge, and including Medical charge.

DESCRIPTION OF JAIL.	SALARY.
1st Class.—Containing 300 prisoners and upwards.	Rs. 150
2nd Class.—Containing less than 300 prisoners	" 100

A Magistrate or other Non-Medical Officer in executive charge of a Jail, permanently or temporarily, is not entitled to the allowance.—*G. I., 12th April 1871, No. 5, Financial.*

Chicacole, Chetterpore and Cocanada should form a separate class, to be usually held by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, when held by Covenanted Medical Officers they will come under the 2nd Class.—*G. I., 2nd June 1868, No. 2,370, Financial.*

Medical Officers on privilege leave cannot draw extra allowances even if they are available.—*G. I., 30th June 1869, No. 1,556, Financial.*

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow effect from the 18th Nov. 1866, to the revised scale of salaries for Uncovenanted Medical Officers which was sanctioned in Financial Notification, No. 2,295, dated 25th April 1867, and which was subsequently extended to Subordinate Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil stations.—*G. I., 17th January 1868, No. 376 ; Gazette, p. 137.*

IV.—Superintendent of Thuggee Jail and School of Industry.—1st Class, Jubbulpore.

If a sole charge, as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon.

* If an additional charge, Rupees 200.

2nd Class.—Meerut and Lahore, additional Rupees 100.

V.—Superintendent of a Lock-up.—Constructed to contain not less than 50 prisoners exclusive of prisoners under trial—

As an additional charge, Rupees 25.

VI.—Lunatic Asylum.—Excluding those at Presidency Towns, which have been separately dealt with.

If a sole charge (in such case the number of parties to be not less than 200,) as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

If held as an additional charge, Rupees 250 if the Asylum is built for more than 100 patients; and Rupees 150 when for less than 100 patients.

VII.—Superintendent of a Botanical Garden.—Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, as a 1st Class Civil Surgeon; at other places, as 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)*VIII.—Charges (Medical) of Colleges.*—This refers only to Colleges, or to endowed Colleges, managed by Government—

If above 75 students.....Rs. 100 | If under 75 students.....Rs. 50

In the above classification some cases are not provided for, as that of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, or the King's Hospital at Lucknow. These Institutions, however, are managed by Government rather as Trustees and should be the subject of private arrangement.

There are still a few cases omitted; but these will be separately considered as brought to notice.

The Calcutta Jails, now under Dr. Lynch, required special orders. He is an Uncovenanted Officer, but a future incumbent may not belong to that class. A Covenanted Officer appointed to the charge will be allowed, like all other Medical Staff Officers at the Presidency, house-rent according to his relative Army rank, provided he is not furnished with free quarters.

The salaries of Military Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil stations being consolidated, they shall during periods of transit from one Civil appointment to another, which are to be limited by the Civil Rules for joining time, draw the salary of the lower paid appointments of the two, and that such salary as well as the allowances admissible to these Officers during absence on leave shall be disbursed in and charged to the Civil district.—*G. I., 9th August 1867, No. 1,909, Financial; Gazette, p. 556, dated 3rd September 1867.*

Whenever an Uncovenanted Medical Officer not holding a substantive appointment under Government, is placed in Medical charge of a Civil station, for which an Uncovenanted Medical Officer or a Covenanted Medical Officer is authorized, he shall be allowed an aggregate acting allowance of Rupees 350 a month.—*M. G., 26th May 1868, No. 647, Public.*

A Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station should, when proceeding on Furlough retain a lien on some similar appointment, *i. e.*, the charge of a Civil station of the same class, or some other Civil charge of equal emoluments. He should not, as general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same station.—*G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 234; Gazette, p. 1,000b, dated—June 1869.*

In cases in which the Furlough Allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ, calculated according to the rule V of the Military leave Rule on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the Furlough Allowance.—*G. I., 17th June 1869, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 21, dated—July 1869.*

Retrospective effect from 1st July 1868, may be given to the above Resolution of 17th July 1869, No. 1,226. The words "unemployed pay" in the case of Officers who were in the Medical service prior to 7th November 1864, should be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in para. 10 of G. O. G., No. 507, dated 20th June 1864—*G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.*

* This will not affect the existing incumbent Major Ranken.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

[BROUGHT UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1872.]

Arrangement of Chapters.

CHAPTER	I.—DEFINITIONS.
"	II.—EXTENT OF APPLICATION.
"	III.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.
"	IV.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.
"	V.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.
"	VI.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.
"	VII.—OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.,
"	VIII.—SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.
"	IX.—PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.
"	X.—FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.
"	XI.—CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XII.—AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.
	A.—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.
	B.—FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.
	C.—FOR SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.
"	XIII.—CALCULATION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XIV.—APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.
"	XV.—POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
"	XVI.—MANNER OF PAYMENT.
"	XVII.—PLACE OF PAYMENT.
"	XVIII.—LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.
"	XIX.—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.
"	XX.—RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.
"	XXI.—SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.
"	XXII.—EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.
APPENDIX	A.—FORMS.
"	B.—PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.
"	C.—EXTRACTS.
SUPPLEMENT	A.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.
"	B.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.
"	C.—CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.
	D.—MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

NOTIFICATION, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 10th January 1872, No. 239.

1. In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the Civil Service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the 1st number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions.

Interpretation Clause. SECTION 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context.—

a.—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

b.—"Accountant-General" means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

c.—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

d.—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

e.—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

f.—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work).

g.—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

h.—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application.

Application of the Code. SECTION 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

a.—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).

b.—The Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned officers, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

- a.—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.
- b.—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.
- c.—Chaplains.
- d.—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The Rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

SECTION 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them:

a.—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

b.—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code, and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

General Principles and General Exceptions.

SECTION 5.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

SECTION 6.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A Non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant.

2. Those Inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as Artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor, and Non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

Cumulative pensions inadmissible. **SECTION 7.**—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Persons paid for specific services. **SECTION 8.**—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it.

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases—

- Advocate-General.
- Solicitor to Government.
- Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.
- Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.
- Coroners.
- Roman Catholic Priests.
- Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department, No. 10,300, dated the 26th February 1837. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

SECTION 9.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a "local allowance."

Service under covenant. SECTION 10.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only. SECTION 11.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two. SECTION 12.—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

First Condition.—Service under Government.

Service under Government. SECTION 13.—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, *i. e.*, if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule:

Office under Board of Trade.

A Marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Servants of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (*e. g.*, the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lakhnow).

Treasurers' Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, *e. g.*, *tahvildars* in the North-Western Provinces, and *fofadars* (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, Case *c*) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment.

SECTION 14.—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar-General or Inspector-General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Registration Offices.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Allahabad Pay Office.

Service paid from Darbar and Sump-tuary Allowances.

SECTION 15.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplanted by Government.

Berars and Mysore.

Service under Native States.

Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.

Military Funds.

Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

SECTION 16.—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded, qualifies.

a.—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

b.—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India.

c.—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organization of the Educational Department in that Province.

d.—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government.

e.—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments:

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
Sher Dil Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.
Two Companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Second Condition.—Permanent and Substantive Employ.

Service, permanent and temporary.

SECTION 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment.

Explanation.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break or continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

SECTION 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.

Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax. A Muharrir deputed on settlement duty.

SECTION 19.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on special duty, his service continues to qualify.

1.—The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

SECTION 20.—Section-writers in Bengal, the North-west, and Madras, and press servants in Madras who are paid for piece-work, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment, if—

- 1, they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and
- 2, during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule.

SECTION 21.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies :

Medical charge of Government vessel.

a.—A Surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the uncovenanted medical service.

b.—Claims by officers of "Works," Establishments, Public Works Department.

of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Customs Service, Calcutta.

c.—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

Settlement and Survey Departments.

SECTION 22. a.—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies :

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.

The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.

The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

b.—In other provinces (and in the abovenamed provinces also, apart from the regular departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition.—Source of Remuneration.

Specification of sources.

SECTION 23.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in Chapters IV and V, qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways :—

A.—From General Revenues.

B.—From Local Funds.

C.—From funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.

D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.

E.—By commission.

F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

1.—Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition.

Political Agencies.

But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (one Anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

A.

Paid from General Revenues. SECTION 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies.

SECTION 25.—The Revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for Berars and Mysore. service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be.

1.—The same rule applies in the following cases :—

a.—Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.

b.—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith which is under Government control.

SECTION 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, or the Local Government in respect of establishments paid from Provincial Services, as the case may be, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues. [*Gazette, July 23, 1872, p. 1269.*]

The following cases fall under this rule :—

a.—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees.

b.—The establishments of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the costs of which are recovered from private endowments.

c.—Masters and Assistant Masters in Schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government.

d.—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India) School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

e.—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies :

Name of Establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House.	159 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press.	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Modee.
3. Victoria Land and Press.	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.	621 8 0	P. & O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Frere Land and Pier Company's Bandar.	178 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company.	59 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press	138 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company.	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoy Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company.	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay. *f.*—Second Writers in jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order, No. 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book-keeper, High Court, Bombay. *g.*—The Book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from Local Funds. SECTION 27.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretionary power of Government. SECTION 28.—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following:

- 1, that their income is derived from taxation, or other *permanent* source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions;
 - 2, that the source of their income is under the control of Government;
- the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by Trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against fund. SECTION 29.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund Service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

Mixed service.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C, Extract 1.)

Pension Fund.

Exceptions to General Rule.

SECTION 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds, qualifies for pensions or gratuity from the State:

a.—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.

Cotton Frauds Establishment, Bombay.

b.—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labour Fund.

Lithographic Press, Calcutta.

Public Works Engineers lent to local funds.

c.—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer Officers.

Paid from Trust Funds.

SECTION 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.
See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

Paid by Fees or Commission.

SECTION 32 *a.*—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

b.—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission *in addition* to salary from the General Revenues, qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator-General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues.

Administrator-General, &c.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they served is excluded by Section 14.
- Thoogyees. 3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burma, qualifies.

F.

Paid by a tenure in land.

Kaira hereditary officers.

SECTION 33.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and to Military Officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C, Extract 2.]

SECTION 34.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India. Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of “bodies financially independent of the Government of India.”

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

[NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The Rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim, unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.

Special Rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. [Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule:—

- a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Rajah of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.
 - b.—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapur school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapur.
 - c.—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Punjab to service under the Bhawalpur State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpur State according to the rule of proportions.
 - d.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.
2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.
3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.
4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues:

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jāgīr States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Office in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jāgīr States, or under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer.]

SECTION 35.—a.—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

b.—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

Exempted cases.

SECTION 36.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:—

Teachers in Chamba.

a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

b.—Officers transferred to service in Kolapur school. In this case the pension is charged, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapur.

Kolapur School.

Assistant Opium Agents.

c.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

Charitable Dispensaries.

d.—Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government.

Colonial Government.

e.—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.

CHAPTER VIII.

Superior and Inferior Service.

SECTION 37.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms “superior” and “inferior” will henceforth take the place of “eligible” and “ineligible” heretofore used.]

Inferior service.

SECTION 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior :—

- a*—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.
 - b*—Boatmen and seamen.
 - c*—Artificers (except as specified in Rule I under Section 39), handicraftsmen and labourers.
 - d*—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.
1. The following have been held to be included in these designations :—
- a*—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazaars.
 - b*—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.
 - c*—Fotádars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, daftaries, and muchies.
2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

SECTION 39.—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees.—

High Class artificers..

- a*—Cutlers in the Medical Department.
- b*—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.
- c*—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

- d*—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

- e*—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment).

Vaccinators.

- f*—Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17) including in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.—See *Gazette, May 28th 1872, page 1006.*

Book-binders.

- g*—Book-binders (*i. e.*, those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries).

Shroffs.

- h*—Shroffs in Madras who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and Shroffs in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazar Kotwals

- k*—Kotwals of bazaars.

[NOTE.—On the 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazaars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazaars enumerated :—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

Commissariat.

- l*—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors, and Victualing Gomashias.

Vakils.

- m*—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore).

Printing establishments.

- n*—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen.

Section-writers.

- o*—Section-writers and press servants admitted under section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate

pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

SECTION 40 a.—When the regular duties of an officer who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India.

b.—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Examples.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule I.)

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this Section.

Fotadars.

CHAPTER IX.

Periods of Leave and Suspension.

SECTION 41.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or preparatory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Leave preparatory to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service.

SECTION 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorized leave is reckoned as service.

1. Leave not materially exceeding in amount that admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorized."

In the case of inferior servants, all periods of absence on leave, whether on private affairs or on account of sickness, with or without pay, provided the leave does not exceed in amount that admissible to Uncovenanted Servants.—*G. I., 11th April 1872, No. 2,609, Financial; Madras Govt., 30th April 1872, No. 601, Financial.*

SECTION 43.—The time passed under suspension pending inquiry is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending inquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

Forfeiture of past Service.

SECTION 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—

Leave. *a.*—Authorized leave.

Absence after leave. *b.*—Absence prolonged after the end of leave.

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant-General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from the 11th January 1869.

Suspension. *c.*—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

NOTE.—Reinstatement need not necessarily be to the same office.—*Gazette, 10th September 1872, p. 1517.*

Abolition of office. *d.*—Abolition of office.

Transit. *e.*—Transit from one appointment to another.

- f.*—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.
- g.*—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny, provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.
- Mutiny.

SECTION 45.—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before the resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

Conditions of Award of Pension and Gratuity.

Classification.

SECTION 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.—Compensation pensions & gratuities. | C.—Superannuation pensions & gratuities. |
| B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities. | D.—Retiring pensions. |

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer being admitted to pension or gratuity.—(*Gazette, 19th March 1872, p. 569.*)

3. If an officer has held more than one appointment, in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity, would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity or pension and gratuity admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone.

The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the Rules 56 (*b*) and (*c*), limiting its amount to a certain maximum fixed with reference to length of service and average emoluments.

An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No. 3,282, Financial, Gazette, page 1675.*

A.

Compensation pension.

SECTION 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on inquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an

officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling.

Graded officers.

Excepted cases.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India.

Abolition of one of two appointments.

SECTION 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment.

B.

SECTION 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

Invalid pension.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

But if an officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer.—*See Gazette, May 7th, 1872, page 891.*

3. The medical certificate required by Rule 2 must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of an officer appointed in India.—*Gazette of September 1872, page 1612.*

Medical certificate **SECTION 50.**—Incapacity for service must be established by whom attested. a medical certificate attested as follows:—

a.—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

b.—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

c.—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

d.—In other cases, the Local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

Medical certificate **SECTION 51.**—The medical certificate must state insufficient what to contain. detail:—

a.—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;

b.—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

SECTION 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

Superannuation pension. **SECTION 53.**—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An Officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can claim to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old.

If an officer whose age is less than 60 years is required to retire under this Rule, the head of his office must certify under the head of "Any other remarks," on the third page of the officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age of infirmity.—*See Gazette, October 8, 1872, page 1645; Financial Notification, 26th Sept. 1872, No. 3,132.*

2. An annual return of officers, permitted to remain in the service after the age of 55 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned:—

1. No.	3. Name of officer.	5. Period of extension.
2. Office.	4. Present age.	6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension.

SECTION 54.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A.—For Superior Service.

Compensation and invalid pension. SECTION 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity:—

a.—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

[NOTE.—Broken periods of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating the amount of any gratuity admissible to an officer under any rule in the Code.—*Gazette, page 1610, No. 2,921, 19th September 1872, Financial Department.*]

b.—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

c.—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Superannuation pension.

SECTION 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity:—

1. For Educational officers entitled to the benefit of Section 61(a) "27" should be substituted for "30" in this Section.—*See Gazette, 28th February 1872, page 418.*

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity.

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Retiring pension.

SECTION 58.—Retiring pension:—

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maximum. SECTION 59.—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed.

a.—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

b.—To Officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."

c.—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[Note.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Explanation as to full pension. SECTION 60.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the Local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Privileges in counting service. SECTION 61.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension.

Educational Officers.

a.—For educational officers of the following classes entering the service after twenty-five years of age, the periods of service for pension are, twelve, twenty-two, and twenty-seven years, instead of fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty years respectively:

1. Inspector of Schools.

2. Principals and Professors of Colleges.

3. Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule the whole of the requisite period of service must have been banded in the grades specified.

b.—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-third or one-half pension according to the old rules: provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old.

The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

c.—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

Native Judges.

Lakhnow Garrison.

d.—Uncovenanted officers who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

Barrister appointments.

SECTION 62.—To the following officers, being Barristers-at-law, or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows:—

a.—After six years and nine months' active service in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.

b.—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.

c.—After twelve years' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified under the ordinary rules.

B.—For Inferior Service.

For inferior service. SECTION 63.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows:—

a. Compensation and Invalid gratuity:

Service less than 5 years, —nil.

5 years and less than 10 years, —3 months' pay.

10 " " 15 " —4 " "

15 " " 20 " —5 " "

20 " " or more " —6 " "

b.—Compensation pension:

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

c.—Invalid pension:

Service not less than 35 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sower establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

SECTION 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale.

SECTION 65.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.**Calculation of Pension and Gratuity.**

SECTION 66(a).—The words “pay” and “emoluments” used in Chapter XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service.

(b).—“Average emoluments” means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, “average emoluments” means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period, and gratuities are to be calculated on “average emoluments” (as defined in this Rule) instead of on “emoluments.”—See *Gazette, March 5th, 1872, p. 466.*

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

Definition of emoluments. SECTION 67(a).—In the term “emoluments” are included the following:—

- 1.—Pay of substantive appointment;
- 2.—Personal allowance;
- 3.—Fees or commission, where they are the authorized emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Theogyee;
- 4.—Field allowances (i. e., horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;

5.—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;

6.—Bullock train allowance in the Post Office Department.

(b).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—

- 1.—Local allowances;
- 2.—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment;
- 3.—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department;

- 4.—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters;
- 5.—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government);
- 6.—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances. c.—Acting allowances are not included unless the “acting” service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances. 1. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18).

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on Special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is *temporarily* transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, “pay” and “emoluments” mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1 (o).)

“Average emoluments” means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10.

Net emoluments. SECTION 68.—When part of an officer's pay or emoluments is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded.

Examples.—When a sowar's pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Thoozyee in Burmah obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationery duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and officers in the Post Office Department and the Inland Customs Department, (see *Gazette*, 26th March 1872, p. 609), whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a

Service books to be kept.

service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. For officers of the Inland Customs whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in Section 109(a) for the Police. (See *Gazette*, 26th March 1872, p. 609.)

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself the head of an office (e. g., a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form —

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Name of officer. | 6. Exact height by measurement. |
| 2. Caste or race. | 7. Personal marks for identification. |
| 3. Residence. | 8. Date of entry. |
| 4. Father's name and residence. | 9. Signature of officer. |
| 5. Age. | 10. Signature and designation of the head of the office. |

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form: —

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of appointment. | 3. If acting, here state the substantive appointment. |
| 2. Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. | 4. Pay. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5. Acting Allowance.
6. Date of commencement of appointment.
7. Signature of officer.
8. Character of officer. | 9. Signature and designation of immediate head of the office.
10. Date of termination of appointment.
11. Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.)
12. Signature of immediate head of the office |
|---|--|

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted, with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all erasures in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

SECTION 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority, whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars:—

a.—The age of the applicant.

b.—Last of appointments, both substantive and acting, held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.

c.—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.

d.—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

Verification of service.

SECTION 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Departments, verify the services claimed.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is easily procurable.

2. The information thus received, should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, viz.—

For service in ordinary Civil Establishments.	...The Accountant-General of the Province;
" " the Post Office Department.	.. The Controller of Public Works Accounts;
" " the Telegraph Department.	...The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts;
" " the Military and Marine Departments.	...The Controller of Military Accounts;
" " the Forest Department.	...In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant-General; in other places, the Provincial Conservator;

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If, for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—See General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable: for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

SECTION 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in Form of application. Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent date.

SECTION 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formerly verified before forwarding the application.

SECTION 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant-General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant-General will (after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim to pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant-General should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director-General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director-General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

Power of Local Governments and of the Government of India.

SECTION 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

SECTION 76.—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter.

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

SECTION 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant-General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant.

SECTION 78.—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting

Claims by officers not returned.

the pension of an officer until he actually retires. Memorials which relate to such questions, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned.—*Gaz. Aug. 29, 1872, p. 1402.*

CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of Payment.

Sanction of pension.

SECTION 79.—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy of the formal application, to the Accountant-General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent-payable order.

SECTION 80.—The Accountant-General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant-General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant-General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable.

SECTION 81.—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under Chapter XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the Local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment.

SECTION 82. *a.*—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

b. Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant-General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non-employment.

SECTION 83.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due."

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

SECTION 84.—a.—An annual return of pensioners in Form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant-General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant-General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India.

Annual return.

b.—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50. (See Appendix C, Extract 3.)

CHAPTER XVII.

Place of Payment.

Payable at any Treasury.

SECTION 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

2. The above rule for the conversion of Rupees into sterling applies to officers under covenant, who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions.—*Gazette of March 1872, page 569.*

Transfer between India and India. **SECTION 86.**—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

1. Applications for transfer of payment for India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited

SECTION 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority.

Transfer in India.

[The Accountant-General is empowered to make these transfers.—*M. G., 20th April 1872, No. 250, p. 21.*]

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant-General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant-General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant-General of that province to do so.

2. A District officer may authorize the payment, at any of the out-lying Treasuries subordinate to the District Treasury, of a pension payable under proper authority at his head quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate Treasury to the District Treasury, or from one subordinate Treasury to another in the same District. *Gazette, August 27th, 1872, p. 1417.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lapse and Forfeiture of Pensions.

SECTION 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant-General, and the pension ceases to be payable.

Through falling in arrears.

If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant-General.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant-General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

SECTION 89.—A pension which has not been drawn for two years lapses, and can be restored only by the Government of India.

SECTION 90.—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 91.—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates:—

<i>Age of Pensioner.</i>			<i>Years' purchase of pension.</i>
Less than 10 years	...	...	13
10—20 "	...	...	12½
20—25 "	...	...	12
25—30 "	...	...	11½
30—35 "	...	...	11
35—40 "	...	...	10½
40—45 "	...	...	10
45—50 "	...	...	9½
50—55 "	...	...	9
55—60 "	...	...	8
60—65 "	...	...	7
65—70 "	...	...	6
More than 70 "	...	...	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. If a Pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

CHAPTER XX.

Re-employment of Pensioners and Persons who have obtained Gratuities.

SECTION 92.—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 93.—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

SECTION 94.—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation gratuity or pension.

SECTION 95.—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

SECTION 96.—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

1. The rules in this Chapter do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their Navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without the loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

SECTION 96A.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, receive a pension or gratuity in respect to one or more of such appointments, without retiring from the service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but, in such case, any pension or gratuity which may be admissible to him in respect to the office or offices of which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No. 3,282, Financial; Gazette, page 1675.*

CHAPTER XXI.

Special Rules for the Police.

SECTION 97.—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:—

XIII of 1856 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organized under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Panjab Police.

Municipal and Railway Police.

Municipal Police.

SECTION 98.—*a.*—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances.

b. But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organization and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under Clause (b).

SECTION 99.—In like manner the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, though the Railway Companies contribute towards their cost, are a branch of the regular police, and their service in it is treated as service under Government.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent., in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

Qualifying Service.

Qualifying service. **SECTION 100.**—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16 (e)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rupees 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rupees 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor-General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1869, was abolished with the latter. The funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities to the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department order No. 3,398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges. **SECTION 101.**—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension.

a.—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (e)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police

Sikh Darbar Soldiers. in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st-Class Serjeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd-Class Serjeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

b.—Men who, after completing, on the 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh

Oudh Military Police. Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

Mhairwarra Battalion. c.—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line.

Previous service when qualifying. **SECTION 102.**—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies:

a.—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions

Sikh Darbar Soldiers and Oudh Military Police. admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rupees 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101 qualifies.

Men of Native Army. b.—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service.

1.—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.

2.—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.

3.—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.

4. A man voluntarily taking his discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.

Nagpúr Irregular Force. *c.*—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpúr Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpúr.

d.—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.

Military Police.

e.—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police qualifies.

Previous superior service.

f.—Service in the superior grades in the old Police (*i.e.*, darogahs and officers of higher rank) or in any other department qualifies.

g.—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.

h.—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service.

k.—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department.

SECTION 103.—Policeman on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, count their service before discharge.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 104.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rupees 20, will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales:—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1.—As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869:—

1.—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.

2.—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officers subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in Chapters XI, XII and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

SECTION 105.—*a.*—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by Scale A.

b.—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows:—

1.—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election, (which, by Financial Department Order, No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).

2.—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

SECTION 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rupees 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this Chapter to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

SECTION 107.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this Chapter, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this Chapter, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Section 63 and 64, for the whole of his service, both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the New Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105 (*b* 1) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63 (*a*) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

SECTION 108.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105 (*a*)), pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, *i. e.*, the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, *i. e.*, the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100); but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on the 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab

Verification of Service.

SECTION 109.—*a.*—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

b.—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

c.—In addition to the above roll the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rupees 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant-General.

d.—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71, in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

Power of Sanction.

SECTION 110.—Claims by Police officers on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the Rules, be allowed by the Inspector-General of Police, and reported to the Accountant-General with the necessary particulars for identification.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector-General as well as by the Local Government.

Manner of Payment.

SECTION 111.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on permanent-payable-orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and special Committee shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

CHAPTER XXII.**Extraordinary Pensions.**

A.—In cases of injury or death.

SECTION 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions,
(a) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

SECTION 113.—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognizes no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *prima facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

- A policeman falling from his horse.
- A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.
- A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.
- A labourer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognizes no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

SECTION 114.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had a wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

Amount of pension. **Section 115.**—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

- (a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;
- (b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- (c) the nature and extent of the injury received;
- (d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

SECTION 116.—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, Preliminary enquiry. will hold a formal inquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:—

- (a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;
- (b) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

SECTION 117.—The head of the office will then submit the case with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending Pension Roll. (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

SECTION 118.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the Power of Local Government. grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India.

SECTION 119.—a.—The Government of India grants pensions to the widows and children of policeman, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving rather less than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action.

b.—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B.—Military Service.

SECTION 120.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organization, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:—

a.—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

b.—Other Civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale:—

- If on salaries of Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as Captains.
- If on salaries of Rs. 300 a month, or upwards, as Lieutenants.
- If on salaries of Rs. 200 a month, or upwards, as Ensigns.
- If on salaries of Rs. 100 a month, or upwards, as Subadars.
- If on salaries of Rs. 50 a month, or upwards, as Jamadars.
- If on salaries of Rs. 16 a month, or upwards, as Sepoys.

c.—Persons not in Civil or Military Service wounded in action while serving (as afore-said) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the conformation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

SECTION 121.—a.—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after re-marriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

b.—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Punjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

APPENDIX A. FORM A.—FOUR PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

1. Name of applicant.....	Y.	M.	D.
2. Father's name.....	20	2	0
3. Sex or caste.....	17	2	10
4. Residence.....	1	5	0
5. Present or last employment.....	1	6	20
6. Date of beginning of service.....	1st May 1851.		
7. Date of end of service.....	30th June 1871.		
8. Length of service including breaks.....			
of which superior.....			
inferior.....			
non-qualifying and breaks.....			
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*			
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.....			
11. Proposed pension.....			
12. Proposed gratuity.....			
13. Date from which to commence.....			
14. Place of payment.....			
15. Age of applicant on this date.....			
16. Height.....			
17. Marks.....			
18. Date.....			

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

SECOND PAGE.

History of the Service (showing breaks) of

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of beginning	Date of end.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified	Remarks by Accounting General.
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	Rs. 10	..	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D. 0 3 15	Interior grade.	By Accounting General, Bengal.—See enclosure A.	
Do.	Do.	15	..	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sep. 1852	.....	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.	
Do.	Do.	15	..	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	3 7 7	.....	.....
On sick leave....	8th May 1856	7th Nov. 1856	0 6 0	Resigned to join new appointment.	Compiler of Post Office Accounts.—See enclosure B.
Collector of Hooghly.....	Muharrir	15	..	8th Nov. 1856	15th Jan. 1859	2 2 8	.....	.....
Out of employ...	.....	..	..	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	.. ...	0 0 2	.....	
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	25	..	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6 5 24	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.	
Under suspension...	.....	..	..	12th July 1865	1st Sep. 1865	.....	0 1 20	.....	
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	25	..	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	2 6 2	.....	.....
Do.	Ditto Offg. Post Master.....	25	10	4th Mar. 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	1 9 0	Accountant Genl., Bengal.—See enclosure C.	
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.....	.....	..	..	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	.....	0 10 28	.....	
Judge of Nuddes	Clerk	40	..	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 29	.....	.....
Total period of super for ser vice		super for ser vice		17 2 10				

THIRD PAGE.

Remarks by Head of Office.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1., so far as the Head of the office can give it.
- 5 Any other remarks.

Signature.

Certificate and Report of Accountant-General.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for years months days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding Rupees , is admissible under Section of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant-General.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET.)

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

FORM B.
(Obverse.)

COLLECTOR'S BILL.

Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon _____

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Personal identification.	Height.	Age when pensioned.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet. Inches				

No. _____ ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Sd/-, *Calcutta*, _____ 187 .

Untill further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Accountant-General.

To the Collector of _____

NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person

PENSIONER'S BILL.

NAME OF PENSIONER _____

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Age when pensioned.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

No. _____ ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Sd/-, *Calcutta*, _____ 187 .

Untill further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.

Accountant-General.

To the Collector of _____

NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.

(REVERSE.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S BILL.
*Every separate payment is to be recorded below
 by the disbursing Officer.*

REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S BILL.
*This document is to be retained by the disbursing
 Officer so long as the authority remains in force,
 and every separate payment is to be recorded
 below.*

When paid.	For the Month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the Month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the Month of	Amount.	When paid.	For the Month of	Amount.

FORM C.

Statement of Pensions sanctioned by the _____ in the _____
Gratuities
 Department during the quarter ending _____ 18 .

Column 1.—Serial number.

" 2.—Name of recipient.

" 3.—Designation of last employment.

" 4.—Name of office in which last employed.

" 5.—Character.

" 6.—Period counted as service.

" 7.— Average emoluments
Pay or emoluments at time of discharge.

" 8.— Class of Pension
Gratuity granted.

" 9.—Amount of Monthly Pension
Gratuity granted.

" 10.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also cases where the pension or gratuity is chargeable to other than general revenues.)

FORM D.

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of _____ late
 a _____ killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the

- (A.) Description of claimant. { 1.—Name and residence.
 2.—Age.
 3.—Height.
 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe.
 5.—Marks for identification.
 6.—Present occupation and pecuniary circumstances.
 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased.
- (B.) Description of deceased. { 8.—Name.
 9.—Occupation and service.
 10.—Length of service.
 11.—Nature of injury causing death.
- (C.) { 12.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.
 13.—Remarks.

FORM E.
RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187 -7 .
Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.								REMARKS.
	Not more than 50 years	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.	Total
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return									
2.—Deduct the number transferred in to the next period of age									
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age									
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age									
5. { By new pensions									
6. { NEW NAMES } By renewal after be-									
7. { BROUGHT ON } ing struck off									
7. { THE LIST. } By transfer from other offices									
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for.									
9.—Number on pension list at end of year.									
10. { REMOVED } By transfer to other offices									
11. { DURING THE } By death or non-ap-									
11. { YEAR. } pearance for 6 months									
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for									

NOTES.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2 in the next succeeding column.

Heading 6.—Enter here any persons who, after being entered under heading 11 of any previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 88) are again admitted into the list.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

SECTION 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

SECTION 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

SECTION 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

SECTION 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of Government.

SECTION 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:—

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorized allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:—

“We authorize you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognized by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding.”

Rules regarding Service.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

a. All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1868.

b. The following leave taken under the rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (Section VII).

c. Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

Rules for Calculation of Pension.

6. "Authorized official allowances" include the following :—

- a. House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.
- b. Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included :—

- a. Personal allowances otherwise than as above.
- b. Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law Officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyoups in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Small Cause Court Judges are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

● *Clause 4th*.—The rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3,177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which is then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employes a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a

separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4,359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their “immediate” remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their “contingent” and “deferred” remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of “immediate” remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution

* *i. e.*, the same as 4 per. cent. retained out of 100. nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.*

This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1,588, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account Office to which it is subordinate :—

1.—For pensions not exceeding Rupees 10.

2.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 10, and not exceeding Rupees 50.

3.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinize the information thus received, in order that inquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any signal disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Covenanted Civil Servants.

SECTION 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules :—

“Active service.” SECTION 2.—“Active service” includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty :

a. The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows :—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as “active service.”

b. Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

c. Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding “special leave” under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

d. Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

e. Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

f. Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

Deduction from salary, &c. SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer:—

Bengal Civil Service.—From every allowance except (1) travelling allowance at mileage rates, (2) minimum furlough allowance, (3) subsistence allowance while on furlough, and (4) establishment allowance.

Madras Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees or a proportion of fees received, (8) allowance on privilege leave, and (9) allowance on subsidiary leave.

Bombay Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees, or a proportion of fees received, (8) sum-tuary allowance, (9) allowance on privilege leave, and (10) allowance on subsidiary leave.—See *Gazette, April 16th, 1872, page 762.*

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Retiring annuity. SECTION 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service,

is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Invalid annuity. SECTION. 5.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows:—

a. If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500.

b. If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five: provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Place and rate of payment. SECTION 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

SECTION 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rates:—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, 10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling:—

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

Judges of the High Courts.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the retiring pensions* of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years a Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, “actual service” includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and the periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on “furlough or extraordinary leave.”

“Extraordinary leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

SECTION 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the Office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

SECTION 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months’ actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

SECTION 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

SECTION 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

SECTION 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months’ actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

SECTION 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

SECTION 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

SECTION 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge’s pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice’s pension.

SECTION 12.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to the Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge’s pension, and the time he will serve as a Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice’s pension.

SECTION 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Chaplains.

[The rules in this Supplement are now in general operation, except that the present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Bombay, when he has served his time for pension, will have the option of continuing to draw allowances on the old scale and abiding by the old scale of pension, or of drawing allowances on the new scale, or retiring, in which case his pension will be regulated by the rules in this Supplement. The present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Calcutta also is allowed an election (which he has not yet declared) between the old and the new scales of allowances and pension.]

SECTION 1.—Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following rules:—

SECTION 2.—*a.*—“Residence” is reckoned from arrival in India in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, and from date of covenant in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, and (3) time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

b.—“Service” includes “residence,” and also all time spent on leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of “residence.”

SECTION 3.—A Chaplain who has completed 17 years’ residence and 20 years’ service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years’ residence and 18 years’ service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, Bombay or Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England after obtaining pension in India, should be careful to take with him the usual last-pay certificate.

SECTION 4.—A Chaplain must retire after 25 years from the beginning of his service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

SECTION 5.—A Chaplain who is obliged, by bad health, to retire after completing seven years’ residence, but before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, is entitled to an invalid pension of £127-15-0 a year, or if he has completed ten years’ residence, £173-7-6 a year.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

[*Note.*—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Contribution.

Branch Pilot, at Rupees	40	a month.
Master	20	”
First Mate	10	”
Second Mate & Volunteer...	4	”

SECTION 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

Branch Pilot	Rs. 200	a month.
Master	100	”
First Mate	60	”
Second Mate and Volunteer...	30	”

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 100	a month.
Do. ” Master	50	”
Do. ” First Mate	30	”
Do. ” Second Mate & Volunteer.	15	”

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age ...	...	Rs.	14 a month.
After 10 years until married ...	...	"	20 "
Boys until 15 years of age ...	...	"	12 "

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

SECTION 2.—*a*.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

b.—A pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

SECTION 3.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

SECTION 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

SECTION 5.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

SECTION 6.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant-General's Office on the first day of every alternative month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant-General may from time to time require.

SECTION 7.—Widows and Female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant-General's Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they that are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant-General.

SECTION 8.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d. for each Government Rupee, Government Rupees 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rupees 100.

Occasional Leave.

It is left to Heads of Offices, subject to the orders of the local Government, to grant, at their discretion, casual leave of absence from office in cases of sickness, death of near relatives, &c., on condition that the local Government shall see that the discretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absence from office are not to be reported to the Accountant General but systematically entered in a book to be kept in each office, and when an application for privilege leave is received, the leave should be granted or refused with some reference to the entries in this book.—*Pro. of Supreme Government, 28th Sept. 1858, Finl. Dept., No. 5,670; Fort Saint George Gazette, 18th November 1858, and M. G., 22nd May 1871, No. 200, Financial.*

Casual leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to gazetted Officers.—*G. I., 7th January 1860, No. 56, Department Public Works.*

District Moonsiffs are eligible to casual leave.—*M. G.*, 9th December 1869, No. 2,016, *Judicial*.

Principal Sadar Ameens, Sadar Ameens, District Moonsiffs and Sheristadars of Civil Courts allowed five days' leave on occasions of holidays or otherwise.—*Notification*, 16th November 1841, para. 2, p. 999; *M. G.*, 15th September 1845, and 4th August 1857, Nos. 682 and 949, *Judicial*.

Leave to Peons.

Peons are allowed to draw half-pay for a period not exceeding 6 months, when sick in hospital.—*Government Proceedings*, 18th October 1865, No. 487.

The indulgence of leave on half-pay, on medical certificate, is to be restricted to those receiving medical aid from a hospital or dispensary, or as in-door or out-door patients, *i. e.*, to those sick at the stations where they are serving; the indulgence of half-pay during sick leave to their homes not having been contemplated by the Government of India.—*Revenue Board Standing Order*, No. 5, 1866.

Subsistence Allowances during suspension pending inquiry into conduct.

I. Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the inquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rupees 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rupees 25 monthly. (a)

II. Should the Officer be re-instated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government, or of the Head of the Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted; or a portion of his salary, if the result of the inquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge. (b)

III. When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge, for the period of suspension to an Officer who is re-instated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

IV. An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I, for the period that he was suspended.

V. The time passed under suspension, pending inquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of re-instatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.—*Notification*, *Gazette*, 10th October 1865, page 530.

When an Officer is acquitted of an offence by a Court of competent jurisdiction, he is entitled to re-instatement, provided the acquittal is *bona fide* on the merits of the case, and not in consequence of a mere technicality, a legal flaw in the evidence, collusion with the witnesses, or some similar circumstance. Instances however will occasionally occur, in which, notwithstanding a full acquittal, the re-instatement of the officer is inexpedient, or the infliction of some punishment, such as fine or suspension, is necessary, in consequence of some neglect or minor dereliction of duty brought to light during the inquiry. Such cases should be referred for the special orders of the controlling authority of the Department.

The power of re-instatement without blame, after a full acquittal, rests with the Officer who possessed the original power of appointment, but if this power of appointment is restricted, by being dependent on the sanction or veto of any higher authority, then the confirmation of the re-instatement by the latter is requisite.

An Officer under trial is entitled to the same pay as when under suspension.—*Madras Government Order* of 29th October 1866, No. 395, *Financial Department*.

(a) This rule does not apply to persons taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act —*M. G.*, 7th September 1868, No. 2,332, *Revenue*.

(b) With reference to Financial Resolution, No. 2,528 dated 26th September 1865, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, although the discretionary power of allowing full salary to acquitted officers, delegated to Local Governments and Heads of Departments under Rule 2, does not extend to the sanction of expenditure in excess of grant limits, the orders of a Local Government or Head of a Department granting full salary under Rule 2, coupled with an indication of the Budget head under which any additional expense involved can be met, will be sufficient authority for the Audit Department to pass the charge. If the additional expense, rendered necessary by any order passed under Rule 2, cannot be met without an additional Budget assignment, then under Rule 8, application for such assignment must be made to the Government of India.—*G. I.*, 17th June 1870, No. 1,286, *Financial*.

When a public officer on a progressive salary is suspended from duty, the period of his suspension shall not be counted as service qualifying for increase of salary in the absence of a declaration to the contrary by the authority by whose orders he is re-instated.—*G. I., 9th August 1870, No. 2,905, Financial.*

APPENDIX A.

(Revised Statement circulated by Accountant General, 25th November 1865.)

STATEMENT OF LEAVE other than casual granted to, or enjoyed by ministerial Officers drawing more than Rupees 10 per mensem, on the establishment of _____ in the month of _____.

Name.	Office.	Pay.	Nature of leave granted.					Deductions.		Name of substitute (if any.)		
			Sick—Sec. 3	Private Affairs— Sec. 5	Furlough—Sec. 7.	Privilege—Sec. 12	Leave without Allowance— Sec. 9.	Number of days absent in the month.	Rate.	Amount.	Name of substitute.	Allowance of substitute.
											Nett saving.	Remarks.
A. B.	C. D.		{ 2ms., 4th May 2ms., 4th July 2ms., 4th Sep. }	...	...	...	...	30	Half...	...	E.F.	...
G. H.	.....		.....	...	1m., 16th Sep.	...	15	To be paid on return	None.	...	...	...
K. L.	.....		.....	...	1m., 16th Aug.	...	15	None.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

The certificate from an official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following form:—

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of) _____, do hereby certify on honor, that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health; and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable.)"

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department in countersigning the certificate:—

"I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of _____ absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 25th August 1868.

No. 330 of 1868.—The following Extract from Notification in the *Gazette of India* is re-published:—

Financial Department, Simla, the 6th August 1868.

No. 1,651.—Read the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, Financial No. 290, India Office, London, 9th July 1868.

I have considered in Council your Military letter, dated the 9th March last, No. 96, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that Military pensions shall merge in Civil salaries, and you state

that that Officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule, which you earnestly trust Her Majesty's Government may see fit to rescind.

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £ 241-12 per annum, in addition to the salary of Rs. 300 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing, in accordance with your strong recommendation to authorize the following modification of the rule. When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service.

Pensions and Gratuities.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th October 1868, No. 3,078, Financial Department, is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—Apparently the orders, as they stand, refer only to Military Officers in Civil employ, but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all pensioned servants of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to declare that they shall be so extended.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *Simla*, 30th June 1868, No. 1,556.

Read Resolution, No. 3,078, passed in this Department on the 24th October 1868, extending the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, Civil and Military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State:—"When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil office he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

No. 1,582.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

Compassionate Allowance.

Uncovenanted Servants in inferior grades thrown out of employ on reduction of establishments after 30 years' service, allowed a compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month.—*S. S.*, 16th December 1867, No. 455; *G. I.*, 22nd January 1868, No. 517, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, p. 201.

The allowance authorized in the above Order is payable only to persons who have been thrown out of employ from and after 25th January 1868, and those orders are not to be held to refer to persons thrown out of employ before the 1st June 1867.—*G. I.*, 24th January 1868, No. 492, *Financial*.

Compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month may be granted to Government servants in inferior grades, who may be pronounced by competent Medical authority to be unfit for further duty after having done good service for 35 years.—*G. I.*, 25th November 1868, No. 3,272, *Financial*.

The grant of compassionate allowance under the Orders of 22nd January and 25th November 1868, shall not, within the maximum of Rs. 4 a month, exceed one-half of the pay in substantive post last held by the servant. Cases which may seem to merit more than the ordinary indulgence should be referred by the Local Government to the Government of India for consideration and orders.—*G. I.*, 14th March 1870, No. 1,795, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, p. 407.

Persons who were thrown out of employ subsequent to 11th December 1863, but previous to the issue of *G. I.* Orders of 22nd January 1868, are not eligible to compassionate allowance.—*G. I.*, 31st July 1865, No. 1,513, *Financial*.

Applications for compassionate allowance, should be made in the form of Register in use for pensions.—*Gazette*, p. 671.

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—1. Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing some rule, in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior Officers in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government resolve to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions are of a nature to place the Government Officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

2. The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credit, advances, supply of articles, or accommodation at unduly low rates or for insufficient consideration, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unpunished any disregard of its spirit.

3. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

4. This rule will apply in the Revenue Department to all Deputy Collectors, District and Sub-Division Serishtadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Serishtadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.—(*Gazette*, p. 289, dated 31st August 1869.)

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

NOTIFICATION.—August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 20th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate Offices:—

In their Order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the Public Offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Udaltut have recently in their Circular, dated 11th June 1859, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the Rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' Offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid Assistants now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Presses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' Offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own Offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the Offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding Rule.

No person can be admitted into the service of Government as a Writer or Clerk, at any earlier age than 16 years.—*G. I.*, 29th October 1856, No. 49, *Financial*; *Gazette*, dated 28th November 1856.

Nor after 25 years of age as a general rule.—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, page 179, of January 1871; *G. I.*, 20th January 1871, No. 423.

No person can be admitted into the public service in India on a grade eligible to pension without a certificate by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service.—*G. I.*, 10th August 1871, No. 2,620, *Financial*.

Subject to the condition regarding pension or retirement, appointments deemed desirable may still be made notwithstanding the above orders.—*M. G.*, *Notification*, 25th July 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1231.

The above order of the Government of India, 20th January 1871, No. 423, *Financial*, is not applicable to persons who have already served but have lost their employments by reduction of Establishment.—*M. G.*, 31st March 1871, No. 410, *Judicial*.

The Government do not consider that the order of the Government of India (dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial) applies to temporary appointments.—*M. G.*, 17th August 1871, No. 1,401, Revenue.

Certain classes admissible without Examination.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, August 11, 1868.*—In supersession of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments :—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction of revision of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 20, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed :—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January 1859 to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the breaks in whose service, if any, have been caused by previous reductions.

3rd.—Persons who have been generally exempted by order of Government from the operation of the General Test Rules.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government with a view to appointment to a particular post will not be eligible for re-employment in posts above Rupees 20, unless again exempted, or after passing the examination.

2. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 20. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

Fort William, the 25th January 1865, No. 794.—Home Department.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government :—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State, No. 59, dated Simla, the 15th September 1864.

We have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a Letter, No. 446, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

* "That the Supreme Government be moved to declare the retention of Civil appointments by Military Officers terminable after a certain number of years, as in the case of Civilians."

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch, No. 56, dated the 12th Instant.

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a Rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age, rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence a rule, which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service, would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the Rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council —(No. 90, dated the 9th December 1864.)

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Letter dated 15th September (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that, after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This Rule will, like the corresponding Rule, applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This Rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil Office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

Persons retiring from the Service under the above Orders, 25th January 1865, need not submit a Medical Certificate of incapacity before retirement.—*G. I., 21st August 1867, No. 2,194, Financial.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3,035, 7th December 1869.

Read the following :—

Extract from a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No 794, dated the 25th January 1865, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem :—"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government. After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

Read also—A letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 117, dated the 17th ultimo, enquiring, with reference to the rule quoted above, "whether, in cases where salaries are personal and irrespective of the particular appointments held, the five years during which an Officer 55 years old is permitted to retain his office, should not reckon from the date of his last promotion to the class to which he belongs."

RESOLUTION.—Concurring in the opinion of the Accountant-General, Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in the cases of classified Officers of the Financial Department, and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to appointment to a new office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,880, 17th March 1870.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, in which it has been ruled that "after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant" (holding a gazetted appointment and receiving such appointment direct from Government) "shall be appointed to a new office in Civil appointment, or

shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision for the Right Honorable the Secretary of State."

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3,035, dated 7th December 1869, in which it has been ruled that "in the case of classified Officers of the Financial Department and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class, shall for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to a new office."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "office" used in the Resolution of the 25th January 1865 shall be held to refer not only to a substantive appointment but to include an acting appointment as well. Necessarily the term "promotion" in the Resolution of the 7th December 1869 shall be held to include acting promotion.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Fort Saint George, June 16, 1870.*

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 1st June 1870, No. 2,866, is published for general information :—

Referring to the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, I am directed to forward, for information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 36, dated 20th April, approving of the discontinuance, in future, of the reference to him in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of gazetted Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th April 1870, No. 36, (Public.)

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 23rd February, No. 22 of 1870, proposing the discontinuance of the reference to the Secretary of State in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply I have to express my approval of the proposed discontinuance of the reference.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, 29th August 1870, No. 3,945, is published for general information :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 891, dated 21st June last, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to leave it to the Local Governments and Administrations to authorize, without reference to the Supreme Government, exemptions from the operation of the rule of January 1865, regarding compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers after the age of 55 years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Ootacamund, October 3, 1871.*

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 20th September 1871, No. 4,377, is published for general information :—

Referring to my letter, No. 2,932, dated 15th June last, forwarding copy of a Notification, No. 2,931, of the same date, regarding the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Servants of Government on their reaching the age of fifty-five years, I am directed to state that this rule does not apply to menial servants, but only to Uncovenanted Servants on a salary above Rupees 10 per mensem. In the case of the former, their compulsory retirement at or after the age of fifty-five may be left to the discretion of the Head of the Office or Department under the orders of the Local Government concerned. But the fact of their superannuation should, as now, be certified to by medical testimony.

The orders of the Government of India, dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial, applies to persons or establishments of Local Funds which fulfil the requisites laid down in the Resolution of the G. I., No. 2,197, dated 24th April 1868, and these will include the road fund and probably the funds under Act, III of 1871.—*M. G., 16th August 1871, No. 337, Financial.*

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

*Promulgated originally with Government Notification, dated 26th May 1854, and modified
by G. O., 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, Public Department.*

*E. M. C., No. 1,675 dated
25th November 1857.*

1. *Half-yearly Examination of Assistants*—Half-yearly Examination of Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held each year, at such central stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

II. *Two qualifying Standards*.—At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first* standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem.

*G. O., 8th November 1864,
No. 1,276, P. D.*

* *Note*.—An Assistant must pass by the first, before coming up for the second standard.

*E. M. C., No. 218, dated
23rd February 1857.*

III. *Effect of passing by each Standard*.—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and may, if the Government see fit, be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem, although he may not have served six years.

IV. *Promotion of Assistants*—The Government will promote to Head Assistantships no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

V. *What Assistants are to be examined*.—All Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present Rules, and who have been more than six months* at their stations as Assistants shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations, when the station, at which the Divisional Committee meet, is beyond the limits of their own Districts (a). They shall moreover be entitled, when called upon to attend for Examination within their own Districts, but at a distance from their Head Quarters, to draw the extra* tent allowance, which the Rules in force assign to them when moving about on duty. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, shall, in like manner, be allowed to draw extra tentage whenever their services may be required in such capacity, at a distance from their Head Quarters.

VI. *Central Examination Committee*—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called the Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Local Committees shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these half-yearly examinations. The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Senior Civilian, who shall be President thereof, and of one Member of the Board of Revenue, both nominated by Government; also the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary† to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

*G. O., 17th September
1860, No. 1,379, and G. O.,
18th April 1866, No. 390*

* *G. O., 22nd March
1864, No. 358, Pub. Dept.*

† *With the consent of the
Chief Justice.*

‡ *He is always the Secretary
to the Board of Examiners,—vide Section II, No-*

(a) Travelling allowance will only be passed on one occasion for each standard of examination

tification, p. 820 of Gazette for 1854, requiring the Board to perform, in addition to their other duties, those of a Central Committee for the examination of Assistants previous to their promotion.

* On application from the Secretary, a month beforehand, the President and Registrar of the High Court (para VI,) prepare the Judicial questions; the Member and Secretary of the Board of Revenue take those on Revenue subjects; and the remaining Member, the translation and dictation papers.

VII. Duty of the Central Examination Committee.—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee, to fix on every occasion the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every Local Committee station. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare beforehand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

VIII Divisional Examination Committees—At the several stations where the examination

* E. M. C., No. 1,675, dated 25th November 1857.

is to be held, a Committee consisting of Public Officers to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall, on each occasion, be constituted by the Central Committee,* and the Judge of the station, if not absent on leave, shall be a Member.

IX. Duty of the Divisional Examination Committees, and Reports of the Examinations.—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who,

† The Divisional Committees are relieved from the duty of assigning marks to the answer to the Revenue and Judicial Question Papers. *Ex. Pro. Board of Examiners, dated 22nd January 1858, para 2.*

after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not; which result, in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers

‡ No Assistant shall be passed under either the first or second standard who is not fully qualified in every respect according to the standard under which he was examined.

E. M. C., No. 22, dated 8th Jan. 1857.

length of their residence in India,

X. Principal object of the first

Standard.—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from Official Records, very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judgment or other Official paper, to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The Translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native: tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation, into the Vernacular, of an English Report, or other Official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to

But Assistants coming up for the second standard, may be allowed to pass at one Examination in Judicial and Revenue Law and in the Vernacular of the District in which they reside, and at a second Examination the remaining language, provided that they be not vested with the higher powers till they have passed in the whole. In cases of this kind, however, Assistants ought to be transferred, after the first Examination, to a District in which the remaining language is ordinarily spoken.

Order from Government of India, No. 465, communicated in E. M. C., No. 542, dated 8th April 1859.

Order from Government of India, No. 465, communicated in E. M. C., No. 542, dated 8th April 1859.

satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XI. Second object of the first Standard.—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest function of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want, of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Huzur and the Native Accounts, Taluk and Village—of the Hookumnamah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

XII. The third object of the first Standard.—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence, in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collector's, and one from the Magistrate's Office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XIII. Fourth object of the first Standard.—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed, shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

XIV. Second Standard.—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in two Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer. Provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language, and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary urzees. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall

be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence.

XV. Object of the second Standard.—It shall be the object to make this second standard such that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any Officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—*G. I., 10th Feb. 1871, No. 717, Final. Enc., dated 20th Jan. 1871, No. 386, Home Department.*

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

The Rules for examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 15th March and 29th April 1859, are cancelled.

2. The following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of oriental

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service. In law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the Orders of Government according to what are called 1st and 2nd Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz. :—

		DONATIONS ON PASSING.	
LANGUAGES.		Rupees.	
Vernacular.		Classical.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Telugu.....	1,000	
	Canarese.....	1,000	
	Malayalum.....	1,000	
	Uriyah.....	1,000	
	Hindustani.....	1,000	
	Sanscrit.....	2,000	
	Persian.....	2,000	
	Tamil.....	2,000	With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Telugu.....	2,000	
II.—Honors.	Canarese.....	2,000	
	Malayalum.....	2,000	
	Hindustani.....	2,000	
	Sanscrit.....	4,000	
	Persian.....	4,000	

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be the chief language of any district to which he is or has been attached. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared, unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

6. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

7. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors Examinations after the expiration of seven or ten years, respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this Rule on account of leave or any other cause.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram. 2. Virāta parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.) 3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 93.
Telugu.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vemana. 2. Vikramarka. 3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition. 2. Katha Sangraha prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive. 3. Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 283 to 303, 668 to 683.
Malayalum ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vétāla Charitram. 2. Kéralapazhama. 3. Kéralōlpati, first half.
Uriah.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitopodeça. 2. Batrish Simhāsana. 3. Ramayana, Bala kanda. 4. Prākēya Malika, or large.
Hindustani ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ikwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
Sanscrit.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hitopodeça. 2. Raghuvamsa.
Persian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gutlistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheilce.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences

V. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of Grammar

10. The following is the Test for the Honors Examinations :—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subba Parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.) 2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tādu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu.) 2. Kaçiyatra. 3. Sabha Parvam of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranya Kandam of Ramayanam, by Bhaskara.
Canarese	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kathā Sangraka, Bangalore Edition. 2. The Bhagavadgita, Bangalore Edition. 3. Prākanya Melika, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410. 4. The Bhagavadgita.
Malayala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nalacharitram. 2. Chanakya Sutram. 3. Kéralōlpati, the whole.
Hindustani ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisanah-I-Ajaib. 3. Dewani-Atash (1st half.) 4. Kuliyat-I-Sandā (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)

- Sanscrit { 1. Viracharitra.
2. Kirátárjunya.
3. Sakuntala Nataka.
Persian { 1. Akhlaqui Julali.
2. Inshai Abulfúzl.
3. Sikandur Namah.
4. Dewani Hafiz.

II.—Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III.—Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and Grammar.

IV.—Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V.—A Knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 (cancelled in para I,) will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

Junior Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the oriental languages, may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion or twelve months in the aggregate—*G. I., 24th Sept. 1867, No. 2,749, Financial; M. G., 1st Nov. 1867, No. 1,738, Public.*

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CHAPLAINS. (a.)

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George, 14th October 1862.*—With the view of encouraging the acquisition of the native languages by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, either of the Church of England or Established Church of Scotland, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following Rules for the examination of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains:—

1. The languages from which candidates shall be at liberty to select are the following:— Sanscrit, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam.

2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—

IN SANSKRIT.—1, Nalopakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2, Selections from the Mahabharata, edited by Francis Johnson. 3, Hitopadesa. 4, Meghaduta.

IN PERSIAN.—1, Gulistan. 2, Bostan. 3, Anwar-oos-sohalae.

IN HINDUSTANI.—1, Chahar Durvish. 2, Gooli Buckawallie. 3, Ukhwanooos Suffa, 4, Gulistan.

IN CANARESE.—1, Aesop's Fables. 2, The Third Book of Lessons. [*For the present.*] Kathamangiri. 2, Punchatantra [*to be substituted when published.*]

IN TAMIL.—1, Pope's Prose Reading Book. 2, Third Book of Lessons.

IN TELUGU.—1, Punchatantra. 2, Second Book of Lessons. 3, Third Book of Lessons. 4, Brown's Reader.

IN MALAYALUM.—1, Arbuthnot's Malayalam Selections. 2, Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, (edition published at Tellicherry.)

3. The candidate will not be permitted to have access to any dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

4. The written exercises will consist of—

I.—A paper not less than ordinary octavo printed page in length in the language in which examination is held, to be translated into English.

(a.) In sanctioning* the extension to Chaplains of the rules regarding the examination of Military Officers in the vernacular languages, it was not intended

* *G. I., 27th October 1868, No. 3,158, Final.* to apply to the former the provisions of the Military Department, *G. O., No. 1,009, dated 3rd December 1866,* for the grant of extended leave at the Presidency without loss of service to officers of the Army.—*Letter from Financial Department to A. G. Madras, dated 16th August 1871, No. 2,846.*

II.—A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

III.—A paper of short sentences in English to be rendered into the language in which the examination is held accurately and idiomatically.

5. The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly written manuscript in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners or with one or more natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

6. At the close of each Examination, under these Rules, the Examiner shall furnish the Board with a report prepared in the subjoined form, together with the written Translations, Exercises, Native letters, and the opinion of the Examiners on the matter in which the candidate has passed the *vedi voce* Examination.

7. Munshi allowances for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees will be allowed to every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who shall pass an examination as Interpreter in any Native language.

8. When the Board of Examiners are of opinion that the candidate has made creditable progress—evincing diligent attention to the study of the language for not less than six months—they are authorized to recommend him for the Munshi allowance, though they may not pass him as Interpreter.

9. Every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who may pass a satisfactory examination in two of the languages abovementioned, provided that one of the two languages shall be either Hindustani, or one of the four principal Hindu languages spoken in this Presidency, shall receive an honorary reward of Rupees 1,000.

Form.

Report upon the examination in the Hindustani language of the Reverend _____
(Here enter station and date.)

Written Exercises.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| I. Hindustani into English of the "Hindustani Selection" | An ordinary octavo page. | Exercise attached marked A—Time occupied. |
| II. English into Hindustani, page in length from Orme's Hindustani, or as the case may be. | Extract of an ordinary Wellington's despatches. | Exercise attached marked B—Time occupied. |
| III. English into Hindustani. | A paper of short sentences. | Exercise attached marked C—Time occupied. |
| IV. Hand-writing. | | As shown in exercise B. |
- N. B.—The aggregate time allowed for the written exercises is not to exceed five hours.

Viva Voce Examination.

- | | |
|---|--|
| V. Reading and translating portion of the "Hindustani Selections." | Read fluently, or as the case may be—Time occupied. |
| VI. Reading and translating written manuscripts in Hindustani, Urzees, Native Letters, or as the case may be. | This was correctly done, or as the case may be.—Time occupied. |
| VII. Pronunciation. | Good—requires improvement, or as the case may be. |
| VIII. Conversation with the Examiners or with two or more Natives. | Understood all that was addressed to him and replied in idiomatic and good language, or as the case may be.—Time occupied. |

Opinion of the Committee.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| If at the College. | (Here enter details.) |
| If at an Out-Station. | (The opinion of the Committee on the Candidate's <i>vedi voce</i> Examination.) |

The foregoing Form is equally applicable to Examinations in other languages, mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

1.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, 26th April 1861.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March 1858 :—

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation the salary of which may exceed Rupees 20, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects :—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation.
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases. [The Vernacular paper on this subject is to be executed in English figures. No marks will be given for answers executed in the vernacular figures.—*Notification, Gazette, 27th February 1866, page 330.*]
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular—the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, in the English language; and candidates for employment in the vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the vernacular language of the District in which they seek appointment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examination shall be held annually, both in Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation Examinations,† and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree Examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes :—

- 1st.—Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
- 2nd.—Matriculated students of the University of Madras.
- 3rd.—Passed candidates examined according to the Service Test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)‡

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees six

* Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

† The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds Rupees 10 per mensem. For exceptions to this Rule, see p 208.

‡ This is no longer the case, the time for holding the University Examinations has been altered.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be past in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—*Order of Madras Government, 27th January 1869, No. 115, Public.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.

Fort Saint George, 29th July 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| I. Judicial Test—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Precis-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District Moon- |
| IV. Do. do.—Salt Department. | siff Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Norton's Law of Evidence. | f. Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, and first Volume of Strange's Hindoo Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. Sadagopa Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |
| c. Rules of Practice (Civil). | h. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," pages 55 to 249 and 267 to 301. |
| d. Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts. | |
| e. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages. | |

Remarks.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.*
2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

* By Orders of 18th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that *except under very special circumstances*, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted; a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.
3. Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Ameen's Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Code of Civil Procedure. b. Rules of Practice (Civil). c. Limitation Act. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Stamp Act e. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. |
|--|--|

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under I, A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class *
6. Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.
7. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court

Nature of Test

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Norton's Law of Evidence b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Code of Criminal Procedure d. Rules of Practice (Criminal). |
|--|---|

Remarks.

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular (See Note, p. 219.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub Magistrate; Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Ameen's Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Ameen's Courts.

Nature of Test

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. b. Indian Penal Code. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Criminal Procedure Code. d. Rules of Practice (Criminal). |
|---|---|

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue. b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts. d. Rules of the Stamp Department. |
|---|---|

* This term (Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class) refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

† This term refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (*See Note p. 219.*)

2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III. A, or III. B.) will not be required to pass in the Sea Customs Test, the Salt Test, or the Account Test, in order that they may be eligible for the appointment of Salt Department, Sea Customs Superintendent, or Accountant in any office.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.*Offices*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Huzur Sheristadar. | 5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar. |
| 2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate. | 6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk. |
| 3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. | 7. Abkarry Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent, Madras. |
| 4. Taluk Sheristadar. | |

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. | b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. |
| | c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts. |

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices abovenamed, to which this test is made applicable.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rs. 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. The Salt Laws. | b. Salt Manual. |
|-------------------|-----------------|

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this Examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January 1859, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.

3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other Test.

4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

- a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports.
- b. The Sea Customs Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.

3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other Test.

4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.*Offices.*

1. (a) Accountant in the Accountant General's Office.*
2. (b) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (a) Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.*
4. (a) Superintendent and Clerk in Accountant General's Office.
5. (c) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices.
6. (c) Accountant, Marine Office.
7. (c) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
8. (c) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
9. (c) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry. | c. Taluk Manual. |
| b. Huzur Manual. | d. Village Manual. |
| | e. Budget Manual. |

Remarks.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. Candidates for this Test may pass in Precise-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.
4. The examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, Civil and Session Courts, and Office of Board of Revenue.
2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

- Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.
 Ditto from English into Vernacular.
 Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.
 Ditto from English into Vernacular.
 Interpretation *vivâ voce* from Vernacular into English.
 Interpretation *vivâ voce* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass :—
 1. Telugu. | 2. Tamil. | 3. Hindustani. | 4. Canarese. | 5. Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the office for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
5. In sending in applications for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
6. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
7. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicant for examination.

* The whole of the Budget Manual is a subject of Examination for Accountants in the Accountant General's Office; and Section 4, Section 5 to the end of Clause 15, Section 6 to the end of Clause 6, and Section 7 for Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards. The same question paper will be given to all candidates, but candidates for the post of Accountants in Collectors' Offices will be required to answer such questions only as relate to the part of the Manual prescribed for their examination.

(a) For these Offices the Huzur, Village and Taluk Manuals are omitted from the Account Test.
 (b) For this Office the Budget Manual is omitted from the Test.
 (c) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement, and Collectors' Offices.
5. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Nazirs, Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court.
11. Uncovenanted Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent of Police.
12. All the other offices designated under I.A., I.B., II.A., II.B., III.B., IV. and V., and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, *in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.*

Nature of Test.

Ability to translate an ordinary official paper from Vernacular into English.
Do. English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Vide VII. A, Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under II.B., III. B. and IV, who execute their papers in the language of their Districts, will not be required to pass this test; as also Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. Degree Examination was the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any office for which passing in Tests I, II, III and VI, is required.
4. Also the following appointments, in the following departments:—

*Departments.**Appointments.*

Offices of Government and Board of

Revenue.....Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers,
Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, and Referencers.

High Court, Appellate Side.....Indexer.

Accountant General's Office.....Superintendents and Clerks.

Mint and Assay Offices.....Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper.

Marine Office.....Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper,
Accountants, and Clerks.

Sea Customs Office.....Manager, Clerks, and Accountants.

Stamp Office.....Accountants.

Office of Chepauk Agent and Pay-
master of Carnatic Stipends.....Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks.

Court of Small Causes, Madras.....Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks.

Office of the Director of Revenue

Settlement.....Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper,
and Gomastahs.

Office of the Conservator of Forests.Clerks and Accountants.

Office of the Commissioner of Police.Manager.

Do. Inspector-General of Police.Clerks, Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers, and
Head Auditor.

Do. Registrar General of Assur-
ances.....Head Clerk.

Police Courts.....{ Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.
Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Royapettah
Record-keepers. [Police Court.

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Appointments.</i>
Office of the Director of Public Instruction.....	Managers and Clerks.
Presidency and Medical Colleges.....	Clerks.
Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.....	} Managers and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	
Revenue Department, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record-keepers, Sub-Collector's Sherishtadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Amin's Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Dept., Cuddalore...	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other Offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing in this Test

VIII.—B.—Precis-Writing—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. For list of Offices for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII. A.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

This Examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted by Special Order of Government to pass I, II, III, or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.*Nature of Test.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. | c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Sadagupah Charry's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test are not required to pass the General Test Examination.
2. The Examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the candidate.
3. This test cannot be taken up with any other test

X.—Police Test.*Nature of Test.*

This Test comprises the subjects given under the heading II. B, Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, and a Paper in Departmental Subjects.

Examination fee, Rupees 4.

Remarks.

1. The Police Test qualifies for employment in the Police service only, and does not give a claim to exemption from the General Test examination, or any portion of the Special Tests. When Police Officers seek for employment in the General Service, they must, like other candidates, conform in all respects to the Rules applicable to the Service Examinations.
2. Candidates who have complied with the Rules in all respects will receive a certificate under Rule I, of having passed II. B.

3. Candidates not in the Police Department will be admitted to this Test, on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment.

The following Tests have been prescribed for Uncovenanted Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, in supersession of those sanctioned by G. O., 22nd January 1867.

Test I.—Law, &c.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Law of Evidence, (Kindersley's Manual.) | 4. The Police Act XXIV of 1859, and other Local and Special Laws affecting the Police. |
| 2. The Code of Criminal Procedure. | 5. Criminal Rules of Practice. |
| 3. The Indian Penal Code. | 6. Police Departmental Orders and Practice. |

Test II.—Vernacular.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Reading and translating an original Native letter of moderate difficulty. | 3. Rendering a report read out |
| 2. Dictating an Order. | 4. Conversing with Natives with such a degree of fluency as to show ability to transact ordinary business. |

2. Candidates going up for Examination *before* appointment will be exempted from Part 6 of Test I, (Police Departmental Orders and Practice), but will be required to pass in it after entering the Service. Uncovenanted Officers who have passed the test prescribed in January 1867 (Test for Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class), or who, being in the service, prefer to select that test, as qualifying for other appointments also, will be required to pass in Part 6 only of Test I, in addition to the other Examination. All Officers will be required to pass at the first annual examination after they have completed a year's service in the Police Department.

3. Candidates will be allowed access to their law books when under examination
4. The date of the next examination will shortly be notified.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, III, VII B, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.

2. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test; but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.

3. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

4. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII, open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.

5. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I.A, II A, II B, without passing those Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I.B, that test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the tests named, and not to any other tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

6. The examination of candidates for the office of Uncovenanted Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of Police is held at the time of the Special Test Examinations, but is confined to persons nominated by the Inspector-General of Police. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Commissioner through the Inspector-General. Candidates must either have passed the General Test Entrance Examination, or have been in the continuous employ of Government since 1st January 1859. The examination will be held in the English language, and the translation must be executed in any one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency, which may be chosen by the Inspector-General.

7. Persons in public employ on the 1st January 1859, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests (except IX and X) unless they have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the General Test by Government.

8. Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.

List of Appointments in the several Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces to which the Special Test Examination Rules are made applicable.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICES												
		I			II.			III.			IV.		
		Judicial Test — Civil.			Judicial Test — Criminal.			Revenue Test. — General.			Revenue Test. — Salt Department.		
		V.			VI.			VII.			VIII.		
		Revenue Test. — Sea Customs.			Account Test.			Translation Test.			Pecis-writing Test.		
		A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
	Fees..	10	6	7	6	7	5	5	4	5	6	4	4
General	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Political. ...	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl Side..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Manager in the do do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs 50 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl Side...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Indexer in do do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Interpreters in Small Cause Court, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Principal Sudr Amin. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	District Munsiff . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Judicial	Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudr Amin's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Sheristadar, Civil and Session Court, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and Civil and Session Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Head Writer in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, drawing salaries of Rs 50 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Police Inspector.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Interpreters in Police Courts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Police.	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Royapettah Police Court...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Financial...	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Accountant General's Office . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Accountants, Depy. Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Office .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	<i>Board of Revenue.</i>												
Revenue	Uncovenanted Assistant.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Head Sheristadar.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Accountants.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Translator.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

List of Appointments in the several Departments, &c.—continued.

[illegible]

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular Test:—

I. Reading, translating and explaining grammatically—

In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' Selections.

In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.

In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Æsop's Fables.

In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.

II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.

III. Translating in writing, from English into Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.

IV. Reading and translating *visû voce* to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection,) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.

V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates, and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March 1861, No. 548.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For admission into the Civil Engineering College.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army and other gentlemen for the position of Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by the acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid and Algebra as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 28th March 1862.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department:—

- (a) *English.*—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence.
Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.
- (b) *Vernacular.*—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.
- (c) *Arithmetic.*—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History.*—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography.*—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be above 17, and not more than 25 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character, and of physical fitness for the Public Works Department. The medical certificate should state that the candidate has been vaccinated. Europeans and East Indians must also state the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be ranked according to the merits of their papers, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th April 1866.*

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS are selected from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras Establishment. They will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when serving with the respective Regiments, and, in addition, 10 Rupees a month. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments: and such of them as prove not to be qualified, either in respect of character or attainments, will be sent back to their Regiments; those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships must—

- 1st.—Be less than 25 years of age.
- 2nd.—Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 3rd.—Be thoroughly trustworthy, well-conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently, and to treat them in a becoming manner.
- 4th.—Be able to write English correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter of report.
- 5th.—Be familiar with the four first Rules of Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and be able to keep accounts.
- 6th.—Be either acquainted with one of the Vernacular languages of India, or have shown such aptitude and intelligence as furnishes a reasonable presumption that they would acquire a native language if the necessary facilities were given.

Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to their respective Corps, as they can confidently recommend for Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Civil Engineering College.—*Government Order, 6th May 1859, No. 175.*

Admission to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year, the preparatory entrance examination being held in the month of May preceding. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, are notified annually in the *Gazette*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

For admission in the Medical College.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—This department has been organized for the instruction of young men desiring to qualify for a degree in Medicine in the University of Madras or elsewhere, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Admission is restricted to Matriculated Students and Graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification, 8th April 1862.*

There are five stipendiary scholarships attached to the department. For particulars, see *Notification, dated 7th April 1862, published in Fort Saint George Gazette of the 8th idem, page 557, and see also Notification, Gazette, 11th May 1869, page 795.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The tests required to be passed by candidates for admission in this Department, are—

- (a) *English*—including a competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a standard prose author, and to write to dictation in a good hand and with correctness of spelling.
- (b) *Arithmetic*—comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.
- (c) *Geography*—the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

Candidates must have attained the age of 15, and must not have exceeded the age of 18 years, calculated to the first day of the month after that on which the examination takes place.

Each candidate must produce certificates of parentage and date of birth, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

Candidates whose certificates may be considered satisfactory will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to their physical fitness for Military service.

The names of such candidates as may be pronounced eligible for admission to examination will be forwarded immediately to the principal of the Medical College.

The examination will be held on the 1st and 2nd July, and will be conducted by means of printed papers.—*Notification, Gazette, 26th April 1862.*

SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 18 years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and responsibility. Also a certificate of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

The following is the standard of examination —

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and by an examination in Grammar generally.
- (c) *In Arithmetic*—acquaintance with simple Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions will be required.
- (b) *In Vernaculars*—candidates are expected to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with Hindustani, Tamil or Telugu.

Candidates will be ranked according to their attainments, as determined by the valuation affixed to their paper, and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such hospitals as they may specify in their applications; but they will be required, before being drafted into the Second Department of the Medical College, to pass a second examination, intended to test their knowledge of hospital duties, of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c. This examination will determine the order of merit according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay.—

Hospital Apprentices, 1st year	Rs. 16 per mensem.
Do. 2nd year.....	" 20 do.
Do. when in College, 1st year	" 20 do.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 25 do.
Do. do. 3rd year... ..	" 33 do.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	" 50 do.

Successful candidates in the Subordinate Department will be attached for a period not exceeding two years to Civil or Military Hospitals at stations where the parents may reside, or to which they may desire the lads to be transferred on the following stipends:—

First year.....	Rs. 8
Second year.....	" 13

Notification, Gazette, 28th August 1866, page 279.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Paid Medical Pupils are drafted into this Department after the period of probation, on passing an examination to test their knowledge of English, of hospital duties, and of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c.

The rates of pay while attending Medical College, are—

Native Medical Pupil, 1st year.....	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 8 do.
Do. do. in College, 1st year...	" 9 do.
Do. do. do 2nd year..	" 10 do.
Passed Medical Pupil.....	" 16 do.

PAID MEDICAL PUPILS.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 19 years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and meaning of words.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the four Simple and Compound Rules and Rule of three.
- (c) *In Vernacular*—reading and writing in one at least of the following, viz., Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu.

Successful candidates will be attached to hospitals, and placed as "Paid Medical Pupils," upon the following rates of pay :—

First year.....	Rupees 5 per mensem.
Second year.....	" 6 do.

Lads on admission, will be attested agreeably to G. O. G., No. 152, dated 19th April 1859. —*Notification, Gazette, 2nd June 1866, page 2128.*

Examination of Hospital Apprentices and Pupils.

No. 112.—With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published for the pre-collegiate examination of "Hospital Apprentices," and "Native Medical Pupils."

For the pre-collegiate course of "Hospital Apprentices," Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows :—

1. First Examination ; at the close of six months.

Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination ; at the close of twelve months.

Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination ; at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects :—The pharmacopœia, and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination ; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects :—Practical pharmacy ; the pharmacopœia ; minor surgery ; and osteology, i. e., the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competency to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Native Medical Pupils," Native Medical Pupils will be examined periodically, as follows :—

1. First Examination ; at the close of six months.

Subjects :—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

2. Second Examination ; at the close of twelve months.

Subjects :—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.

3. Third Examination ; at the close of eighteen months

Subjects :—The pharmacopœia ; and the essentials of minor surgery.

4. Fourth Examination ; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects :—Practical pharmacy ; the pharmacopœia ; minor surgery ; reading of prescriptions ; and the elements of osteology.

At this final examination, Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of the pre-collegiate course.

Sub-Medical Department—Preliminary Examination.

No. 117.—The following is substituted for para. 4 of G. O. C. C., No. 55, dated 21st June 1866, page 135, which is cancelled :—

4. Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects :—

A.—As in the Candidates for the Second Department, *add*

Candidates will also be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own Vernacular, and to translate into their own Vernacular, a short exercise in English.

B.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the History of India.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the Geography of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic and in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

E.—Candidates will be required to read and write their own Vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.

The following is substituted for para. 4, G. O. C. C., No. 84, dated 28th August 1866, page 189, which is cancelled :—

4. The following is the standard of Examination :—

A.—A portion not exceeding 30 lines in length, selected from a standard English Author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and

other unusual words, which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases in Grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

B.—Candidates will undergo a colloquial examination in one of the following Vernaculars at their option :—

Hindustani,—Tamil,—Teloogoo.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each Candidate of making himself understood in the Vernacular which he has selected.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

E.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Proportion.

F.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Simple Equations.

G.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid.

The 7th October 1868, No. 945.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and passed Medical pupils to the increased rates of pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of Government General Order, No. 550 of 1868,* shall be as follows :—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

IV.—The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

2. The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the Medical Officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an Hospital Assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a 1st Class Assistant of that (Rs. 60) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the Medical Officer, under whom the candidate may be serving, that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

4. The allowance will be passed to Native Doctors now in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the Order), whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Couper's Letter of the 24th February last, the Local Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestions of the Honorable Court.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers a rule of this nature highly desirable; for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without a full inquiry and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office, is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the native servants the habit of servile dependants on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the heads of all officers in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should in future be regulated.

* Madras G. O. G., 10th June 1868, No. 232.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the High Court respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees; but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissals as falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction—and this rule ought to be extended to some other responsible situations—such as Taluq Serishtadars, Peishcar, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to *old* servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary, say 25 Rupees a month; but the amount will be determined on the report of, or according to, the opinion of the High Court and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In very case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be so proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not out less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of Officers introducing their own dependents or followers from other districts into high and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Serishtadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an Officer of that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Serishtadars and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to offices which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as is proposed to be exercised by the High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the heads of Offices subordinate to them.

13. The High Court and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary Rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting,—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies. In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the persons hereinafter named, *viz* :—

Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
 Governor of Madras.
 Governor of Bombay.
 President of the Council of the Governor-General.
 Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Provinces
 Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
 Commander-in-Chief in India, when a Member of Council.
 Chief Justice of Bengal.
 Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
 Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.
 Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay when also Members of Council.
 Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
 Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
 Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
 Commander-in-Chief in India, when not a Member of Council.
 Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.
 Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, when not Members of Council.
 The Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad.
 Military Officers above the rank of Major-General
 Additional Members of the Council for the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c.
 Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
 Judge Advocate-General of India.
 Secretaries to the Government of India.
 Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make laws, &c.
 Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
 Commissioner in Sind.
 Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
 Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.

FIRST CLASS.

Civilians of 28 years' standing to rank with Major-General.

Advocate-General, Calcutta.
 Residents at Foreign Courts, and Residents at Aden, and Persian Gulf and Bagdad.
 Recorders of Moulmein and Rangoon.
 Advocate-General, Madras and Bombay.
 Members of the Boards of Revenue, Bengal, Madras, North-Western Provinces.
 Secretaries to Local Governments.
 Chief Engineer, 1st Class.
 Comptroller General of Accounts in India.
 Directors-General, Post Office, Telegraphs and Irrigation.
 Judicial Commissioners, Oude, Central Provinces, Mysore and Sind.
 Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces.
 Archdeacon of Calcutta.
 Secretary to Council of Governor-General for making Laws, &c.
 Officers Commanding Brigades.

SECOND CLASS.

Civilians of 20 years' standing ranking with Colonels.

Commissioners of Divisions.
 Directors of Public Instruction under Governments.
 Private Secretary to Viceroy.
 Military Secretary to Viceroy.
 Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.
 Surveyor General of India.
 Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
 Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.
 Superintendent of the Geological Survey in India.
 Inspector General of Forest in India.
 Inspector General of Police } Under Local Governments.
 Registrars-General }
 Standing Counsel to Government of India.
 Remembrancers of Legal Affairs, and Legal Advisers to the Government in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.
 Commissioners of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
 Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, and Superintendents of Irrigation.

THIRD CLASS.

Civilians of 12 years' standing ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels.

Political Agents.
 Under-Secretaries to Government of India.
 Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, and Directors-General of Education, Oude, British Burmah, Berar and Mysore.
 Officers, 1st Grade, Education Department.
 Officers, 1st Grade, Financial Department.
 Private Secretaries to Governors.
 Military Secretaries to Governors.
 First Judges of Presidency Court of Small Causes.
 Chief Magistrates of Presidency Towns.
 Administrators-General, Calcutta.
 Administrators-General, Madras and Bombay.
 Inspector-Generals of Jails, } Under Local Governments.
 Sanitary Commissioners, }
 Conservators of Forests, }
 Superintending Engineers, 1st Class.
 Deputy Directors of Post Offices and Telegraphs, and Directors of Traffic and Construction.
 Postmaster-General.
 Senior Chaplains.
 Officers, 1st Grade, Geological Survey.
 Officers, 2nd Grade, Education Department.
 Officers, 2nd Grade, Financial Department.
 Superintendents, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department.

FOURTH CLASS.

Civilians of 8 years' standing ranking with Majors.

Assistant Political Agents.
 Officers, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.
 Officers, 3rd Grade, Education Department.
 Officers, 3rd Grade, Financial Department.
 Superintendents, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department.
 Government Solicitors.

FIFTH CLASS.

Civilians of 4 years' standing ranking with Captains.

Junior Chaplains.
 Officers, 4th Grade, Education Department.

SIXTH CLASS.

Civilians of less than 4 years' standing to rank with Subalterns.

Note I.—Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents and Political Agents within the limits of their respective charges, to take precedence immediately before Civilians of the 1st Class.

Note II.—Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, to take precedence within their respective charges before the 3rd Class and Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Sheriffs to rank within their charges immediately after Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. All Officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Regn.

INCOME TAX, UNDER ACT XII OF 1871.

OFFICE, DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY, MOUNT ROAD, AND SEA CUSTOM
HOUSE, BRACH.

THE HON'BLE D. ARBUTHNOTT, *Collector of Income Tax for*
Incomes of more than 10,000 Rupees and Commissioner for the District.

R. RAGOONATH ROW, *Collector of Income Tax, on Incomes below 10,000 Rs.*

Notification of the Collector of Income Tax for the Town of Madras.

It is hereby notified that every person or firm, within the Town of Madras, who is not chargeable under Parts II, III and IV (that is, who is not an office bearer under Government, under a Company, or under a Municipal or other public body or association not being a Company; or who is not a Member of a Company, or holder of Government Securities), and whose income or profits amounts to 1,000 rupees and upwards per annum; is liable under Act VIII of 1872 to pay an Income-tax at the rate of 2 pies a rupee.

2. Pay and allowances of Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who are not in Civil employment when they do not exceed 500 rupees per mensem, and the profits and income derived from any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes, are under Section 3 of the Act not assessable to the Income-tax.

3. Section 6 exempts from tax all incomes of office bearers amounting to less than Rupees 83-5-4 a month.

4. In calculating the amount of the Tax, all fractions of an anna shall be omitted.

5. Every person chargeable under Part V of this Act shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on an income of 1,000 rupees or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

6. The Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee of any infant, married women subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and all agents of persons not resident in British India, are hereby required to deliver before the 15th August 1872, into the office of the Income-tax Collector, Mount Road, a statement of the amount of income in respect whereof they are chargeable on account of such incapacitated persons and non-residents, as prescribed in Section 17. They shall verify such statements with a declaration of the truth thereof. Section 18.

7. Any person whom the Collector has reason to believe to be Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee, or Agent, is bound, under the 2nd paragraph of Section 18, on being served with a notice requiring him to deliver on or before a day therein specified, so to deliver a statement, signed by him, of the names of persons whether they be residents in India or not, for or of whom he is a Trustee, Curator, Committee, or Agent.

8. The attention of Receivers, or Managers, appointed by any Court, the Court of Wards, the Administrator-General of Madras and Official Trustees, is drawn to Section

19, declaring them chargeable in respect of all income and profits officially in their possession or under their control.

9. Section 23 of the Act requires persons on whom notices with a form of Return under Section 22 have been served, to send to, or deliver at the office of the undersigned, the Return duly filled in and signed with the prescribed declaration within the time therein mentioned. In this the actual income of the year last expired should be mentioned.

10. Persons failing to make this return in time shall not be entitled (Section 30) to apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish their right to have the assessment fixed by the Collector reduced or cancelled.

11. At the time appointed by the Collector of Income-tax for the hearing of petitions under Section 31, petitioners or their duly authorized agents must be in attendance at the Income-tax Office, and be prepared with such evidence as is necessary to support their statements. The petition should be drawn according to the form hereto appended, and bear a Court Fee Stamp of Annas 8. In cases where the petitioners or their duly authorized agents fail to appear at the time of hearing, their petitions will be dismissed and the assessment will then become absolute. The absolute assessment shall be paid into the Collector's Office within fifteen days from the date of the order.

12. Appeals against the order of the Collector under Section 31 fixing the assessment, shall be made within fifteen days from the date thereof to the Commissioner of the Income-tax, on payment of the sum payable under such order. Such appeals must be accompanied with a copy of the decision passed by the Collector and that of the petition on which such decision was passed, with the receipt for the tax paid. Such appeals must be written on a Court Fees' Stamp of one rupee. The order of the Commissioner confirming, reducing, or enhancing the assessment in appeal shall be final.

13. On being required by a notice from the Collector, every person is bound to deliver to the Collector a list containing the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling house, and also of any such lodger or inmate, who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

14. Salary, annuity, or pension not assessed under Part II, shall be treated as chargeable under Part V.

Section 37 of the Act provides for refunds.

Form of Petition under Section 30.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The _____ day of _____ 187 .

The Petition of A. B. of _____

SHREWFETH,

1st.—That under the Indian Income-Tax Act your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of rupees for the year commencing the 1st day of April 1872.

2nd.—That your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising [here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrues or arise] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were _____ Rs _____, as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3rd.—That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of _____ months and _____ days. [Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.]

4th.—That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that value of the fee on this petition may be refunded, [or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petitioner, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

R. RAGOONATH ROW, *Income Tax Collector.*

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH,

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.

	RS.	A.	P.
J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., <i>Collector (on leave)</i>			
Hon'ble D. ARBUTHNOTT, <i>Acting</i>	2,333	5	4
Mr. G. B. SHAW, <i>Deputy Collector</i>	700	0	0
Mr. T. G. BLAKE, <i>Appraiser</i>	500	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, <i>Deputy Appraiser</i>	300	0	0

RULES AND FORMS FOR ENTRY AND PASSING OF GOODS THROUGH THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE OF MADRAS.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Passes, must be on stamped paper. [Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in red ink.]

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gunpowder for sporting purpose imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules:—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free, new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal use*.

A Military Officer in addition to his uniform and accoutrements will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if *accompanying the owner*.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing

dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to *actual* examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these Officers, shall be severely noticed.

6. The object of the above Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so, is at liberty to leave his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, shall be made by the Owner or Agent of any coasting steam vessel to any Officer in charge of a Custom House who shall forward the same to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency for sanction.

2. The General Pass, when granted, shall be the Form (marked A) appended to these Rules. It shall not be transferable and shall hold good for the coasting steam vessel *only* in respect of which it is granted, and shall be renewable, on application by the Owner or Agent, at the end of every twelve months.

3. The General Pass shall remain in the custody of the Commander or other responsible Officer on board the said coasting steam vessel, and shall be produced by him when required by any Officer of Sea Customs.

4. When any coasting steam vessel, in respect of which a Pass as aforesaid has been granted, shall sail for a foreign port *only*, the Commander shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port, an Account duly signed, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 144 of the Consolidated Customs' Act; such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original Account, dated and signed by him; and such Account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for *British India* ports *only*, the Account (marked G) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House *before sailing*; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for *both* foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods (to be expressed in detail) destined for any *foreign* port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, *before leaving* the port. A separate Account of all goods destined for British Indian ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with such Account, receive the same and retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign port, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander or local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Custom Officer of the Port for which the goods therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port; and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Accounts prescribed by the above Rule. Goods and passengers arriving by any coasting steam vessel may be landed under the above Rules, at any hour of the day or night, not excepting Sundays and Holidays. Subject, however, in the latter case, to the regulated fee to subordinates of the Customs Department in consideration of extra labor entailed, under the orders of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

13. Boat Notes must be obtained for exports by coasting steam vessels, but are dispensed with for imports.

14. All dutiable goods shall be brought into the steamer-godown or other duly determined part of the Custom House at the port of arrival, where they will be compared with the Accounts and passed on payment of duty.

15. Free goods need not, unless so directed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be taken to the Custom House, but may be passed from the Beach.

16. Port Dues shall be paid by the Agents for coasting steam vessels at the various ports, who shall also be responsible that the vessel be duly entered inwards and outwards in the manner required by these Rules.

17. The articles expressed in the list annexed to this Rule, *whether dutiable or free*, shall not be landed at the port of Madras, unless a Special Permit to land has been previously obtained from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and they shall be carried to such place as may be appointed by him. At the out-ports, a Special Permit previously obtained may be dispensed with; but a *Special Notice* that such articles (to be expressed in detail) are on board, destined for the port, shall be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel; and such goods shall be landed and kept until duly passed, only at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Breach of this Rule will entail detention, fine or confiscation of the Articles.

List of Articles.

Ammunition, Chemicals, Earth-oil, or Mineral Naphtha, Fireworks, Fulminating Powder, Gun Cotton, Gun Powder, Kerosine Oil, Lucifer Matches (Congreve,) Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, the Agents or Owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims or duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

20. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

21. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels.

22. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR, *Ag. Secy.*

A.

General Pass.

No. _____ of 187 —.



This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, and on the conditions prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers, dated the _____

This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____ throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency.
Dated at Madras, this _____ (By Order.)

Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

B.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 187 —.

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
B. B. and F.	10 Bales.	<i>From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept. 1864.</i> Silk goods.	Mossrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.
	15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.
Total... 25			
None.	100 Bags.	<i>From Rutnagherry, sailed the 16th Sept. 1864.</i> Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.
A. F. & Co.	50 Pieces.	Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.
Total... 150			
	50 Boxes.	<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th September 1864.</i> Wine.	Manockjee Linjee.
L. M.	10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.
Total... 60			
Grand total..... 235			

And so on as the case may be.

Dated _____

(Signed) A. B.,
Commander, Steam Ship.

G.

Form of Coasting Pass—(See Section CLIV.)

Port of _____

Spip's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whither bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehouse goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duties of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18_____

(Signed) (_____) (Signed) (_____)

Officer in charge of Custom House.

Name of Master.

CONFISCATION.—With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Customs' Act, the adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudge confiscation, if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

DETENTION OF GOODS.—Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

When there is no Bill of Lading, a "Delivery Order" from the Agents, or Commander of the Ship must be produced.

If two persons claim the same goods, the Customs Officers shall not deliver to one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bill of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four-Anna Stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four-Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDIZE.—Parties applying to pass goods entered in the General Manifest, must do so agreeably to the following Form —

Form of Bill of Entry.*To the Collector of Customs.*

Sir,—Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per Ship _____
Commander _____, from _____ under _____ colors, viz:—

Marks and Numbers.	Number and nature of Packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of production or manufacture.	Rates.	Market value.	Tariff value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of Duty.
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_____, do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

Madras, _____ 18 .

(Signature.)

Note.—The total value whether "Market" or "Tariff" weight and quantity, must be written in words as well as figures.

A Bill will be furnished for the amount of Duty paid.

After 3½ o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were duty received until a late hour.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.—After Duties have been paid or a deposit made for the payment of Duty, persons are required to make application to pass the goods in the following form :—

Form of Import Pass Application.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods —

Marks and Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel Imported.	From what place Imported.	Remarks.
Madras, ————18——.						(Signature.)

All Pass Notes must bear the signature of the person to whom the Goods belong or are consigned. No other signature on documents for entering or clearing Goods through the Custom House is recognized, except when duly authorized.

All Pass Notes for every description of Goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorize the Gate-keepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE—For duplicate of any certificate, Port-clearance or other necessary documents (original having been lost,) Rupees 5 each.

For supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, Rupees five each.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting Certificates.

N. B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XIII of 1871 are free.

GODOWN RENT AT THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for a week in the Custom House free of charge.

Rule 2.—After that period, single rates shall be charged for seven days.

Rule 3.—Treble rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

Rule 4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

The object in charging Godown rent is to induce parties to clear their goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

Rates for Godown Rent.

Per month.				Per month.			
RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.			
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon...	...	...	0 12 0	Spirits, per pipe ...	...	...	2 0 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead ...	...	...	0 6 0	Do. hogshead ...	...	...	1 0 0
Do. quarter pipe ...	...	...	0 3 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 doz. ...	...	...	0 1 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	...	...	1 0 0	Do. above 1 & under 3 dozen. ...	...	...	0 1 6
Tierce do. do. or provisions ...	...	...	0 12 0	Do. 3 dozen ..	...	...	0 2 0
Large Crates, 12 dozen bottles...	...	...	0 6 0	Do. above 3 & under 6 dozen... ..	...	...	0 3 0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less ...	...	...	0 4 0	Do. 6 dozen...	...	...	0 4 0
Wines, butt or pipe ...	...	...	2 0 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size ...	...	...	0 0 9
Do. half pipe or hogshead ...	...	...	1 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen ...	...	...	0 8 0
Do. quarter pipe ...	...	...	0 8 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen .	...	...	0 6 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size	...	...	0 8 0	Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do.	...	...	0 3 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen ...	...	...	0 6 0	Do. do 3 do. or less ...	...	...	0 2 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do ...	...	...	0 3 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	...	...	0 6 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen	...	...	0 2 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size.	...	...	0 4 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen ...	...	...	0 1 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs .	...	...	0 6 0
Do. one dozen boxes ...	...	...	0 0 9	Do. do. do. of smaller size...	...	...	0 4 0

Rates for Godown Rent—(continued.)

	Per month.				Per month.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Metals, per bazaar maund...	...	0	0	Sugar, spices, or any other simi-	...	0	8
Canvas, per bale	0	3	lar articles, per hogshead...	...	0	8
Silk, per bale...	...	0	6	Do. do. do., per tierce...	...	0	4
Silk piece goods, per case	0	6	Sugar-candy, per tub ...	...	0	0
Indigo, per chest	0	6	Tea, per whole chest ...	...	0	2
Opium...	...	0	6	Do. per smaller box ...	...	0	1
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower,	...	0	4	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs ...	...	0	0
per bale of 300 lbs.	0	4	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes,	...	0	0
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100	...	2	8	per keg ...	...	0	0
bazaar maunds	2	0	Turpentine, Linseed or other	...	0	2
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds	0	4	vegetable oil, per jar ...	...	0	2
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest	0	4	All cordage, per cwt. ...	...	0	1
Vermillion, per box	0	2	Rosin or Dammer, per bazaar	...	0	1
Arsenic, do	0	3	maund... ..	...	0	1
Brass leaf, per box	0	2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1	...	0	2
China paper, per case	0	2	maund bale ..	...	0	2
China, cases of nankin, cassia, cam-	...	0	3	Gunnies, per large bale ...	...	0	8
phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case...	...	0	3	Do. per smaller bale ...	...	0	6
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100	...	3	0	Cow Hides, per large bale...	...	0	12
bazaar maunds	3	0	Do. per smaller bale ..	...	0	8
Betelnut, per bazaar maund	0	0	Goat Skins, per bale ...	...	0	8
Cloves do.	0	1	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund...	...	0	2
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cum-	...	0	1	Tin plates, per box...	...	0	0
minseed, aniseed, in bags or	...	0	1	Bricks, per 1,000 ...	...	1	0
bales, per bazaar maund	0	1				

ICE SHIPS.—When dutiable goods are on board Ice Ships, a Preventive Officer must be sent on board.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges, and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed Goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of Goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS.—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be charged double or treble duty. Any special case in which the Collector may consider the Goods liable to confiscation, shall be reported to the Board of Revenue for orders.

Export.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every Port for which Cargo is to be shipped. If Goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.	Description of Articles.
	Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form :—

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 26 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

Form of Export Permit.

Section 123, Act VI of 1863. The class to which the Goods to be exported belong, to be entered in the Form.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1.—Warehouse or drawback Goods. | 4.—Country Goods subject to duty. |
| 2.—Foreign Goods not for drawback. | 5.—Country Goods not subject to duty. |
| 3.—Goods exported under special rule of restriction. | |

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks and numbers.	No. and nature of packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of manufacture or produce.	Rates.	Market-value.	Tariff-value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.

Madras, _____ 18 .

_____, do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

(Signature.)

NOTE.—The total value, weight and quantity must be written in words as well as figures.

The tare of packages should be written on each by the Exporter or entered in the Permit where the duty on Goods is chargeable by weight. Goods to be exported free must be entered in a separate application, as also Goods for drawback; and no Goods liable to duty should be mixed with either of the former kind.

A Pass will be required to be taken for Export Goods as for Goods imported.

Form of Shipping Pass.

Marks and numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel exported.	To what place exported.	Remarks.

Madras _____ 18 .

(Signature.)

LAND CERTIFICATES.—Goods having paid Import duty may be exported free by land under the following certificate :—

CERTIFICATE.

Sea Custom House,
Madras, _____ 18—.

This is to certify that _____ is about to export by land the undermentioned Goods imported by sea at Madras, and that all demands on account of Import duty have been complied with.

Collector, Sea Customs.

To whom consigned and to what place.	Number and description of Packages.	Stores of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	Amount.	Date of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
				RS. | A. | P.		RS. | A. | P.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XVII of 1871, are free.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known Agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive moneys for his employer, if a member of the

Section 175, Act VI of 1863. Firm identifies him before the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form:—

To

The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

SIR,

(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to _____ all drawbacks, refunds, and other moneys which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

The _____ of _____ 187 _____ }
MADRAS. }

Your obedient Servant,

This document must bear a one Anna Stamp, and is required only from mercantile Firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 217, Act VI of 1863. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an Officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government: See Section 6, Act VI of 1863. This Section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c, but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of Goods, &c., appeals are provided for in the former cases by Section CCXVIII.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs Duty.—*Fort St. George Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and Seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 23 of Act VI of 1863 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Goods.—Act XIV of 1871.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1,557.*

RULES FOR GODOWN RENT FOR GOODS LEFT IN CUSTOM HOUSES AT THE SEVERAL OUT-PORTS.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
2. After that period, single rates on each package for four days.
3. After that, treble rates.
4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

N. B.—The foregoing Rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfrage.

		Per month.			Per month.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon ...	...	0 12 0	Spirits, hogshead ...	...	1 0 0
Do. half pipe, or hogshead ...	...	0 6 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen ...	...	0 1 6
Do. quarter pipe ...	...	0 3 0	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens ...	...	0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware ...	...	1 0 0	Do. 3 dozens ...	...	0 2 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions...	...	0 12 0	Do. above 3 and under 6 doz...	...	0 3 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles ...	...	0 6 0	Do. 6 dozens ...	...	0 4 0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozens more or less ...	...	0 4 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size ...	...	0 0 9
Wines, butt, or pipe...	...	2 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens ...	...	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead ...	...	1 0 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens ...	...	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe ...	...	0 8 0	Do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do ...	...	0 3 0
Do. chests above 12 doz. size...	...	0 8 0	Do. do. 3 do. or less ...	...	0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens ...	...	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs. ...	...	0 6 0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do .	...	0 3 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size...	...	0 4 0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 doz...	...	0 2 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs. ...	...	0 6 0
Do. all boxes, under 3 dozens... and above one dozen .	...	0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size ...	...	0 4 0
Do. one dozen boxes .	...	0 0 9	Metals, per bazaar maund ...	...	0 0 6
Spirits, per pipe ...	...	2 0 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead ...	...	0 8 0
Canvas, per bale ...	...	0 3 0	Do. do. do. per tierce ...	...	0 4 0
Silk, do. ...	...	0 6 0	Sugar-candy, per tub ...	...	0 0 6
Do. piece goods, per case ...	...	0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest ...	...	0 2 0
Indigo, per chest ...	...	0 6 0	Do. do. smaller box ...	...	0 1 0
Opium ...	...	0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs. ...	...	0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs. ...	...	0 4 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg; ...	...	0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	...	2 8 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar ...	...	0 2 0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	...	2 0 0	All cordage, per cwt. ...	...	0 1 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest ...	...	0 4 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund ...	...	0 1 0
Vermillion, per box ...	...	0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale ...	...	0 2 0
Arsenic, do. ...	...	0 3 0	Gunnies, per large bale ...	...	0 8 0
Brass leaf, do. ...	...	0 2 0	Do. smaller bale ...	...	0 6 0
China paper, per case ...	...	0 2 0	Cow hides, per large bale ...	...	0 12 0
Do. cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case ...	...	0 3 0	Do. do. smaller bale ...	...	0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds ...	...	3 0 0	Goat skins, per bale ...	...	0 8 0
Betel nut, per bazaar maund ...	...	0 0 6	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund ...	...	0 2 0
Cloves, do. do. ...	...	0 1 0	Tin plates, per box ...	...	0 0 6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund ...	...	0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000 ...	...	1 0 0

SCHEDULE A

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY, &c.....	RS. A. Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES.		
	Gunpowder, common	0 5 per lb.	
	" sporting.....	1 0 "	
	Fire-arms and parts thereof.....	Ad valorem.	
	All other sorts, including Military Accoutrements, Uniforms, &c., but excluding Military and other Regulation Accoutrements and Uniforms imported for private use by persons in the public service.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
3	ASPHALTE	Rs. A. 20 0 per ton.	
4	BEADS AND FALSE PEARLS—		
	Beads, China	30 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Common	28 0 "	
	Do. Ruby, of all sizes	0 12 per lb.	
	Do. Seed	0 10 "	
	Do. Small, Scarlet and Red	0 10 "	
	Do. Coral (false) Moorzun	0 8 per corgé of 2,000 beads.	
	All other sorts of false Corals and Beads	Ad valorem.	
	Pearls, false, Bajeria	5 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Boria	1 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. Jouria	8 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Nathia	0 6 per 1,000.	
	Do. Tachea	0 12 " "	
	Wattanah	10 0 per lakh.	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
5	CABINET-WARE	Ad valorem.	
6	CANDLES, WAX, COMPOSITION AND OTHER KINDS—		
	Candles, Wax	1 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Paraffine	0 8 "	
	Do. Spermaceti	0 8 "	
	Do. Composition & other sorts	0 5 "	
7	CARRIAGES	Ad valorem.	
8	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME- KEEPERS	Ad valorem.	
9	COFFEE—		
	Persian Gulf and Red Sea	30 0 per cwt.	
	Other places	20 0 "	
	CORALS, REAL	Ad valorem.	
11	CORKS	1 8 per gross.	
12	COTTON—		
	Thread—		
	Sewing Thread, white and colored Do. In reels, or on cards of one hundred yards (and <i>pro rata</i> above and below)*	0 11 per lb. 2 4 per gross [reel.	
	Do. Goa and Country...	30 0 per cwt.	
	Twist—		
	Mule, under No. 15	0 6 per lb.	Three and a half per cent.
	Nos. 16 to 24	0 9 "	
	25 to 32	0 10 "	
	33 to 42	0 11 "	
	43 to 52	0 12 "	
	53 to 60	0 14 "	
	No. 70	0 15 "	
	80	1 0 "	
	90	1 1 "	
	100	1 2 "	
	110	1 3 "	
	120	1 4 "	
	and one anna addi- tional for every count of ten above No. 120.		
	Water, No. 20	0 10 "	
	30	0 11 "	
	40	0 13 "	
	50	0 15 "	
	Above 50	1 0 "	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	COTTON—Continued.	RS. A.	
	Turkey Red Twist, all kinds*	1 6 per lb. }	Three and a half per cent. *Duty to be charged on the Grey weight of the colored Yarn; when not ascertainable, the actual Wharf weight or Invoice weight to be taken.
	Twist, Orange, Red and other colors*	0 15 " }	
	Piece Goods—		
	Grey—		
	Mulls.....	1 1 per lb.	Five per cent.
	Jaconets exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch.....	0 13 "	
	Other Jaconets.....	0 11 "	
	Shirtings, Madapollams and Prints	0 11 "	
	Long Cloths, Jeans, Domestics, Sheetings, Drills and T. Cloth.....	0 9 "	
	Other Sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Cotton Rope.....	25 0 per cwt.	
	Cotton Goods, other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
13	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—		
	Acid, Sulphuric.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Alkali, country (Sajee Khar).....	2 0 per cwt.	
	Aloes, black.....	10 0 "	
	Do. Socotra.....	25 0 "	
	Alum.....	3 8 "	
	Arsenic.....	75 0 "	
	Do. China, Munseel.....	8 0 "	
	Assafetida (Hing).....	55 0 "	
	Do. coarse, (Hingra).....	10 0 "	
	Brimstone, Flour.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Roll.....	6 0 "	
	Do. Rough.....	4 8 "	
	Camphor, Bhimsing (Barras).....	50 0 per lb.	
	Camphor, Refined cake.....	65 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Crude in powder.....	50 0 "	
	Cassia Lignea.....	38 0 "	
	Coova, red.....	Ad valorem.	
	Copperas, green.....	2 8 per cwt.	
	Quinine.....	Ad valorem.	
	Sal Ammoniac.....	22 0 per cwt.	
	Salep.....	60 0 "	
	Senna Leaves.....	6 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
14	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Cochineal.....	1 12 per lb.	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolam.....	3 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian.....	35 0 "	
	Gamboge Wood.....	20 0 "	
	Madder or Munjeet.....	10 0 "	
	Orchilla Weed.....	8 0 "	
	Saffron, Europe.....	16 0 per lb.	
	Do. Meadow, Soorunjun.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian.....	12 0 per lb.	
	Do. in Cakes or lumps.....	5 0 "	
	Sapan Wood and Root.....	3 8 per cwt.	
	Aniline Dyes.....	0 8 per oz.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
15	FIREWORKS—		
	China.....	30 0 per box of 133½ lbs.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
16	FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF—	ES. A.	Five per cent.
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts including linen thread.....	Ad valorem.	
17	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Almonds, without shell.....	25 0 per cwt.	
	Do. with shell.....	10 0 "	
	Cajoo kernels.....	10 0 "	
	Cocoanuts.....	30 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. kernel (Copra).....	9 8 per cwt.	
	Currants, Europe.....	35 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	12 0 "	
	Dates, dry, in bags.....	4 0 "	
	Do. wet, do.	3 0 "	
	Do. do. in pots.....	6 0 "	
	Figs, Europe.....	42 0 "	
	Do. Persian dried.....	6 0 "	
	Garlic.....	4 0 "	
	Pistachio Nuts.....	14 0 "	
	Prunes, Bussorah.....	12 0 "	
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Khimis.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Monocka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Malaga and Bloom.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Walnuts, Akroot.....	5 0 per cwt.	
	Mangoes, dried.....	Ad valorem.	
	Prunes Europe.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts except Bidmiskh and Buzarbuttoo Nuts which are free...	Ad valorem.	
18	GLASS AND GLASS-WARE—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Bangles, Glass, China, Gilt.....	10 0 per 100 pairs.	
	Do. not Gilt.....	5 0 "	
	Glass—broken.....	5 0 per cwt. "	
	Do. China, of all colors.....	32 0 per 133½ lbs.	
	Do. Crown, colored.....	32 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Do. do. of sizes.....	5 0 per 100 suppl. feet.	
	Glass and Glass-ware of all other sorts, except Bottles which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
19	GUMS—		
	Gum, Ammoniac.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Arabic.....	16 0 "	
	Do. Bdellium, common Gum.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Benjamin.....	33 0 "	
	Do. Bysabole, coarse Myrrh.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Copal.....	65 0 "	
	Do. Frankincense or Olebanum.....	9 0 "	
	Do. Gambier (or Kino).....	8 0 "	
	Do. Myrrh.....	24 0 "	
	Do. Persian (false).....	3 0 "	
	Do. Rosin.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
20	GROCERIES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.	Ad valorem.	
21	HIDES AND SKINS—		
	Border Hides, prepared.....	30 0 each.	
	Buffalo Hides, Country, Tanned.....	80 0 per score.	
	Calf Skins.....	40 0 per dozen.	
	Chamois Skins.....	6 0 "	
	Cow Hides, Country, Tanned.....	60 0 per score.	
	Rhinoceros Leather.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate and Duty.
27	MATCHES— Lucifer and all other sorts.....	Rs. A. Ad valorem.	
28	MATS, FLOOR MATTING, CHINA, OF ALL SORTS	50 0 per 100	
29	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND MANUFACTURES OF— Brass Beads, Googree, China.....	0 12 per 1,000.	
	Do. Old.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Sheets, rolls very thin.....	80 0 "	
	Copper, Australian Cake.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Bolt.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Brazier's.....	43 0 "	
	Do. China Cash.....	28 0 "	
	Do. Japan.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Nails and Composition Nails...	43 0 "	
	Do. Old.....	40 0 "	
	Do. Pigs and Slabs, Foreign.....	38 0 "	
	Do. Sheet, Sheathing and Plate.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks.	40 0 "	
	Do. China, White Copper-ware.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. Foil Dauk-pana, China.....	3 0 per book of 100 leaves.	
	Do. do. do. Europe.....	4 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
	Iron, Angle and T iron.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Beams, Pillars, Girders and Bridge-work.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Flat, Square and Bolt, including Scotch.....	80 0 per ton.	
	Do. Hoop, Plate and Sheet.....	100 0 "	
	Do. Nails, Rivets and Washers.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Nail Rod.....	90 0 per ton.	
	Do. Old.....	2 8 per cwt.	
	Do. Pig.....	40 0 per ton.	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, under half inch diameter.....	105 0 "	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, exceeding half inch diameter.....	80 0 "	
	Do. Swedish, Flat and Square.....	120 0 "	
	Do. Rico Bowls.....	3 0 per set of 10	
	Do. do.	1 8 per set of 6	
	Do. Galvanised.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. other sorts, except Anchors, Cables and Kentledge, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
	Lametta, Double reels.....	4 8 per score.	
	Do. Single do.....	2 4 "	
	Lead, Pig.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Pipes.....	13 8 "	
	Do. do. tinned.....	16 0 "	
	Do. Sheets (other than tin Sheets for Tea Canisters, which are free)	12 0 "	
	Ore Galena.....	13 0 "	
	Gold leaf, Europe.....	4 0 per 100 lvs.	
	Mock Gold leaf.....	5 0 per 20 bks.	
	Orsidue or Brass Leaves, foreign Europe	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. China.....	0 12 "	
	Patent or Yellow Metals, Sheathing and Sheets and Bolts.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. do. old.....	30 0 "	
	Quicksilver.....	1 0 per lb.	
	Shot, Bird.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Spelter Nails.....	17 8 "	
	Do. Plate and other shapes.....	11 0 "	

Seven and a half per cent.

One per cent

Seven and a half per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	Metals—continued.	RS. A.	
	Spelter Sheet or Zinc Sheathing.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Steel, Blistered.....	9 0 "	
	Do. British.....	9 0 "	
	Do. Cast.....	25 0 "	
	Do. Spring.....	10 0 "	
	Do. Swedish.....	10 0 "	
	Tin, Block.....	45 0 "	
	Do. Plates.....	12 8 "	
	Wire, Brass.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Do. Common Iron, Nos. 1 to 40.....	9 8 per cwt.	
	Do. Copper.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Other sorts, including Hard-ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, but excluding Machinery, the component parts thereof, and Agricultural Implements, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
30	NAVAL STORES—		
	Cables, Coir, tarred.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Canvas, Country, Cotton.....	50 0 "	
	Do. Europe, Sail, not exceeding forty yards.....	15 0 per bolt.	
	Coir, Rope, Maldivé and Laccadive... ..	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Yarn of all kinds.....	9 0 "	
	Cordage, Hemp, Europe.....	18 0 "	
	Do. Manila.....	20 0 "	
	Dammer do.....	5 0 "	
	Pitch, American and Europe.....	13 0 per barrel not exceeding 3 cwt. and above & below.	
	Do. Coal.....	4 8 "	
	Tar, American.....	13 0 "	
	Do. Coal.....	6 8 "	
	Do. Swedish and Archangel.....	14 0 "	
	Twine, Europe, Sail.....	0 8 per lb.	
	All other sorts, except Oakum, which is free	Ad valorem.	
31	OILS.		
	Cardamom.....	10 0 per lb.	
	Cassia.....	4 0 "	
	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	10 0 "	
	Cocoonut.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Earth.....	10 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingellee or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Kerosine, Paraffine, Petroleum, Rock and Shale Oils of all descriptions....	0 12 per Im. gal.	
	Linseed, Country.....	18 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Europe.....	2 4 per Im. gal.	
	Naphtha.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Otto, of sorts.....	20 0 per ounce.	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Sorrel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 per Im. gal.	
	Whale and Fish.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Wood.....	15 0 "	
	All other sorts, except Cocum and Slush Fat, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
32	OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
33	OPIMUM.....		Twenty-four rupees per seer of eighty tolas.

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
34	PAINTS, COLOURS, AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS—	RS. A.	
	Ochre, all colours	3 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Paints of sorts.....	12 0 "	
	Composition Paint & Patent Driers.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Prussian Blue, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Do. Europe.....	1 8 "	
	Red Lead.....	14 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 pr. Im. gal.	
	Verdigris.....	75 0 per cwt.	
	Vermillion, Canton.....	80 0 pr. box of	
	Do. Macao.....	30 0 90 bunds.	
	White Lead.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts, including Brushes.....	Ad valorem.	
35	PERFUMERY—		
	Atary, Persian.....	15 0 per cwt.	Five per cent.
	Rose Flowers, Dried.....	10 0 "	
	Rose Water	1 12 pr. Im. gal.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
36	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS.....	Ad valorem.	
37	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.....	Ad valorem.	
38	PORCELAIN AND EARTHEN-WARE.....	Ad valorem.	
39	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—		
	Bacon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks..	0 9 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Beef.....	60 0 per tierce of 3 cwt.	
		40 0 pr. barl. of 2 cwt.	
	Cheese.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Fish Maws.....	50 0 per cwt.	
	Fish Sozille and Singally, small.....	6 0 "	
	Flour.....	15 0 per barl. or sack of 200 lbs.	
	Ghee.....	36 0 per cwt.	
	Hams.....	0 8 per lb.	
		50 0 pr. tierce of 3 cwt. and	
	Pork.....	34 0 per barl of 2 cwt.	
	Shark Fins.....	20 0 per cwt.	One per cent.
	Tongues, Salted.....	10 0 pr. keg of 6	
	Vinegar in Wood, Europe.....	1 8 pr. Im. gal.	
	Do. do. Persian.....	0 12 "	
	Do. do. Country.....	0 6 "	
	All other sorts, except Biche de mer, Butter and Salted Fish, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
40	RAILWAY MATERIALS—		
	Of Iron.....	Ad valorem.	One per cent.
	Steel Rails and other articles intended for the permanent way of railways...	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
41	RATTANS AND CANES—		
	Canes, Malacca.....	1 0 per dozen.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Rattans.....	7 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
42	SALT—		
	imported from any place whether within or without British India,		RS. A.
	(a) into British Burmah.....		0 8 per maund.
	(b) into the territories under the go- vernment of the Lieutenant-Gover- nor of Bengal.....		3 4 "
	(c) into any other part of British India.....		1 13 "

IMPORT TARIFF—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
43	SEEDS—	RS. A.	
	Anchuchuck.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Anise, Europe.....	28 0 "	
	Assalia.....	7 0 "	
	Cajoo.....	3 0 per cwt.	
	Castor.....	4 8 "	
	Cummin.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black.....	5 0 "	
	Esubgool.....	5 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard.....	4 8 "	
	Quince Seed or Badana.....	50 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	4 8 "	
	Sawjeerah.....	25 0 "	
	Tookmeria.....	7 0 "	
	All other sorts, excepting Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free...	Ad valorem.	
44	SHRILLS—		
	Chanks, "large shells," for Cameos....	10 0 per 100.	
	Do. White, Live.....	6 0 "	
	Do. do. Dead.....	3 0 "	
	Cowdas, Mozambique and Zanzibar....	3 0 "	
	Do. from other places ..	0 8 "	
	Cowries—		
	Bazaar, Common.....	4 0 per cwt.	
	Maldivo.....	16 0 "	
	Sunkley.....	40 0 "	
	Yellow, superior quality.....	8 0 "	
	Mother o'Pearl.....	8 0 "	
	Tortoise Shell.....	6 0 per lb.	
	Do. Nuck	1 0 "	
	Nuckla and other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
45	SILK—		
	Floss.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Raw, Charon and Cochin-China.....	4 0 "	
	Do. Mathow	1 12 "	
	Do. Other kinds of China.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Punjum and Cutchra.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Siam.....	4 0 "	
	Sewing Thread, China.....	8 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Silk Piece Goods of sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
46	SOAP.....	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
47	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Aniseed Star.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Betelnut, White, Sheverdun.....	18 0 "	
	Do. all other kinds.....	4 0 "	
	Do. in husk.....	2 0 per 1,000.	
	Cassia Buds, Nagkessur, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Chillies, Dried	8 0 per cwt.	
	Cloves.....	12 0 "	
	Do. in Seeds, Nurlavung.....	8 0 "	
	Mace.....	0 2 per lb.	
	Do., False.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Nutmegs.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. in Shell.....	0 6 "	
	Do. Wild.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	Pepper, Black and Long.....	14 0 "	
	Do. White.....	25 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	

Seven and a half per cent

Seven and a half per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
48	STATIONERY OTHER THAN PAPER.	RS. A. Ad valorem.	} Seven and a half per cent.
49	SUGAR AND SUGAR-CANDY—		
	Sugar-Candy, China.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Loaf.....	23 0 "	
	Do. Soft.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts of Saccharine Produce.	Ad valorem.	} Ten per cent.
50	TEA.....	1 0 per lb.	
51	TOBACCO—		
	Manufactured.....	Ad valorem.	} Ten per cent.
	Unmanufactured.....	Ad valorem.	
	Articles, such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of.....	Ad valorem.	
52	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES.....	Ad valorem.	} Seven and a half per cent.
53	UMBRELLAS—		
	Cotton, Steel Ribs.....	0 13 each.	
	Do. Cane Ribs.....	0 11 "	
	Do. China Paper Kettisals.....	45 0 per box of 110.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	} Five per cent. Seven and a half per cent.
54	WOOLLEN GOODS—		
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	
	Braid.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	COTTON GOODS—	RS. A.	} Three per cent.
	Piece Goods—		
	Baftahs.....	30 0 per score.	
	Gurrah.....	20 0 "	
	Khurwah.....	25 0 "	
	Mamoodie.....	32 0 "	
	Mirzapore Chintz.....	15 0 "	
	Patna.....	30 0 "	
	Shans.....	40 0 "	
	Tunjeeb, Oudh.....	26 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Twist, Country, No. 10.....	0 7 per lb.	
	Do. do. No. 20.....	0 9 "	
	Do. do. No. 30.....	0 10 "	
	Do. Hand Spun.....	0 5 "	
	All other kinds of Cotton Goods.....	Ad valorem.	} Three annas per maund.
2	GRAIN OF ALL SORTS.....		
3	HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED—		} Three per cent.
	Hides—		
	Buffalo, Country, Tanned.....	70 0 per score.	
	Cow " ".....	50 0 "	
	Skins—		
	Goat and Sheep.....	10 0 "	
	Lamb.....	5 0 "	} Three rupees per maund.
	Any other sorts of Hides and Skins.....	Ad valorem.	
4	INDIGO.....		

EXPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
5	LAC—	RS. A.	
	Button.....	28 0 per cwt.	Four per cent.
	Dye	45 0 "	
	Seed.....	20 0 "	
	Shell.....	28 0 "	
	Stick.....	16 0 "	
	Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
6	OILS—		
	Castor	16 0 per cwt.	
	Cocoanut	20 0 "	
	Fish.....	15 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingelly or Teel.	20 0 per cwt.	
	Linseed.....	18 0 "	
	Mhowa	12 0 "	
	Mustard.....	16 0 "	
	Poppy.....	20 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	16 0 "	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb	
	Other sorts	Ad valorem.	
7	SEEDS—		
	Castor Seed (Erundee).....	4 8 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Coriander Seed.. . . .	4 0 "	
	Cummin Seed.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black (Caleejeera).	5 0 "	
	Ground Nuts, with shell.	5 0 "	
	Do. do. without shell... ..	6 0 "	
	Jungeely or Teel Seed.. . . .	6 0 "	
	Linseed	5 0 "	
	Methee Seed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Poppy Seed	5 8 "	
	Rape or Sursee Seed.	4 8 "	
	Other sorts... ..	Ad valorem	
8	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood... ..	3 0 per lb	
	Betelnut in Husk... ..	2 0 per 1,000	
	Cardamoms.	200 0 per cwt	
	Do. Large, Bastard.....	40 0 "	
	Chillies, Dried	8 0 "	
	Ginger, Dry (Rough), Malabar.....	10 0 "	
	Do. do. do. Bengal.	7 0 "	
	Do. (Scraped)... ..	15 0 "	
	Pepper.....	15 0 "	
	Turmeric... ..	5 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A.—Applications for a License for Private Warehouse.

" B.—Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C.—Bond for Import duty.

" D.—Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" G.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.*

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual" compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Custom Department.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Under Act VIII of 1871, for the Registration of Documents.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Inspector-General of Registration.

OFFICE—PANTHEON ROAD, EGMORE.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., District Registrar, Madras.

OFFICE—ERRABULOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

S. GOPALA CHARRY, Sub-Registrar, Mount Road, Sub-District.

OFFICE IN DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MOUNT ROAD.

List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Conterminous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.	Chetterpore	T. Sivaramayyer, Deputy Collector.
2 Vizagapatam...	Do. do. of Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam....	D. Purushottamaiya, Depy. Collector.
3 Godavery.....	do. do. of Godavery...	Cocanada.....	Mr. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.	Masulipatam....	K. Rama Row, Dy. Collr.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.....	Nellore.....	A. Narrain Row, Deputy Collector.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah...	Cuddapah.....	N. Murugesu Mudali, Depy. Collector.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool. ...	Kurnool.....	N. Gopala Kristnamah Chetti, Deputy Collector.
8 Bellary.....	Do. do. of Bellary...	Bellary.....	Mr. B. A. Blake, Deputy Collector.
9 Madras.....	Do. do. of Madras... ..	Madras....	Mr. J. G. Ferrand.
10 Chingleput....	Do. do. of Chingleput....	Saidapett.....	Mr. A. Smith, Dy. Collr.
11 North Arcot....	Do. do. of North Arcot....	Chittoor.....	Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector.
12 South Arcot.	Do. do. of South Arcot.	Cuddalore.....	P. Vardacharry, Deputy Collector.
13 Tanjore.....	Do. Zillah of Tanjore.	Tanjore	V. Bashyan Iyengar, B. A. and B.L., (on leave.) P. Sashagiri Row, Deputy Collector, (acting).
14 Tinnevelly.....	Do. do. of Tinnevelly..	Tinnevelly	Mr. S. R. Locke, Deputy Collector.
15 Madura.....	Do. do. of Madura ...	Madura..	T. Ram Row, Dy. Collr.
16 Trichinopoly...	Do. do. of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly. .	Mr. W. E. Wright, Deputy Collector.
17 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Deputy Collector.
18 Coimbatore....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.	Coimbatore....	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Deputy Collector.
19 South Canara..	Do. do. of South Canara	Mangalore.....	Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Collector.
20 Tellicherry....	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry	Tellicherry.....	R. Krishna Menon, Principal Sudder Ameen.
21 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut... ..	Calicut.....	Mr. P. A. Cole, Dy. Collr.
22 Neilgherries..	Conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868.	Ootacamund....	Mr. T. G. Davis, Manager of the Commissioner's Office.

What documents must be registered.

1. The Registration of the following documents is compulsory :—

- i.—Instruments of gift of immoveable property ;
- ii.—Other instruments (not being wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 100 Rupees or upwards to or in immoveable property ;
- iii.—Instruments (not being wills) which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture issued by any such company.

iv.—Leases* of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are exempted. The “Puttahs” granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the “Muchilkas” (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Buddhists.

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is voluntary :—

- i.—Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of less than 100 Rupees to or in immoveable property ;
- ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest ;
- iii.—Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iii of paragraph 1 ;
- iv.—Awards relating to immoveable property ;
- v.—Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property ;
- vi.—Wills.
- vii.—Acknowledgments, Agreements, Appointments, Articles of Partnership, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Composition Deeds, Conditions of Sale, Contracts, certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts, Covenants, Grants, Instruments of Dissolution of Partnership, Instruments of Partition, Powers of Attorney, Promissory Notes, Releases, Settlements, Writings of Divorcement, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession ;

* Lease includes a counterpart, Kabuliya, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

ii.—That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i and ii of paragraph 3, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being an order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Description required in document relating to immoveable property.

5. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immoveable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—"No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

6. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, shall, as far as practicable, include—

- (1). The Registration District.
- (2). The Registration Sub-District.
- (3). The Taluk, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4). Any well known division thereof, such as a Moolah, Hoondah, Khindum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
- (5). The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for registration.

7. No document, other than a will, "shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution ;

Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final ;

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution."

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar, where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, "the registering officer, if satisfied

- (1) That the instrument was so executed and
- (2) That it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India, may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration."

"A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited."

8. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation;

Provided that if, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, the document may be registered.

Such appearance may be simultaneous or at different times.

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

9. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate; but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town (*e. g.*, the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

10. Every other document may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered. A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or where it does not affect immovable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the local Government.

11. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

12. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the Officer whose duty it is to register the same; but such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will and register or accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

13. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order, or by his representative or assign of such person, or by the duly authorized agent of such person, representative or assign.

RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, No. VIII OF 1871.

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts herein after named.

TELUGU.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Neilgherry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.

MALAYALUM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.

HINDUSTANI.—Districts of Madras.

Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URIA.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Goomsur, Aska, Poorooshotmapur, Ganjam, Berhampoor, Teckaly and Purlah Kemidy.

In Vizagapatam, Sub-Districts of Gunupur, Royagudda and Mahadeviputtee.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any Office in which the Registering Officer understands these languages.

Territorial Divisions. 2. The term "territorial Division," as used in "the Indian Registration Act, 1871," shall, as far as practicable, include,

1. The Registration District.
2. The Registration Sub-District.
3. The Taluk, Jaghire, Zemindary, or Proprietary Estate.
4. Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
5. The village, hamlet, or suburb, in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time.

Fines for delays in presentation and attendance. 3. The fines for delays in presentation and attendance under Sections 24 and 34 shall be regulated as follows:—

When the delay does not exceed one week after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation or attendance.	} A fine equal to the proper registration fee.
When the delay exceeds one week but does not exceed one calendar month.	
When the delay exceeds one month but does not exceed two months.	
When the delay exceeds two months but does not exceed four months.	
	Do. twice do.
	Do. five times do.
	Do. ten do. do.

Presentation.

4. All parties bringing documents for registration shall take them direct to the Registering Officer, and not to one of his Clerks or Peons. If there is any informality attendant on this presentation of a nature which can be remedied, the Registering Officer shall give the parties such information as may be necessary, and return the document with a view to its being presented again in due form. If for instance the document is presented in the wrong office, he will inform them where they should go. If the parties have come without the prescribed fee, if an agent has come without a power of attorney or without such a power as the Act requires, if the description of the property is insufficient to identify the same, if the document is one which ought to be accompanied by a translation and copy, or if it contains a map, of which copies are required for transmission to other offices, or if there are interlineations, alterations, erasures, or blanks which are not attested, the Registering Officer will explain what is wanted. If however there are none of these obstacles to the reception of the document, or if the document is presented again after these objections have been removed, he shall at once endorse on it the date, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every presenting party. The stamp will then be examined. If it is found insufficient, the document must be impounded under Section 23 of Act XVIII of 1869, and registration suspended. The

date must also be examined. If the prescribed period is passed, but the document is still admissible on payment of a penalty, registration must, in the case of a Sub-Registrar, be suspended pending a reference to the Registrar.

Executing parties. Section 32 and 34.

5. Any person who becomes surety for the re-payment of a loan or the fulfilment of a contract and in that capacity affixes his signature to a document;

Any person who endorses a negotiable document,
And any person who signs a receipt or discharge endorsed on a document shall be held to be an executing party.

The parties to an award of arbitration shall not be held to be executing parties, although their signatures may appear on the award.

In the case of documents executed by a duly constituted Attorney, such Attorney shall be held to be the executing party for the purposes of Sections 32, 34, 35 and 58, but for the purposes of Section 55, the principal shall be held to be executing party.

6. The identity of the parties appearing before the Registering Officer should, if possible, be proved by the testimony of persons who are personally known to himself, or when this is not procurable, by the most trustworthy evidence which may be available. The attesting witnesses to a document need not necessarily be examined at all, as what is ordinarily required is not proof of execution, but proof of identity. It may often be inconvenient to such persons to come in from their villages, and they may, after all, be strangers or obscure persons with whose testimony the Registering Officer ought not to be satisfied.

7. The term "representative," as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, includes not only the guardian of a minor, and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot, but also the Executors, Administrators and heirs of a deceased person. Satisfactory proof of the right of any person to appear in any of these capacities must be adduced before he is permitted to admit or deny execution of any document presented for registration.

8. It shall form no part of the Registering Officer's duty to enquire into the validity of the documents brought to him for registration, or to attend to any written or verbal protest against the registration of a document, based on the ground that the executing party had no right to execute the document tendered for registration. But registration may be objected to on any of the following grounds:

- (a.) That the parties appearing or about to appear before the Registering Officer are not the persons they profess to be.
- (b.) That the document is forged.
- (c.) That the person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, has no right to appear in that capacity.
- (d.) That the executing party is not really dead, as alleged by the party applying for registration.
- (e.) That the executing party is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

9. As a general rule, registration shall take place in public, but the Registering Officer may, on the application of the parties, and if he shall think proper, exclude the public during the course of any enquiry.

10. Documents executed by persons who are unable to read shall be read out, and, if necessary, explained to the parties, and the Registering Officer shall ascertain that they clearly understand the purport of the document executed by them. Documents written in a language not understood by the executing party shall, in like manner, be interpreted to him.

Enforcement of Attendance.

11. Any person requiring a summons to be issued under Section 36 shall deposit the process or peon's fee payable in such cases, as well as the amount of expenses to be paid to the person summoned. The sum so deposited shall be remitted by the Registering Officer to the Officer whose duty it may

Summonses. Sections 36, 37, 39.

Enquiry relating to documents executed by persons unable to read or understand the language used.
Section 34.

Enquiry before Registration. Section 34.

Representatives. Section 34.

Identification of parties admitting execution. Section 34.

be to issue the summons. At Madras the duty shall devolve on the Police Magistrate, and elsewhere on the Sub-Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides. If the person, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with the summons, the Registering Officer shall report the fact to the Officer who issued the summons, in view to steps being taken to enforce the attendance of such person under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859.

Miscellaneous.

12. Every registering Officer shall be supplied with a book containing printed forms of receipts (Section 52), with spaces, on the reverse, for nominations and discharges (Section 61). The entries shall be made and signed in duplicate, one part remaining as a counterfoil and the other part being cut off and given to the presenting party. This shall afterwards be returned by the party authorized to receive the document, and then shall be pasted on again to the counterfoil.

In the event of the receipt being lost, the person who should have produced it may, on making a declaration to that effect and signing the counterfoil, receive the document. If a receipt is not presented at the prescribed time, the nomination may be revoked in the counterfoil by the person by whom it was made, and he shall in that case receive the document himself. The address of a person nominated to receive a document shall, if necessary, be recorded in the counterfoil, with a view to his being communicated with, in the event of his failing to appear. A document shall, if possible, be returned registered on the day of its admission to registration, or at the latest, in a day or two afterwards, and in every case the presenting party shall be informed on what day and at what hour the document will be ready for delivery.

13. The fee for a search shall entitle the applicant to read the entry for the finding of which the fee has been paid, or to have it read to him, but it shall not entitle him to take a copy of the entry. If a search should prove fruitless the fee shall not be refunded, but the applicant shall, if he wishes it receive a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books.

Certified copies. Section 57.

14. In reckoning the number of words in a certified copy every figure, initial or abbreviation shall count as a word.

Searches by Government Officers. Section 57.

15. Government Officers, who may require to search the Registers or to take copies of entries for *bona fide* public purposes, shall be permitted to do so without payment of any fee.

16. In complying with any requisition made by a Court which involves a search or the preparation of a copy of any document, the Registering Officer shall forward to such Court a Memorandum of the fees payable on that account, in view to the amount of such fees being remitted by the Court to the Registering Officer. In like manner, when a Registering Officer receives a summons to produce any Register Books in Court, he shall apply to the Court issuing the summons for the payment of the travelling and other expenses to be defrayed by him, or by any of the Clerks, in passing to and from the Court; and, in the case of any such Clerk, the Registering Officer shall also apply for the payment of the expense of employing a substitute, which shall be calculated at one rupee per diem.

17. The Offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be open for six hours daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. The usual hours shall be from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., and if these hours are changed, a notice to that effect shall be affixed in the Office for the information of the public, and a report thereof made to the Inspector-General or Registrar.

Any Registration Office may be open, if necessary, for more than six hours.

Holidays. Section 69.

18. The same holidays shall be allowed in Registration Offices as in all other Government Offices.

For Holidays.—See Part I, Calendar, p. 8, of this Manual.

Every Saturday may be a half holiday, or every alternate Saturday a whole holiday, if the state of business in the Office admits of it.

19. In the event of a registered document being left unclaimed for more than one month from the date of its admission to registration, it shall not be returned, unless a fine of one rupee be paid for every month or part of a month during which it may have remained unclaimed beyond the above period. In such case the document may be delivered, on payment of the fine, to any person recorded as executing or claiming under it. The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, remit the fine when it appears to him that its execution would be productive of injustice or hardship.

20. All unclaimed documents may be destroyed when the period allowed, viz., two years, has been exceeded unless the officer in whose custody they are should see some special reason for keeping them. In the event of a registered instrument being destroyed, a note showing the date on which it was destroyed shall be entered in the volume in which it has been copied. In the event of the instrument being one of which registration has been refused, a similar entry shall be made in the page of Book 2 containing the order of refusal. Lists of documents lying unclaimed shall be hung up in every Registration Office, and shall from time to time be published in the District Gazette. Notice shall also be given by letters, service bearing, addressed to the persons entitled to receive the documents lying unclaimed.

21. Applications for the remission of fines levied under Sections 24 and 34 and Rule 19 may be lodged with the Registering Officer, who shall in that case forward the same with such report as he may deem necessary.

22. When registration is refused because the document has been presented in the wrong office or in an office in which the acceptance of the document is left to the discretion of the Registrar, no order of refusal shall be entered in Book 2. In all other cases the reason, or if there is more than one reason, all the reasons for refusal shall be at once recorded. They will usually come under one or more of the following heads:

I.—That the document is written in a language, which the Registering Officer does not understand and which is not commonly used in the District, and that it is unaccompanied by a true translation and a true copy.

II.—That it contains unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures, or alterations.

III.—That the description of the property is insufficient to identify it.

IV.—That the document is unaccompanied by a copy or copies of any map or plan which it contains.

V.—That it is presented after the prescribed time.

VI.—That it is presented by a person who has no right to present it.

VII.—That the executing parties, or their representatives, assigns or agents have failed to appear within the prescribed time.

VIII.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the identity of any person appearing before him, and alleging that he has executed the document.

IX.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the right of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, so to appear.

X.—That execution is denied by any person, purporting to be an executing party, or by his agent.

- Section 35. XI.—That the person purporting to have executed the document is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.
- Section 35. XII.—That execution is denied by the representative or assign of any deceased person, by whom the document purports to have been executed.
- Sections 35 and 41. XIII.— That the alleged death of any person by whom the document purports to have been executed has not been proved.
- Section 41. XIV.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the fact of execution, in the case of any will or authority to adopt, presented after the death of the testator or donor.
- Section 42. XV.—That a cover containing a Will is not sealed, or is not superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.
- Sections 78, 24 and 34. XVI.—That the prescribed fees or fines have not been paid.
23. A receipt shall be given for all fees and fines levied. When the fees consist of several items, each item shall be separately entered, so as to admit of any overcharge being traced. In the case of copying fees, the number of words shall be entered, and in the case of mileage, the number of miles. Receipts for fees and fines. Sections 77 and 78. In every case the Registering Officer, who is responsible for levying the fee, must determine in the first instance what the fee is. After it has been paid, the presenting party may, if he is dissatisfied, refer the question to the Registrar, who shall, if he thinks there has been an overcharge, order the Sub-Registrar to refund the difference between the proper fee and that levied. If the decision is an adverse one, and the party is still dissatisfied, he may make a further reference to the Inspector-General.
- Fees for attesting Powers of Attorney. Sections 77 and 78. 24. If a Power of Attorney is executed by several persons, a separate attestation fee shall be levied on every signature which requires attestation.
- Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 77 and 78. 25. If the Registering Officer is required to attend at the same time and place for the purpose of attesting several signatures to a joint Power of Attorney, or of attesting several Powers of Attorney executed by one person, only one attendance fee shall be levied.
26. No fees or fines shall be brought permanently into account, until an instrument has been admitted to registration, and in the event of registration being refused, any fee or penalty which may have been levied shall be refunded, except fees for commissions, summonses and attendances, and travelling allowances. Refund of fees and fines. Sections 77 and 78.
27. Documents executed by a Government Officer or by any one of the public functionaries named in Section 86, as well as documents executed on the one part by such Government Officer or public functionary, and on the other part by any other person, shall not be admitted to registration, unless they are presented at the proper Registration Office by such other person, or by a person claiming under the same, or by the agent, representative or assign of any of these persons, respectively. Documents executed by Government Officers and other public functionaries. Section 86.

Departmental Rules.

28. Persons exempt by law from personal attendance in Court are under Sections 21 and 22 of Act VIII of 1859.

Persons exempt from (a.) Gosha women, or women who according to the personal attendance. Sec- customs and manners of the country ought not to be tions 33 and 38. compelled to appear in public.

(b.) Persons of rank specially exempted by Govern- ment.

A list of persons so exempted shall be obtained from the Civil Court by the Registrar, and communicated to every Sub-Registrar in his District.

Table of Fees under Section 77 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1871."

I.—Registration of documents in Books I and IV.

	RS.	A.	P.
(a.) When the length does not exceed 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8	0
(b.) When the length exceeds 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rs. 50....	1	0	0
(c.) When the value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100.	1	0	0
(d.) When the value exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500	1	8	0
(e.) Do. Rs. 500 do. 1,000.	2	0	0
(f.) And for each additional Rs. 1,000 or part thereof.	0	8	0

Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rs. 50.

2.—Registration of wills and authorities to adopt in Book III.

(a.) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register. Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus.	2	0	0
(b.) Will or authority to adopt presented open..	4	0	0

3.—Registration of sealed covers in Book V.

(a.) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a will	2	0	0
(b.) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover..	2	0	0

4.—Search or Inspection.

For the first year, in the books of which search is made... ..	1	0	0
For every other year.....	0	4	0

Provided that no fee under this Article shall exceed the sum of Rs. 5.

Note.—Every application for the grant of a certified copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.

5.—Making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office.

(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	2	0
(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words..	0	1	0

6.—Attesting Powers of Attorney.

(a.) Special Power.....	0	8	0
(b.) General Power... .	1	0	0

7.—Filing a translation.

An extra fee of	1	0	0
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8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 30 (b).

Extra fee of	10	0	0
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9. -Registration by a Registrar under Section 30 (a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.

Extra fee of. 5 0 0

10. Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.

(a.) For attendance under Section 31 at a private residence for registration, or acceptance of any one document, will, or authority to adopt, travelling allowance shall be paid, with an extra fee of. 10 0 0

(b.) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 38, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance. -

(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail. 5 0 0

(2) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court. 10 0 0

And, in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer, or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of. 5 0 0

11. Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66 and 67.

Each copy required. 0 8 0

12. -When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration at the same time as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

13. -In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

14. - If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

15. The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

16. -The fees for serving summonses and for the remuneration of witnesses shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district.

17. Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 Annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

18. -In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

19. -Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

D. KISSUN SING, Esq., ASSISTANT TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, IN CHARGE.

N KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLY, AGENT AT CHIEF OFFICE

OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT

List of Money Order Offices in the Madras Presidency.

Districts	Stations	Districts	Stations
Bellary....	{ Adone Anantapore Bellary Goody	Malabar	{ Euddagara Calicut Cannanore Mannatoddi Jochin Palghat Ponany Tellicherry
Coinbatore..	{ Bhowany Caroor Coimbatore Collegal * Darsapooram Oodamalpettah	Nellore....	{ Nellore Ungole Chittoor Vellore
Cuddidapah	{ Cuddidapah Madanapully Jammalmadoogoo *	North Arcot.....	{ Palmanair Ahtoor Salem
Ganjam....	{ Chetterspore Berhampore Chicacole. Cocconada.	Salem.....	{ Tripatore Vannimbady.* Chollumbrum Cuddalore.
Godavery....	{ Ellore * Nursepore Jaggahpettah Masulipatam.	South Arcot.....	{ Porto Novo * Virdachellum Mangalore
Kistna.....	{ Guntoor Bezavada Kurnool Cumbum Sirwell	South Canara	{ Kundalpoor * Udipi Tanjore
Kurnool	{ Kolkunkunla Nundial Sydapet. Madura	Tanjore	{ Combaconum Negapatam Mayaveriam. Mannargudi. Tranpuehar
Madras..	{ Devipatam Dindigul Palani Periakolum.	Tinnevely	{ Tinnevely. Tuticorm
Madura ..	{ Raminad Paumbem Thooipattoor	Travancore	{ Travandrum Trichinopoly.....
		Trichinopoly.....	{ Trichinopoly Vizagapatam Vizianagram Parvatipore Pamhpatam Korapet
		Vizagapatam	

Money Order Offices.

Money Order for an amount not exceeding Rupees 150 for each order may be obtained from any one to any other of the stations noted below Applications for Orders should be made at the Presidency, to the Money Order Agent, (Accountant-General's Office) and in the Districts of the Collector's or Talook Treasuries to the Money Order Agents The Officers will supply any information regarding the nature of Money Orders and the Rules connected with their issue, &c , that may be required.

Lower Provinces of Bengal

Alipore (24 Pergun- nahs)	Brahmanbariah.	Contai.	Fallacottah	Jumalpoore (My- mensing Dist)
Arrah (Shahabad)	Burdwan	Cooch Behar	Furcedpore.	Khoolneah
Balasore	Burpettah.	Chyebassa	Gola (that	Kishengunge
Bancoorah.	Burnsaul (Backer- gunge)	(Sing- bhoom.)	Coolundo	Kishnaghur (Nud- dea)
Barrackpore	Buxar.	Cox's Bazaar.	Gowhalparah	
Beaulah (Rajsha- hye)	Calcutta	Cuttack	Gowhaty (Kam- roop)	Kishoregunge (Mymensing Dist)
Begoosario.	Cherrapoonjee	Dacca	Gya (Behar)	Koosheah
Berhampore (Mor- shedabad)	Chittagong.	Darjeeling	Hajeepore	Magoorah
Bettiah	Chooadangah.	Debrooghur	Hazareebaugh.	Maldah
Bhaugulpore.	Chota Nagpore	Deoghur	Hooghly	Manickgunge
Bluddruck	(Lohardugga)	Doobice	Howrah	Mancherypore.
Bograh.	Chuprah (Sarun.)	Dowlat Khan	Jajpore	Midnapore.
Bongong	Comillah (Tipperah)	Dinagapore	Jessore	Monghyr
		Dum Dum	Jhendidah	Moonshegunge
		Durbungah	Julporgorie	

* These Offices are at present closed

Mooteelaree (Champaran)	Mymensing.	Pakour	Raneegunge.	Soory
Mozufferpore (Tir- hoot)	Noakhally (Bhul- loah)	Patna	Rungpore.	Sylhet.
Mudhoobunee.	Norail	Poorce	Sahebgunge.	Tajpore.
Mudehpoorah.	North Lukhimpore	Pubna	Seetsaugor.	Tezpore.
Mungledye.	Nowgong (Assam.)	Purneah	Seetamurhee.	Tumlook.
	Nya Doomka.	Rajmehal	Serajungce.	Tura.
		Ranaghat	Serampore.	

North West Provinces.

Agra.	Benares.	Etawah	Lullutpoor.	Nowgong (in Bun- delkund) a sub- division of Hu- meerpore.
Ajmeer.	Bijnour.	Furruckabad	Meerut	Nyn ec-Tal *
Allahabad.	Boolundshuhur	Futtehpoor.	Mirzapoor.	Roorkee
Allygurh	Budaon.	Ghazeepoor.	Moozuffernuggur.	Shahjehanpoor.
Almorah (Ku- maon)	Bustee	Goruckpoor	Moradabad	
Azimgurh.	Cawnpore	Humeerpoor.	Mussoorie *	
Banda.	Chunar.	Jaloun	Muttra	
Barilly	Dehra Doon.	Jhansie	Mynpoorie.	
	Etah.	Jaunpoor		

Oudh.

Barabankee.	Gondah.	Mohumdee (Khe- ree)	Pertabghur.	Sultanpore.
Barcitch.	Hurdul	Roy Bareilly.	Sectapore	
Fyzabad.	Lucknow	Oonao.		

Punjab.

Bunnoo.	Goordaspoor	Jhung	Loodianah	Sealkote
Dalhousie. *	Goorgaon	Jullundhur	Montgomery.	Shahpoor.
Delhi	Gwahlor	Kangra (Dhur- salla)	Mooltan	Simla
Dera Ghazee Khan	Hissar	Kohat	Moozuffergurh.	Sirsa
Dera Ismail Khan	Hoshiarpore *	Kurnaul	Murree	Umbella
Ferozepoor.	Huzara (Abbotta- bad)	Kussowhie.	Peshawur	Umntsur.
Gooyranwalla	Jhelum	Lahore	Rasul Pandee.	
Gojrat.			Rohituck.	

Central Provinces.

Baitool.	Chindwarah	Mundla	Nursingpore.	Seonee
Belaspore.	Dumoh	Nagpore	Raeppore	Sironcha
Berhampore.	Hoshungabad.	Nimar (Khund- wah)	Sangor.	Sumbulpore
Bhundara.	Jubbulpore.		Schore.	Wurdah

British Burmah.

Akyab.	Moulmein	Port Blair	Ramree.	Tavoy
Bassein.	Myanong (Henza- bad)	Prome	Sandoway	Toungthoo
Mergul.		Rangoon	Shoaygyeen	Thayctmyo

Bombay Presidency.

Aden	Candesh.	Kaira.	Nassick.	Sholapore.
Ahmedabad.	Coompta.	Kattywar.	Poonna	Sukkur.
Ahmednuggur.	Dharwar	Kolhapore	Pundhurpoor	Surat
Baroda	Egutpoor.	Kotree	Ragnab	Tanna
Belgaum	Gudug	Kulladghee	Rutnagherry.	Wurrungaum.
Bhurgaum.	Hooblee.	Kurrachee	Sattara	
Bombay.	Hydrabad (Sind)	Mahableshwur	Sawuntwarce	
Canara	Joonair	Mallgaum	Shikarpoor.	

Madras Presidency.

Anantapoor.	Cochin.	Kurnool.	Ongole, (Nellore.)	Tanjore
Bellary	Colmbatore	Maddenapully.	Oodamalpettah	Tellicherry
Berhampore	Combaconum.	Madras	Palani	Tinnevelly.
Bezwaia	Cuddalore.	Madura	Paighaut	Tiruputty
Bhowany	Cuddapah	Manantoddi.	Palmanair.	Tranquebar
Bimlipatam.	Cumbum	Mangalore	Paumben	Trevandrum
Calicut	Darapoorum	Mannargudi	Pervatipore.	Trichinopoly.
Cannanore	Dindigul.	Masulipatam	Periakolum	Trivatore.
Caroor	Gooty, (Bellary)	Mayaveram	Ponany	Tuticorin.
Chellumbrum.	Guntoor	Negapatam.	Ramnad.	Udiply.
Chetterpore	Koilakuntla.	Nellore	Salem.	Vellore.
Chicacole.	Koraput	Nundial	Sirwell	Vizagapatam
Chittoor	Kundapoor.	Nursapore	Sydatet.	Vizianagram
Cocanada				

Mysore.

Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Hassan	Shemogah	Toomkoor.
Chickmugloor.	Colar	Mysore	Sucklasapore	

Berar.

Akolah.	Ellichpoor	Sudder Station,	Oomraotee.
Bassim.	Hyderabad, (Deccan.)	(Booldanah)	Woon.

Instructions regarding Money Orders.

I. Payment of any Money Order must be obtained before the end of the Fourth Calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January it must be paid before the end of May,) otherwise a new Order will be necessary, for which a second

* These Offices are closed during the winter months

commission will be charged. And if the Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January, and not paid before the end of the next January,) all claim to the money will be lost. *After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim.*

II. If the Money Order form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it.*

III. For the issue of a Duplicate Money Order, for the alteration of name of the Payee or Remitter, or for the transfer or re-payment of an Order, an additional commission is charged, which must be paid in cash to the local Money Order Agent who will forward the Application to the Assistant to the Accountant General (Money Order Department) with his acknowledgment enfaced thereon.

IV. For stopping payment of an Order, the same fee must be paid in cash to the local Money Order Agent who will do the needful for communication to the Assistant to the Accountant General (Money Order Department) when, however, the same letter encloses application both for the stoppage of payment and for re-payment to the remitter, or otherwise only one fee is necessary.

V. To save time and prevent errors, the Public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Officer, at the time of application, the full particulars of every Money Order required, and to ascertain, before quitting the Issuing Office, that the Order corresponds with those particulars.

VI. The receipt on the Money Order must be signed in the manner there described.

VII. Whoever presents a Money Order for payment, whether the rightful owner, or otherwise, must give full information as to the Name, Surname, and Address of the Party who originally obtained it, unless such party be a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its Address and Occupation will suffice. *The only exception to this Rule is—*

When a Money Order is presented through a Bank of the town upon which it is drawn, in which case it will suffice that the Order being properly signed, be also crossed with the Banker's name.

VIII. These Regulations have been laid down to secure, as far as practicable, that payment be made to the rightful party, and all Officers have been instructed to enforce them as far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

IX. As, however, *after once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim* the public are strictly cautioned,

1st.—To take all means to prevent the loss of a Money Order.

2nd.—Never to send a Money Order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3rd.—To be careful, on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the Person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th.—To see that the Name, Address, and Occupation of the Person taking out a Money Order are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

X. Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the Money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

XI. Money Orders are issued and paid at most Offices during the hour the Treasury transacts business, i. e., from 10 in the morning till three in the evening (except on Saturday when the Treasury closes at 1.) The Commission (to be paid on issue) is as follows:—

	RS. A.			RS. A.
For any sum not exceeding 10 Rs...	0 2	Above 75 and not exceeding 100 Rs...	1 0	
Above 10 and not exceeding 25 " ...	0 4	" 100 " 125 " ...	1 4	
" 25 " 50 " ...	0 8	" 125 " 150 " ...	1 8	
" 50 " 75 " ...	0 12			

No single Order can be granted for more than Rupees 150.

XII. Applications for Money Orders should be made in the following form, printed copies of which can be obtained free of charge from the Money Order Agent.

Money Order required.

For Rupees _____ As. _____
 Payable at _____
 To whom* _____
 Name of Remitter _____
 Address _____
 The _____ 187 .

* If a Native, insert also his father's name

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

The public are hereby informed that, under arrangements concluded with the Post Office of the United Kingdom, an exchange of Money Orders between that country and India will commence on the 1st October 1872.

2. The offices established in India for the transaction of Inland Money Order business will transact also the business of Overland Money Orders. A list of Indian Money Order Offices is given in the Indian Postal Guide.

3. Any person desirous of remitting money to the United Kingdom by means of an Overland Money Order should apply to a Money Order Office, furnishing the particulars described below. —

Overland Money Order Application.

For £ — s — d —

Payable to

Residing at

Name of Remitter

Address

Date

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Money Order Office, all necessary instructions respecting the filling up of such forms being printed on the back. The residence of the person to whom the order is to be made payable should be carefully given by the remitter, as it is on this information that the London Office determines the particular Money Order Office in the United Kingdom at which the order can be most conveniently made payable.

4. No Overland Money Order can exceed £10, or contain the fraction of a penny.

5. The amount chargeable in India for an order payable in the United Kingdom can be ascertained from any Money Order Office. The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange; for the present the scale of charge will be as follows:—

<i>Amount of Order.</i>				<i>Cost of Order.</i>			
£.	s.	d.		Rs.	A.	P.	
10	0	0	...	..	107	0	0
7	10	11	...	...	80	11	4
7	10	0	...	...	80	4	0
5	0	11	...	...	53	15	4
5	0	0	...	...	53	8	0
2	10	0	...	...	26	12	0

The sum chargeable for an intermediate amount can be obtained from the next higher amount in the above schedule by deducting from the "cost" at the rate of eight annas for every shilling and eight pie for every penny, by which the "amount" is reduced.

6. For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter; all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Office.

7. Orders for remittances from the United Kingdom, payable in India, will be forwarded without charge for Postage by the Post Master, Bombay, to the payee in India; and, if there be no Money Order Office at his address, the Post Master of Bombay, before issuing the order, will require of him as to the office at which payment can most conveniently be taken. These orders will be in the same form, and subject to the same rules in respect of payment, as ordinary Inland Money Orders, except that the payee will not be required to give information respecting the *address* of the remitter in Britain, but only in respect of his surname and Christian name.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BEACH.

The Hon'ble V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., Supt. of Stamps.

Mr. M. J. LUXA, Assistant.

Duties payable on Deeds and other Instruments.

Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in the Schedules of the Acts.

SCHEDULE I.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS				PROPER STAMP-DUTY.									
				If drawn singly			If drawn in set of 2, for each part of the set			If drawn in set of 3, for each part of the set			
				RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	
1	BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs 100											
		And when the amount exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 200											
					0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
					0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
					0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
					0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
					0	9	0	0	5	0	0	3	0
2	PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND				0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
					0	15	0	0	8	0	0	5	0
					1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
		For every Rs 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 2,500 up to Rs 10,000											
		For every Rs 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 10,000 up to Rs 30,000											
		And for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs 30,000											
3	POLICY OF INSURANCE	When the amount insured does not exceed Rs 1,000											
		And for every further sum of Rs 1,000 insured or for every part thereof											
4	TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION.	When the amount paid for such share does not exceed Rs 100											
		For every Rs. 100 of such amount or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000											
5	BOND FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT OTHER THAN AN ADMINISTRATION BOND	When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 25											
		When such amount exceeds Rs 25 but does not exceed Rs 50											
6	BOTTOMRY-BOND	For every " Rs. 100" or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs 1,000											
		" " 500 " 1,000 " 10,000											
7	RESPONDENTIA-BOND.	" " 1,000 " 10,000 " 30,000											
		And for every Rs 10,000 or part thereof in excess of " 30,000											

Note—The stamp-duty chargeable on the instrument marked* may be denoted by an adhesive stamp when the transfer is made by endorsement.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8. CUSTOMS-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1,000	The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No 5.)
	(b) When such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000	Five Rupees.
9. INDEMNITY-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 3,000	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No 5)
	(b) When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or is not expressed	Sixteen Rupees
10. MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COM- PRISED THEREIN IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION	.. .. .	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No 5.)
11. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY IN- DORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	.. .. .	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No 5)
12. BOND OR MORT- GAGE DEED FOR THE DUE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED IN VIRTUE THEREOF	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No 5)
	(b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or the amount is not expressed	Sixteen Rupees
13. ASSIGNMENT OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND OR MORT- GAGE DEED	(a) When the amount of such interest does not exceed Rs. 3,000	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No 5)
	(b). In any other case	Sixteen Rupees
14. SETTLEMENT.....	.. .. .	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount or value of the property thereby settled is chargeable (No 5)
15. CONVEYANCE		
16 MORTGAGE-DEED, WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COM- PRISED THEREIN IS GIVEN BY THE MORT- GAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	When the amount paid or secured does not exceed Rs. 50	RS A P 0 8 0
	When such amount exceeds Rs 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	1 0 0
	For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to Rs. 1,000	1 0 0
	" " 500 " Ra. 1,000	5 0 0
	" " 1,000 " " 10,000	5 0 0
	" " 10,000 " " 30,000	50 0 0
	" " 20,000 " " 1,00,000	75 0 0
17. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY IN- DORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	.. .. .
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EX- CHANGE OR PARTI- TION.	.. .. .	The stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable (No. 15), in addition to the Stamp-duty with which an instrument of exchange of immoveable property or a partition-deed is chargeable under Schedule II.

SCHEDULE I—continued.
Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
19 LEASE	<div>(a). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of less than one year</div> <div>(b). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years</div> <div>(c). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed</div> <div>(d). Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium, or where no rent is reserved.. .. .</div> <div>(e). Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium and also of a rent</div>
20 SURRENDER OF LEASE	<div>(a). Where the amount of Stamp-duty chargeable on the lease does not exceed Rs 16</div> <div>(b). In any other case</div>
21 APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION—OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN. OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE THEREOF. OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING. OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK	<div>(a). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed Rs. 500</div> <div>(b) Where it exceeds Rs. 500</div>
22. AWARD	<div>(a). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute expressed in such award does not exceed Rs. 500</div> <div>(b). Where such amount or value exceeds Rs. 500, or where no amount or value is expressed in the award</div>
23. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT	<div>(a). If the duty chargeable on the original does not exceed Rs. 5, or if no duty is chargeable on the original</div> <div>(b). If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rs. 5, but does not exceed Rs. 20</div> <div>(c). If such duty exceeds Rs. 20, but does not exceed Rs. 50</div> <div>(d). If such duty exceeds Rs. 50</div>

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000.

When the amount exceeds Rs	but does not exceed Rs	PROPER STAMP-DUTY						When the amount exceeds Rs	but does not exceed Rs	PROPER STAMP-DUTY							
		If drawn singly			If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set					If drawn singly			If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set				
		RS	AS	A	RS	AS	A			RS	AS	A	RS	AS	A		
...	100	0	1	0	1	0	1	40,000	50,000	30	0	15	0	10	0		
100	200	0	2	0	1	0	1	50,000	60,000	36	0	18	0	12	0		
200	300	0	3	0	2	0	1	60,000	70,000	42	0	21	0	14	0		
300	600	0	6	0	3	0	2	70,000	80,000	48	0	24	0	16	0		
600	900	0	9	0	5	0	3	80,000	90,000	54	0	27	0	18	0		
900	1,200	0	12	0	6	0	4	90,000	1,00,000	60	0	30	0	20	0		
1,200	1,500	0	15	0	8	0	5	1,00,000	1,10,000	66	0	33	0	22	0		
1,500	2,500	1	8	0	12	0	8	1,10,000	1,20,000	72	0	36	0	24	0		
2,500	5,000	3	0	1	8	1	0	1,20,000	1,30,000	78	0	39	0	26	0		
5,000	7,500	4	8	2	4	1	8	1,30,000	1,40,000	84	0	42	0	28	0		
7,500	10,000	6	0	3	0	2	0	1,40,000	1,50,000	90	0	45	0	30	0		
10,000	15,000	9	0	4	8	3	0	1,50,000	1,60,000	96	0	48	0	32	0		
15,000	20,000	12	0	6	0	4	0	1,60,000	1,70,000	102	0	51	0	34	0		
20,000	25,000	15	0	7	8	5	0	1,70,000	1,80,000	108	0	54	0	36	0		
25,000	30,000	18	0	9	0	6	0	1,80,000	1,90,000	114	0	57	0	38	0		
30,000	40,000	24	0	12	0	8	0	1,90,000	2,00,000	120	0	60	0	40	0		

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on Bonds for any sum not exceeding Rs 4,00,000.

When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY	When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY	When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
RS.	RS	RS A	RS	RS	RS A	RS	RS	RS A
25	50	0 2	9,500	10,000	50 0	1,10,000	1,20,000	212 8
50	100	0 4	10,000	11,000	52 8	1,20,000	1,30,000	225 0
100	200	0 8	11,000	12,000	55 0	1,30,000	1,40,000	237 8
200	300	1 0	12,000	13,000	57 8	1,40,000	1,50,000	250 0
300	400	1 8	13,000	14,000	60 0	1,50,000	1,60,000	262 8
400	500	2 0	14,000	15,000	62 8	1,60,000	1,70,000	275 0
500	600	2 8	15,000	16,000	65 0	1,70,000	1,80,000	287 8
600	700	3 0	16,000	17,000	67 8	1,80,000	1,90,000	300 0
700	800	3 8	17,000	18,000	70 0	1,90,000	2,00,000	312 8
800	900	4 0	18,000	19,000	72 8	2,00,000	2,10,000	325 0
900	1,000	4 8	19,000	20,000	75 0	2,10,000	2,20,000	337 8
1,000	1,500	5 0	20,000	21,000	77 8	2,20,000	2,30,000	350 0
1,500	2,000	7 8	21,000	22,000	80 0	2,30,000	2,40,000	362 8
2,000	2,500	10 0	22,000	23,000	82 8	2,40,000	2,50,000	375 0
2,500	3,000	12 8	23,000	24,000	85 0	2,50,000	2,60,000	387 8
3,000	3,500	15 0	24,000	25,000	87 8	2,60,000	2,70,000	400 0
3,500	4,000	17 8	25,000	26,000	90 0	2,70,000	2,80,000	412 8
4,000	4,500	20 0	26,000	27,000	92 8	2,80,000	2,90,000	425 0
4,500	5,000	22 8	27,000	28,000	95 0	2,90,000	3,00,000	437 8
5,000	5,500	25 0	28,000	29,000	97 8	3,00,000	3,10,000	450 0
5,500	6,000	27 8	29,000	30,000	100 0	3,10,000	3,20,000	462 8
6,000	6,500	30 0	30,000	40,000	112 8	3,20,000	3,30,000	475 0
6,500	7,000	32 8	40,000	50,000	125 0	3,30,000	3,40,000	487 8
7,000	7,500	35 0	50,000	60,000	137 8	3,40,000	3,50,000	500 0
7,500	8,000	37 8	60,000	70,000	150 0	3,50,000	3,60,000	512 8
8,000	8,500	40 0	70,000	80,000	162 8	3,60,000	3,70,000	525 0
8,500	9,000	42 8	80,000	90,000	175 0	3,70,000	3,80,000	537 8
9,000	9,500	45 0	90,000	1,00,000	187 8	3,80,000	3,90,000	550 0
		47 8	1,00,000	1,10,000	200 0	3,90,000	4,00,000	562 8

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Conveyance, the consideration-money set forth in which does not exceed Rs. 4,00,000.

When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds		but does not exceed		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds		but does not exceed		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
RS.	RS.	RS.	A.		RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	
..	50	0	0		17,000	..	18,000		140 0
50	100	1	0		18,000	..	19,000		145 0
100	200	2	0		19,000	..	20,000		150 0
200	300	3	0		20,000	..	21,000		155 0
300	400	4	0		21,000	..	22,000		160 0
400	500	5	0		22,000	..	23,000		165 0
500	600	6	0		23,000	..	24,000		170 0
600	700	7	0		24,000	..	25,000		175 0
700	800	8	0		25,000	..	26,000		180 0
800	900	9	0		26,000	..	27,000		185 0
900	1,000	10	0		27,000	..	28,000		190 0
1,000	1,500	15	0		28,000	..	29,000		195 0
1,500	2,000	20	0		29,000	..	30,000		200 0
2,000	2,500	25	0		30,000	..	40,000		250 0
2,500	3,000	30	0		40,000	..	50,000		300 0
3,000	3,500	35	0		50,000	..	60,000		350 0
3,500	4,000	40	0		60,000	..	70,000		400 0
4,000	4,500	45	0		70,000	..	80,000		450 0
4,500	5,000	50	0		80,000	..	90,000		500 0
5,000	5,500	55	0		90,000	..	1,00,000		550 0
5,500	6,000	60	0		1,00,000	..	1,20,000		625 0
6,000	6,500	65	0		1,20,000	..	1,40,000		700 0
6,500	7,000	70	0		1,40,000	..	1,60,000		775 0
7,000	7,500	75	0		1,60,000	..	1,80,000		850 0
7,500	8,000	80	0		1,80,000	..	2,00,000		925 0
8,000	8,500	85	0		2,00,000	..	2,20,000		1,000 0
8,500	9,000	90	0		2,20,000	..	2,40,000		1,075 0
9,000	9,500	95	0		2,40,000	..	2,60,000		1,150 0
9,500	10,000	100	0		2,60,000	..	2,80,000		1,225 0
10,000	11,000	105	0		2,80,000	..	3,00,000		1,300 0
11,000	12,000	110	0		3,00,000	..	3,20,000		1,375 0
12,000	13,000	115	0		3,20,000	..	3,40,000		1,450 0
13,000	14,000	120	0		3,40,000	..	3,60,000		1,525 0
14,000	15,000	125	0		3,60,000	..	3,80,000		1,600 0
15,000	16,000	130	0		3,80,000	..	4,00,000		1,675 0
16,000	17,000	135	0						

SCHEDULE II.

Instruments chargeable with fixed Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
1.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty rupees.	1 Anna.*
2.—LETTER OF CREDIT.	
3.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange.	
4.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association.	
5.—NOTE OF MEMORANDUM written in any book or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to twenty rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due.	
6.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.	
7.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds twenty rupees.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

SCHEDULE II—*continued*.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of— (a.)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b.)—Municipal Commissioners. (c.)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate. (d.)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution.	1 Anna.*
9.—BILL OF LADING	4 Annas.
10.—DOCK-WARRANT	
11.—ANY AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act. Provided that where two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped as an Agreement.	8 Annas.
12.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master of a ship.	
13.—POWER OF ATTORNEY to present for registration. (a.)—A single instrument. (b.)—Any number of instruments required for the completion of a single transaction.	
14.—AFFIDAVIT not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.	
15.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
16.—COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT chargeable with Stamp-duty under this Act: Provided that the counterpart shall not be available unless the Collector or such other officer as he may authorize in that behalf shall certify that the proper Stamp-duty on the original instrument has been paid. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the counterpart on the same being produced together with the original instrument, and on the whole being duly executed and duly stamped in other respects.	1 Rupee.
17.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
18.—POWER OF ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed five hundred rupees.	
19.—POWER OF ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees.	
20.—BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed as a collateral security for the per- formance of any act where such performance is secured by some instru- ment previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	
21.—INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT to secure the re-payment on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.	2 Rupees.
22.—CHARTER-PARTY.	
23.—NOTARIAL ACT.	
24.—PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE.	
25.—PROTEST OF THE MASTER OR OWNER OF A SHIP.	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
27.—RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY, when the original Mortgage- deed has been stamped in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	4 Rupees.
28.—COMPOSITION-DEED.	
29.—LETTER OF LICENSE.	
30.—RELEASE.	
31.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.	
32.—POWER OF ATTORNEY not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
33.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
34.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
35.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will. 36.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	16 Rupees.
37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.	
38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	
39.—PARTITION-DEED relating to immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp

- 40.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using or selling such invention in India. } 100 Rs.
- 41.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as any Attorney in any High Court. } 500 Rs.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMP.)

13th January 1870, No. 319.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned Section may, at the option of the parties to those Instruments, be denoted by a special adhesive stamp to be affixed by the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps in lieu of the impressed stamp therein prescribed. The documents requiring to be stamped must be produced at the Collectorate or the Stamp Office before they are executed.

23rd March 1870, No. 2,060.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that where the special adhesive stamps referred to in Financial Notification, No. 319 of 13th January 1870, are not available for the purpose of denoting the stamp to be affixed to the Instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section, the stamp on such Instruments may be denoted by embossed stamp impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification and Notification No. 319 of 13th January 1870 shall be held to apply only to those Offices where Stamping presses at present exist.

28th January 1870, No. 751.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, para. b, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rule:—

Wherever the use of blue and black bi-color stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification No. 2,778, dated 29th day of April 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1862 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second Schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act, 1869, other than—

(a). Documents which, under Section 5 of the same Act, para. (a), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and

(b). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same Section, para. (b).

The 14th March 1871, No. 1,050.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, Clause (b), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the denoting of stamps:—

1. The power of "denoting" the stamp on Instruments chargeable under the said Act shall be exercised by the following officers:—

The Collector of Calcutta.

" Supt. of Stamps, Calcutta.

" " " (or Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.

" " " (or Financial Commissioner), Punjab.

" " " Madras.

" " " Bombay.

2. The Instruments on which the stamp may be "denoted" are the following:—

Under Schedule I of Act XVII of 1869.

No. 1. Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, when the Bill is drawn within British India.

" 3. Policy of Insurance.

" 4. Transfer of a Share in a Company or Association, when the transfer is effected by separate deed.

Under Schedule II of Act XVIII of 1869.

- No. 6. Bottomry Bond.
 " 7. Respondentia Bond.
 " 8. Customs Bond.
 " 9. Bill of Lading.
 " 10. Dock-warrant.
 " 12. Notice of Protest by the Master of a Ship.
 " 13. Power of Attorney to present for registration.
 " 18. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed Rs. 500.
 " 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rs. 500.
 " 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.
 " 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
 " 21. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such Instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
 " 22. Charter-party.
 " 23. Notarial Act.
 " 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
 " 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
 " 33. Articles of Association of a Company
 " 34. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
 " 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
 " 36. Declaration of any use or Trust of or concerning any property, moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a will.
 " 40. Petition for leave to file a specification of an invention, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling such invention in India.
 " 41. Articles of Clerkship or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

When the Power of Attorney has been executed out of British India, or when it is written on a printed form such as those kept by Banks and Commercial Houses for the transaction of the business of their constituents.

3. Officers empowered to "denote" may at their discretion "denote" the stamp on any Instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of the impressed bi-color Stamp would obviously be inconvenient.

4. The method of "denoting" shall be as follows --

Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public, and the stamps, after being applied, are to be defaced by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud, the denoting officer should, in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rs. 20 and upwards, append his usual full signature on the document, immediately under the stamp.

5. Officers empowered to denote stamps are reminded that it is no part of their duty in exercising that power, to determine, for the parties bringing instruments to be stamped, the amount of stamp-duty properly chargeable on such Instruments. For such determination a regular application under Section 39 of the Act should be made to a competent officer.

28th February 1871, No. 1,264.

As Post-dated bills are not bills payable on demand they require a stamp prescribed for bills payable otherwise than on demand, and that any person making, signing, issuing any such bill without the same being duly stamped will be liable to the penalties provided in Section 29 of the General Stamp Act.

15th December 1871.

The following Rules, for the sale of stamps prescribed under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869 by the Governor in Council with the sanction of the Government of India, are published for general information.

1. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other

officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licenses shall be licensed vendors.

Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell.

Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

2. Every license shall be revokable at any time by the authority who granted it.

3. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

4. Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rupees 5 and upwards shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. Subject to Rule VI every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of above Rupees 5, and not exceeding Rupees 50, shall receive the same at such discount not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government.

Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government, 3 per cent.

Vendors licensed at other places, 5 per cent.

6. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rupees 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamp.

7. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

8. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the District. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamp sold by him, together with these Rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that so they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

9. Every ex-officio vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by order of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamps in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a Register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

10. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the District.

11. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

12. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the District, or any officer duly authorized by such Collector by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule IX, and to examine the store of stamp in his possession.

13. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

11th June 1872, No. 231

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their sureties, for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.

28th February 1870, No. 1,426.

It being desirable that there should be a distinction between the two classes of bi-color Stamps, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all stamps intended for use under the Court Fees' Act should bear the inscription "Court Fees," the stamps used for other purposes being left without any special designation.

15th March 1870, No. 1,865

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, the next lower available Bi-color Stamp shall be used and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps, which may be either Bi-color or Adhesive.

2. The Bi-color Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the Adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

3. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

SCHEDULE I—*Ad valorem fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees. ...	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ...	Six annas.
	When such amount of value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees ...	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees. ...	Five rupees.
	When such amount of value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees ...	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousands rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees .	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees...	Twenty-five rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule

SCHEDULE I—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
2. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV of 1859 (<i>to provide for the limitation of suits</i>), Section fifteen.	... ..	{ A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Section fifty-three	...	{
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the nineteenth day from the date of the decree	... ..	{ The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment if presented before the nineteenth day from the date of the decree.	... ..	{ One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four annas. Eight annas One rupee Eight annas One rupee. Four rupees.
7 ¹ Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	...	...
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1869, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ; .. (b).—In any other case	{ The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. Eight annas
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words	Eight annas

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words	Eight annas
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1853 (<i>for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal</i>), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (<i>for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay</i>)	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees . . . If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees . . . And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees	Five rupees. Ten Rupees Five rupees
11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.		
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (<i>for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons</i>), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (<i>to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts</i>).	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two per centum on such amount or value

NOTE—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realised by him under such certificate

If the moneys so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS	RS A P	RS	RS	RS A P	RS.	RS	RS A P
5	0	6 0	500	600	45 0 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
10	0	12 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
15	1	2 0	610	620	46 8 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
20	1	8 0	620	630	47 4 0	4,100	4,200	236 0 0
25	1	14 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
30	2	4 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
35	2	10 0	650	660	49 8 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
40	3	0 0	660	670	50 4 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
45	3	6 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
50	3	12 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
55	4	2 0	690	700	52 8 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
60	4	8 0	700	710	53 4 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
65	4	14 0	710	720	54 0 0	5,000	5,250	285 0 0
70	5	4 0	720	730	54 12 0	5,250	5,500	295 0 0
75	5	10 0	730	740	55 8 0	5,500	5,750	305 0 0
80	6	0 0	740	750	56 4 0	5,750	6,000	315 0 0
85	6	6 0	750	760	57 0 0	6,000	6,250	325 0 0
90	6	12 0	760	770	57 12 0	6,250	6,500	335 0 0
95	7	2 0	770	780	58 8 0	6,500	6,750	345 0 0
100	7	8 0	780	790	59 4 0	6,750	7,000	355 0 0
110	8	4 0	790	800	60 0 0	7,000	7,250	365 0 0
120	9	0 0	800	810	60 12 0	7,250	7,500	375 0 0
130	9	12 0	810	820	61 8 0	7,500	7,750	385 0 0
140	10	8 0	820	830	62 4 0	7,750	8,000	395 0 0
150	11	4 0	830	840	63 0 0	8,000	8,250	405 0 0
160	12	0 0	840	850	63 12 0	8,250	8,500	415 0 0
170	12	12 0	850	860	64 8 0	8,500	8,750	425 0 0
180	13	8 0	860	870	65 4 0	8,750	9,000	435 0 0
190	14	4 0	870	880	66 0 0	9,000	9,250	445 0 0
200	15	0 0	880	890	66 12 0	9,250	9,500	455 0 0
210	15	12 0	890	900	67 8 0	9,500	9,750	465 0 0
220	16	8 0	900	910	68 4 0	9,750	10,000	475 0 0
230	17	4 0	910	920	69 0 0	10,000	10,500	490 0 0
240	18	0 0	920	930	69 12 0	10,500	11,000	505 0 0
250	18	12 0	930	940	70 8 0	11,000	11,500	520 0 0
260	19	8 0	940	950	71 4 0	11,500	12,000	535 0 0
270	20	4 0	950	960	72 0 0	12,000	12,500	550 0 0
280	21	0 0	960	970	72 12 0	12,500	13,000	565 0 0
290	21	12 0	970	980	73 8 0	13,000	13,500	580 0 0
300	22	8 0	980	990	74 4 0	13,500	14,000	595 0 0
310	23	4 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	14,000	14,500	610 0 0
320	24	0 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	14,500	15,000	625 0 0
330	24	12 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	15,000	15,500	640 0 0
340	25	8 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	15,500	16,000	655 0 0
350	26	4 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	16,000	16,500	670 0 0
360	27	0 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	16,500	17,000	685 0 0
370	27	12 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	17,000	17,500	700 0 0
380	28	8 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	17,500	18,000	715 0 0
390	29	4 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	18,000	18,500	730 0 0
400	30	0 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	18,500	19,000	745 0 0
410	30	12 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	19,000	19,500	760 0 0
420	31	8 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	19,500	20,000	775 0 0
430	32	4 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	20,000	21,000	790 0 0
440	33	0 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	21,000	22,000	815 0 0
450	33	12 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	22,000	23,000	835 0 0
460	34	8 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	23,000	24,000	855 0 0
470	35	4 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	24,000	25,000	875 0 0
480	36	0 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	25,000	26,000	895 0 0
490	36	12 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	26,000	27,000	915 0 0
500	37	8 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	27,000	28,000	935 0 0
510	38	4 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	28,000	29,000	955 0 0
520	38	0 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	29,000	30,000	975 0 0
530	39	12 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	30,000	32,000	995 0 0
540	40	8 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	32,000	34,000	1,015 0 0
550	41	4 0	3,300	3,400	195 0 0	34,000	36,000	1,035 0 0
560	42	0 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0	36,000	38,000	1,055 0 0
570	42	12 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0	38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0
580	43	8 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0	40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0
590	44	4 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0	42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter ex- ceeds	But does not ex- ceed	Proper Fee.
RS	RS	RS. A P	RS	RS	RS A. P	RS	RS	RS. A P
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,325 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,350 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,375 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,400 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0
1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,420 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0
1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,450 0 0	4,10,000	....	3,000 0 0
1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0						

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or petition.	<p>(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;</p> <p>or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement;</p> <p>or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement;</p> <p>or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court,</p>
	One Anna.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
	of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. XVI of 1868, Section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 Rupees;	
	or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	One Anna.
1. Application or petition.	(b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act;	Eight Annas.
	or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
	(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One Rupee.
	(d)—When presented to a High Court.	Two Rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	...	Eight Annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	(a)—When presented to a District Court	One Rupee.
	(b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court	Two Rupees.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1838, or Bombay Act No. V of 1864 (to give Mamludars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law.)	... ..	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
5. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.	}	Eight Annas.
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.		
7. Undertaking under Section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.		
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.		
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one.		One Rupee
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Clauses (b) and (c) of this Number.	Eight Annas
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority.	One Rupee
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority.	Two Rupees
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority.	Eight Annas
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority.	Two Rupees.
12. Caveat		
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, Section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1860, Section seven.		Five Rupees.

SCHEDULE II—continued

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.	Five Rupees
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	
16. Administration-bond	Eight Rupees
17. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits —	
i To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court	Ten Rupees
ii To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates	
iii To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed	
iv To set aside an award	
v To set aside an adoption	
vi Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act	Twenty Rupees
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure	
19. Agreement under Section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section fifty-five of the same Act.	
21. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	

6th January 1871, No. 47.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July 1871, No. 2,004.

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 35 of the "The Court Fees' Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article 11 of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January 1872, No. 839

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaintiffs, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions

Plant or petition for execution ... ..	..... A fee of 8 Annas each
Memoranda of appeal ... ..	..... 2 Rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 404

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules, to take effect from and after the 1st April 1872 in supersession of the Rules laid down in para 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April 1870 (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes —

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed

Mode of using stamps. to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses, in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz, the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing, and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the values noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	8	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the

Provision for sale of premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V. A Register shall be kept in the Office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register of compromised Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy

Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The stamp vendor will from time to time replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector, of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which Duties as to examination of stamps. applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed

Rules inapplicable to Counsel and Attorneys, and to costs of references to High Court

VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court

8th March 1872, No. 1,756

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act of 1870 (Act No VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No 1,865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions —

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2 When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3 The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

22nd March 1872, No 2,135.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 2,004, dated 14th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870 came into force

5th April 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April 1872, No. 2,845.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fees stamps for general observance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.
 II. At all district and taluq treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Court Fee stamps shall be sold for cash at every central and sub-depôt as well as by all ex-officio and licensed vendors under the General Stamp Act.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required; or, in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule —

(1st) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd) Or when any stamp has been filed in any court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees stamps. Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees labels.

9th August 1872, No. 1,906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators, but not certified by the signature of any public officer to be true copies.

Nothing in this notification applies to copies of Judicial proceedings.

3rd October 1872, No. 3,307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.—On leave.
 Lieut. Col. R. MURRAY, R. A., Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
 A. J. L. CAPPEL, Offg. Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
 T. H. LANE, Offg. Director of Traffic.
 J. ECKFORD, Capt., R. E., Offg. Director of Construction.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

MADRAS DIVISION.

J. BURKE, Superintendent.

LINES.

BEZWARRAH SUB-DIVISION,

From Umbareepett to Right Bank of Kistna River including branch lines from
 Bezwarrah to Masulipatam.

H. J. A. HERVEY, Asst. Supt., in charge. | J. SHORTT, 1st Inspector.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION,

From Right Bank of Kistna River to Madras.

J. BRIGGS, Asst. Supt., in charge. | T. PRIDDLE, 1st Inspector.

PONDICHERY SUB-DIVISION,

From Madras to Negapatam.

H. A. W. FANSHAW, Asst. Supt., in charge. | S. O. ROBERTSON, 2nd Inspector.

PAUMBEN SUB-DIVISION,

From Negapatam to Tallamanaar.

W. POOLE, Telegraph Master, in charge.

GOOTY SUB-DIVISION,

From Madras to Raichore.

J. S. LINCOLN, Asst. Supt., in charge. | J. W. SIMPSON, Inspector.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras...	{ Mr. W. S. Roberts... . Mr. P. Thorpe... . Mr. R. Parrott... .	Telegraph Masters.
2. Nellore... .	Mr. J. M. Williams... .	Telegraph Master.
3. Bezwarrah. .	{ M. Vanugopaul Pillai. Mr. D. Conn	Telegraph Masters.
4. Masulipatam. .	Mr. J. W. Ashworth..... .	Telegraph Master.
5. Guntur	C. Coorasooloo Naidu.. . . .	Telegraph Master.
6. Pondicherry.. .	{ A. S. Penagapany Moodelly.. . . . Mr. T. Halge	Telegraph Masters.
7. Negapatam... .	{ Mr. W. J. Borgonha. M. Balasoondrum Moodelly.	Telegraph Masters.
8. Paumben . . .	{ Mr. C. T. Shunker. Mr. J. R. Quailey	Telegraph Masters.

STORE DEPÔT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. Ramakishtnah Moodelly, Storekeeper.

TELEGRAPH RULES AND RATES.

The following Revised Rules and Tariff relating to the despatch of Telegraph messages in India, British Burmah and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council with effect from the 1st January 1872, are published for general information.

General.

Rule I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Classification of Offices. **Rule II.**—Telegraph Stations are divided into three Classes—*1st*, those performing permanent day and night duty; *2nd*, those performing full day duty, *3rd*, those of limited day duty.

Office hours. Except on the days stated in Rule III, stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Stations of the 3rd class are open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Hours of business on Sundays and Holidays. **Rule III.**—All Offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Exceptions in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority. **Rule IV.**—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the chief Civil or Military authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XLVI), can be sent from any office at any time.

Limit to length of messages. **Rule V.**—No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed. **Rule VI.** Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Messages must be legibly written in the Roman character. Messages in the vernacular. **Rule VII.**—Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character; the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

Messages translated for natives. At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English or *vice versa*.

Form to be followed. **Rule VIII.**—The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of private messages may be insisted upon. The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Rule IX.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh message.

Ordinary, cipher, Code, and foreign messages.

Rule X.—Messages may be written in *ordinary English language*, in *cipher*, in *Code*, or in any *foreign language* written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

“(4597) (63289) (459) (181764).”

“Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154).”

“(AVK) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN).”

“Exchange falling ((BKS) (FBJK) No demand (BKJ).”

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

“(45 ABC) (234 XYZ).”

“(1234) (PQR) (CBG) (789).”

“*Code*” messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered “code” messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every station *en-route* to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Rule XI.—Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. “Halfpenny,” “Twopence,” “Threepence,” up to “Elevenpence,” when written as a single word, count as one word only. “F. O. B.” and “C. F. I.” when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written “Fob,” “Cfi,” as one word.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

Rule XII.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule XIII.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, together with Telegraph Stamps sufficient for their payment; or if Telegraph Stamps be not procurable, Postage Stamps at the rate of seventeen annas per Rupee. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned “Bearing” to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations. Rule XIV.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Kalka, "Post Umballa," or Kalka, "Post Kussowlie." To Gudduck, "Post Dharwar," or Gudduck, "Post Bellary." No charge will be made for *inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration.

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be prepaid.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

Rule XV.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Rule XVI.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no such message "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

Use of Stamps.

Rule XVII.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Form of Stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to Government.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

are defaced with the Office Stamp which bears the name of the station and date

The senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message*, and to see that the Stamps

Cut or defaced Stamps cannot be received.

Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, cannot be accepted.

Forms obtainable gratis at all stations.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available gratis at all Telegraph Stations, and *senders are requested to use these forms only.*

Rule XVIII.—No unpaid

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Rule XIX.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the chief or Military Officer if at a provincial station.

CHARGES.

Rule XX.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

The address includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can

Free address. be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

Charge for a message in Rule XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for ordinary English language. a message in ordinary English language :—

a. Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in the Provinces under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, *one Rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

b. Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah, or between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, *one Rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

c. Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah, *two Rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.*

Charge for a message in Rule XXII.—The charge for a message in cipher, in cipher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge.

Rule XXIII.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

Rule XXIV.—The local rates in Ceylon are *one Rupee for 20 words inclusive of address*, for any description of message between any two stations *not exceeding 200 miles apart*, with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words. For distances greater than 200 miles, these charges are doubled. Double charges are levied on messages sent after hours or on holidays, the same as in India.

Rule XXV.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays :—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday,

TARIFF.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address. See Rule XX.

For every six words or less, exclusive of the address.	In ordinary English language.	In cipher, code, or in a foreign language.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Between any two stations in <i>India</i>	1 0	2 0	See Rules XXI(a) and XXII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of <i>British Burmah</i>	1 0	2 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in <i>India</i> and any station in <i>British Burmah</i>	1 8	3 0	See Rules XXI(b) and XXII.
Between any station in <i>India</i> and any station in <i>Ceylon</i> ..	1 8	3 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in <i>Ceylon</i> and any station in <i>British Burmah</i>	2 0	4 0	See Rules XXI(c) and XXII.

CEYLON LOCAL TARIFF.

For a message of 20 words, including address.

		For every additional ten or fraction of ten words.
Between any two stations in Ceylon not exceeding 200 miles apart	One rupee.	Eight annas.
Between any two stations in Ceylon exceeding 200 miles apart	Two rupees.	One rupee.

Words joined by a hyphen.

Rule XXVI.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe.

Rule XXVII.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (*This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles's," "Brother's."*)

Rule XXVIII.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.

Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word.

Rule XXIX. Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Rule XXX.—Signs which
Signs of punctuation.

the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with

figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

Rule XXXI.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

Rule XXXII.—In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of

Method of counting cipher messages.

Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if

together, the total divided there be any, gives the number

of words the ciphers represent.
Rule XXXIII.—All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, as defined in Rule XX, will be transmitted without charge.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for

Date and time of receipt added by the department and transmitted free.

despatch are in every instance added by the department and telegraphed free of charge. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date, if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the department, will, if written at the beginning, be transferred to the end of the message.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

Rule XXXIV.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Rule XXXV.—A message

Multiple messages charged as one message.

addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

Rule XXXVI.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. (*This rule will be relaxed in the case of Secretaries to Government and the chief Civil and Military officers of a station, but to them only in cases of emergency, the sender of the message being bound to take the necessary steps to ascertain the amount of the charges on it and to pay them into the Telegraph Office without fail within 24 hours.*)

Registered Messages.

Registration of messages. **Rule XXXVII.**—The sender of any message has the power of registering it.

Rule XXXVIII.—The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message. A registered message is indicated by the word "*recommandée*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

Charge for registration.

Rule XXXIX.—When a message is registered, the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes by, repeating it to each other integrally, and the terminal station, immediately after the delivery of the message, despatches a telegram to the sender announcing the exact time at which it reached its destination. If the message cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.

Treatment of registered messages.

Priority of return message. **Rule XL.**—The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Rule XLI.—The sender of a registered message can have the return message addressed to him at any station by giving the necessary instructions. The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Prepaid Replies.

Rule XLII. The sender of a message can prepay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the word "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address, he pleases; or not to send one at all. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been prepaid. *The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in Telegraph Stamps the amount deposited, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.*

Delivery.

Free delivery within five miles of a Telegraph station. **Rule XLIII.** Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Words necessary to explain delivery are charged for.

Rule XLV.—Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, before the telegram is delivered to him.

Charge for re-addressing a message.

Rule XLIV.—Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Rule XLV.—Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, before the telegram is delivered to him.

Clear Line Messages.

Rule XLVI.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on:—

(1).—The Governor-General of India.

(2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Ceylon.

(3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.

(4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

(5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.

(6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

(7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg.

(8).—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana and Central India.

(9).—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.

(10).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.

(11).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps, as other service messages.

Refunds

Rule XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery) unless it be registered (*recommandée*). Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the *Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*.

Under no circumstance is a refund given for a non-registered message.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. *When an overcharge has been made on an Inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.*

Conditions of refund in the case of a registered message.

Rule XLVIII.—If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Telegraph Department or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule XLIX.—If the sender of an Inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligations of Secrecy.

Rule L.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including Officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 100 under Act VIII of 1860.

Rule LI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears

Penalties for divulging of pay, and a declaration in the official gazette of the contents of a message. incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labor not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Rule LII.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by sender and receiver. Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

Rule LIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs, (Traffic Branch), *bonâ fide* Press messages, i. e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES FROM 1st JULY 1872.

All previous notices cancelled

The minimum charge (or single rate) is for a message of 20 words, including names and address. A half rate is chargeable for every 10 words or less in excess of 20 words. The Station from, as well as the date and time tendered for transmission, are telegraphed free.

All charges are payable by the sender, except in the few instances where the Rules specially state that the receiver has to pay.

Foreign Messages are received for transmission subject to the Rules of the International Convention.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of Foreign telegrams.

The sender of a message can *PREPAY A REPLY*, by adding the words "*reply prepaid*" (which are counted and charged for,) and depositing the cost of the reply, which is limited to three times the cost of the original message. The delivering station pays the amount to the addressee in money or stamps, leaving it to him to send the reply at any time, by any route and to any address he pleases. The reply, if sent, is treated in every respect as a fresh message. If the original message cannot be delivered, or the addressee refuse the amount deposited, the sender is informed of the fact by a telegram, which takes the place of the reply.

Messages can be *collated*. The sender writes the word "*Collationée*" (which is charged for) as the first word of the message and also in "*Official Instructions*." The message is then repeated back from station to station to ensure correctness. The charge for "*collating*" is equal to half the charge for the message.

The sender can *prepay the charge for an advice of delivery*. If the message is delivered, the exact time at which it reached the addressee is given. If the message cannot be delivered, the cause of non-delivery is stated. The cost of this message is that for a message of a single rate.

The sender can prescribe the Route he wishes his telegram to follow; no charge is made for this. (Instructions as to route printed on the message form are not admissible.)

UNDERCHARGES MADE IN ERROR ARE RECOVERABLE FROM THE SENDER OF THE MESSAGE

Refund of the whole cost is given if the telegram is subjected to serious delay or fails to reach its destination through the fault of the Telegraph Service, but the sender must accept the consequences of insufficiency of address. Refund is also given in the case of a *COLLATED message only* if, in consequence of mutilation, the telegram is unable to fulfil its object. Claims to refund must be made by the sender to the CHECK OFFICE, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, within six months of the date of the message, and must be supported, in case of non-delivery, by a certificate to that effect from the Terminal Station or

addressee, and in case of mutilation by the copy actually delivered, and by a certificate from the addressee that in consequence of mutilation the telegram was unable to fulfil its object.

All enquiries respecting a message should be made to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within six months of its date. No such enquiry can be attended to without the production of the receipt.

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS.

		From Stations West of Chittagong		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
ADEN	{ <i>via</i> Suez " Teheran " Turkey	25 46 44	4 4 0	27 48 46	4 4 0
(Postage to Seychelles or Mauritius 12 annas)					
ALDERNEY	(See Great Britain.)				
ALEXANDRIA	(See Egypt)				
ALGERIA	(See Barbary.)				
AMERICA—	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest ... " Suez and Valentia . " Teheran and Brest . " Teheran and Valentia . " Turkey and Brest . " Turkey and Valentia .	80 82 80 82 78 79	12 0 12 0 4 8	82 84 82 84 80 81	12 0 12 0 4 8
(Deduct Rupees 2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 2 for each word in the message)					
Boston and New York	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest ... " Suez and Valentia . " Teheran and Brest . " Teheran and Valentia . " Turkey and Brest . " Turkey and Valentia .	83 84 83 84 80 82	4 8 4 8 12 0	85 86 85 86 82 81	4 8 4 8 12 0
(Deduct Rupees 2-2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 2-2 for each word in the message)					
Philadelpha and Wash- ington	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest ... " Suez and Valentia . " Teheran and Brest . " Teheran and Valentia . " Turkey and Brest . " Turkey and Valentia .	83 84 83 84 80 82	4 8 4 8 12 0	85 86 85 86 82 81	4 8 4 8 12 0
(Deduct Rupees 2-10 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 2-10 for each word in the message.)					
San Francisco	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest " Suez and Valentia " Teheran and Brest " Teheran and Valentia " Turkey and Brest " Turkey and Valentia	93 94 93 94 90 92	4 8 4 8 12 0	95 96 95 96 92 94	4 8 4 8 12 0
(Deduct Rupees 2-10 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 2-10 for each word in the message.)					
For all other places in America—See TARIFF BOOK.					
AUSTRALIA—					
Port Darwin	<i>via</i> Singapore	63	4	65	4
South Australia	" ditto	73	12	75	12
Victoria	" ditto	75	0	77	0
New South Wales	" ditto	76	8	78	8
Queensland	" ditto	79	0	81	0
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY	{ <i>via</i> Suez " Teheran " Turkey	40 36	4 0	42 38	4 0
BADEN	(See Germany)				
BARBARY—					
Algeria	{ <i>via</i> Suez " Teheran " Turkey	39 43 39	0 12 8	41 45 41	0 12 8

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS—*continued.*

		From Stations West of Chittagong		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
Benghazi...	<i>via</i> Suez	47	8	49	8
	„ Teheran	53	4	55	4
	„ Turkey	48	0	50	0
Tripoli	<i>via</i> Suez	43	8	45	8
	„ Teheran	49	4	51	4
	„ Turkey	44	0	46	0
Tunis	<i>via</i> Suez	39	0	41	0
	„ Teheran	43	12	45	12
	„ Turkey	39	8	41	8
BAVARIA .....	... (See Germany)				
BELGIUM	<i>via</i> Suez	40	12	42	12
	„ Teheran				
	„ Turkey	37	12	39	12
BENGHAZI .....	... (See Barbary)				
BOSTON .....	... (See America)				
CAIRO .....	... (See Egypt.)				
	<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	80	12	82	12
	„ Suez and Valencia	82	0	84	0
CANADA	„ Teheran and Brest	80	12	82	12
	„ Teheran and Valencia	82	0	84	0
	„ Turkey and Brest	78	4	80	4
	„ Turkey and Valencia	79	8	81	8
(Deduct Rupees 2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 2 for each word in the message)					
CANDIA .....	... (See Turkey)				
CANEA .....	... (See Turkey)				
CEPHALONIA .....	... (See Ionian Isles)				
CHINA—					
Hong-kong	<i>via</i> Amoor	64	4	66	4
	„ Singapore	48	0	50	0
Shanghai	<i>via</i> Amoor	64	4	66	4
	„ Singapore	61	4	63	4
CHIO .....	... (See Turkey.)				
COCHIN CHINA—					
Saigon	<i>via</i> Amoor	75	12	77	12
	„ Singapore	35	12	39	12
	<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	100	12	102	12
	„ Suez and Valencia	102	0	104	0
COLUMBIA, BRITISH	„ Teheran and Brest	100	12	102	12
	„ Teheran and Valencia	102	0	104	0
	„ Turkey and Brest	98	4	100	4
	„ Turkey and Valencia	99	8	101	8
(Deduct Rupees 3 for each word under 20 down to 11 inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France,) and add Rupees 3 for each word in the message)					
CORFU .....	... (See Ionian Isles.)				
CORSICA .....	... (See France)				
CYPRUS .....	... (See Turkey)				
DEMARARA .....	... (See West Indies.)				
DENMARK	<i>via</i> Suez	40	12	42	12
	„ Teheran				
	„ Turkey	37	12	39	12
EGYPT—					
Alexandria and Suez	<i>via</i> Suez	35	12	37	12
	„ Teheran	37	12	39	12
	„ Turkey	35	12	37	12
Cairo	<i>via</i> Suez	35	12	37	12
	„ Teheran				
	„ Turkey	33	8	35	8

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS—*continued.*

		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
Suez Canal Stations					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		37	4	39	4
{ „ Teheran ..		38	0	40	0
{ „ Turkey ...		35	12	37	12
FRANCE					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		40	12	42	12
{ „ Teheran ..		38	4	40	4
{ „ Turkey ...		40	4	42	4
GERMANY					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		40	4	42	4
{ „ Teheran ..		37	8	39	8
{ „ Turkey ..					
GIBRALTER ..		(See Spain)			
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		42	0	44	0
{ „ Teheran		39	8	41	8
{ „ Turkey		42	8	44	8
All other places ..		40	0	42	0
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		42	8	44	8
{ „ Teheran		40	0	42	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
Channel Isles (Guernsey,		40	0	42	0
Jersey, and Alderney) ..		40	0	42	0
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	0	45	0
{ „ Teheran		40	8	42	8
{ „ Turkey		43	12	45	12
Orkney Isles†		41	4	43	4
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	12	45	12
{ „ Teheran		41	4	43	4
{ „ Turkey					
Scilly Isles St Mary's ...					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	12	45	12
{ „ Teheran		41	4	43	4
{ „ Turkey					
Shetland Isles—†					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	8	45	8
{ „ Teheran		41	0	43	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
Moss Bank (<i>M land</i>)					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	8	45	8
{ „ Teheran		41	0	43	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
Culla Voe (<i>Gell</i>)					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	8	45	8
{ „ Teheran		41	0	43	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
Uya Sound (<i>Unst</i>) Balta					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	8	45	8
{ „ Teheran		41	0	43	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
Sound (<i>Unst</i>)					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		43	8	45	8
{ „ Teheran		41	0	43	0
{ „ Turkey		43	0	45	0
All other places.....		40	8	42	8
GREECE—					
{ <i>vid</i> Suez		41	4	43	4
{ „ Teheran ..		35	4	37	4
{ „ Turkey		41	4	43	12
Continental		36	12	38	0
{ <i>via</i> Suez		42	8	44	8
{ „ Teheran ..		36	8	38	8
{ „ Turkey ...					
Spezzia					
{ <i>via</i> Suez		42	8	44	8
{ „ Teheran... ..		36	8	38	8
{ „ Turkey					
Syra....					
{ <i>via</i> Suez		42	8	44	8
{ „ Teheran... ..		36	8	38	8
{ „ Turkey					
GUERNSEY		(See Great Britain)			
HAYANNA		(See West Indies.)			

* The stations within the London Radius are :—Balham, Battersea, Bayswater, Bermondsey, Blackfriars, Blackheath, Blackwall, Bow, Brompton, Brixton, Camberwell, Camden Town, Chalk Farm, Chelsea, Clapham, Dalston, Deptford, Dulwich, Euston, Forest Hill, Gipsy Hill, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Herne Hill, Highbury, Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Islington, Kensington, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross, Kingsland, Knightsbright, Lower Norwood, New Wandsworth, Notting Hill, Paddington, Peckham, Pimlico, Poplar, Ratchiffe, Shoreditch, Shepherd's Bush, Southwark, Stockwell, Stratford (Essex), Streatham, St John's Wood, Sydenham, Vauxhall, Victoria Docks, Walworth, Wandsworth, Waterloo, Westminster, and Woolwich

† The Stations in the Orkney and Shetland Isles are :—Balta Sound, Culla Voe, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Longhope, Moss Bank, Scalloway, Stromness and Uya Sound

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—*continued.*

		From Stations West of Calcuttagong		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
HOLLAND	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	40	12	42	12
	„ Teheran }	37	12	39	12
	„ Turkey }				
HONG-KONG	(See China)				
HUNGARY	(See Austria-Hungary)				
IONIAN ISLES—					
Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	41	12	43	12
	„ Teheran }	36	0	38	0
	„ Turkey }				
Corfu	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	40	12	42	12
	„ Teheran }	36	8	42	8
	„ Turkey }				
St Maure	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	41	4	43	4
	„ Teheran }	35	8	37	8
	„ Turkey }				
IRELAND	(See Great Britain)				
ITALY	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	39	8	41	8
	„ Teheran }	36	0	38	0
	„ Turkey }				
(To ships at Sea from Semaphore Stations, 12 annas per 20 words additional)					
ITHACA	(See Ionian Isles)				
JAMAICA	(See West Indies)				
JAPAN—					
Nagasaki... ..	{ <i>via</i> Amoor }	61	4	66	4
	„ Singapore }	71	12	72	12
(Nagasaki to Yokohama 4 days' post, no extra charge)					
JAVA—					
Batavia and Weltevreden	{ <i>via</i> Amoor }	86	12	88	12
	„ Singapore }	38	8	40	8
West of Samarang... ..	{ <i>via</i> Amoor }	87	4	89	4
	„ Singapore }	39	4	41	4
East of Samarang—... ..	{ <i>via</i> Amoor }	88	4	90	4
	„ Singapore }	40	4	42	4
JERSEY	(See Great Britain)				
LONDON	(See Great Britain)				
LUXEMBURG	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	40	8	42	8
	„ Teheran }	37	8	39	8
	„ Turkey }	37	0	39	0
MALTA..... ..	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	43	4	45	4
	„ Teheran }	37	8	39	8
	„ Turkey }				
MITYLENE	(See Turkey)				
MONTENEGRO..... ..	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	40	8	42	8
	„ Teheran }	36	4	38	4
	„ Turkey }				
NEW SOUTH WALES... ..	(See Australia.)				
NEW YORK..... ..	(See America)				
NORWAY	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	40	8	42	8
	„ Teheran }	38	12	40	12
	„ Turkey }				
ORKNEY ISLES..... ..	(See Great Britain.)				
PENANG	{ <i>via</i> Amoor }	112	4	114	4
	„ Madras and B. I., Ex- tension Co's. cable.	20	0	22	0
	{ <i>via</i> Suez }	49	0	51	0
PERSIA	{ „ Teheran }	20	4	22	4
	„ Turkey }	28	12	30	12

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
PERSIAN GULF—				
Gwadar	9	4	11	4
Jask	14	4	16	4
Benjam.	16	12	18	12
Bushire..	16	12	18	12
Fao.	27	12	29	12
(Boat hire Benjam to Bunder Abbas, Lergah, or Bussadore Rupees 5 per message or copy of a message.)				
PORT DARWIN.....	(See Australia)			
PHILADELPHIA.....	(See America)			
PORTUGAL	{ via Suez	43	0	45
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	39	12	41
QUEENSLAND	(See Australia)			
RHETIMO.....	(See Turkey)			
RHODES.....	(See Turkey)			
ROUMANIA	{ via Suez	39	8	41
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	35	4	37
RUSSIA—In Europe ..	{ via Suez	35	12	37
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	37	0	39
ON CAUCASUS	{ via Suez	44	0	46
	{ " Teheran	32	4	34
	{ " Turkey	38	4	40
IN ASIA—West of Tomsk	{ via Suez	46	4	48
	{ " Teheran	36	8	38
	{ " Turkey	40	4	42
BETWEEN TOMSK & WERKINE	{ via Suez	49	8	51
ODINSK.	{ " Teheran	40	0	42
	{ " Turkey	43	12	45
BETWEEN WERKINE ODINSK,	{ via Suez	57	8	59
AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN ..	{ " Teheran	45	12	47
	{ " Turkey	51	12	53
SAIGON	(See Cochon-China)			
SAMOS	(See Turkey)			
SAN FRANCISCO ..	(See America)			
SHALY ISLES	(See Great Britain)			
SCOTLAND	(See Great Britain)			
SERVIA.....	{ via Suez	39	8	41
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	35	4	37
SHANCHAI	(See China)			
SHETLAND ISLES	(See Great Britain)			
SINGAPORE	{ via Adgor	104	4	106
	{ " Madras	28	8	30
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	(See Australia)			
SPAIN—Gibraltar	{ via Suez	42	4	44
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	42	8	44
OTHER PLACES.....	{ via Suez	42	12	44
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	39	4	41
SPEZIA	(See Greece)			
ST. MAURE	(See Ionian Isles)			
SUEZ.....	(See Egypt)			
SUEZ CANAL STATIONS	(See Egypt)			
SWEDEN.....	{ via Suez	40	0	42
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	38	8	40
SWITZERLAND	{ via Suez	40	0	42
	{ " Teheran			
	{ " Turkey	36	8	38

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—*continued.*

	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
SYRA	(See Greece).			
TASMANIA	(<i>via</i> Singapore)	75	8	77
TRIPOLI	(See Barbary).			8
TUNIS	(See Barbary).			
TURKEY—In Europe	{ <i>via</i> Suez	40	12	42
	{ " Teheran			12
IN ASIA—1st Division Eastward of Diarbekir	{ " Turkey	32	0	34
	{ <i>via</i> Suez	41	0	43
2ND DIVISION Diarbekir and Westward....	{ " Teheran	29	8	31
	{ " Turkey	27	12	29
CANDIA—	{ <i>via</i> Suez	42	8	44
	{ " Teheran	31	4	33
CANE, RHETIMO	{ " Turkey	29	12	31
	{ <i>via</i> Suez	41	8	43
CHIO, MITYLENE, Rhodes and SAMOS....	{ " Teheran	32	8	34
	{ " Turkey	39	12	41
CYPRUS	{ <i>via</i> Suez	31	0	33
	{ " Teheran	41	8	43
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND	{ " Turkey	32	8	34
VICTORIA	(See Tasmania)			8
WASHINGTON	(See America).			
WEST INDIES, &c —	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	150	12	152
DEMERARA.....	{ " Suez and Valentia	152	0	154
	{ " Teheran and Brest	150	12	152
	{ " Teheran and Valentia	152	0	154
	{ " Turkey and Brest	118	4	120
	{ " Turkey and Valentia	119	8	121
(Deduct Rs 5-6 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs 56-4 for the 1st 10 words and Rs 5-6 for each word above 10)				
HAVANNA.....	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	102	0	104
	{ " Suez and Valentia	103	4	105
	{ " Teheran and Brest	102	0	104
	{ " Teheran and Valentia	103	4	105
	{ " Turkey and Brest	99	8	101
JAMAICA	{ " Turkey and Valentia	100	12	102
	{ <i>via</i> Suez and Brest	110	12	112
JAMAICA	{ " Suez and Valentia	112	0	114
	{ " Teheran and Brest	110	12	112
	{ " Teheran and Valentia	112	0	114
	{ " Turkey and Brest	108	4	110
	{ " Turkey and Valentia	109	8	111
(Deduct Rs. 3 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs 31-4 for the 1st 10 words and Rs 3 for each word above 10)				
For all other places—See TARIFF BOOK				
WURTEMBERG.....	(See Germany)			
ZANTE.....	(See Ionian Isles)			

**BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED ;
BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED ;
CHINA SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED ;
IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG,
SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, SAIGON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND
WLADIVOSTOCK.

Tariff for Messages of Twenty Words from Madras.

	RS.	A	P
Penang	20	0	0
Singapore	28	8	0
* Java (Batavia—Weltervreden)	38	8	0
* Java (Stations West of Samarang)	39	4	0
* Java (Stations East of Samarang)	40	4	0
AUSTRALIA.			
Port Darwin	63	4	0
South Australia	73	12	0
Victoria	75	0	0
New South Wales	76	8	0
Queensland and Tasmania	79	0	0
Saigon	35	12	0
Hongkong	48	0	0
Shanghai	61	4	0
Nagasaki	71	12	0
Wladivostock .. ..	..	..	..

N B—From East of Cutchagong and Ceylon, Rs 2 extra

Half the above charges for every additional 10 words

Messages sent on by Post from above Stations, 12 Annas extra

*** List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.**

WEST OF SAMARANG

BATAVIA—WELTERVREDEN

Palembang	} Sumatra	Anjer.	Tagal
Lahat		Serang	Pekalongan.
Batoe Radjah.		Buitenzorg	Banjoemaas.
Mengala.		Tjandjoer	Tjilatjap
Felok Betong.		Bandong	Poerworedjo
Benkoelen.		Tjamoes	Magelang
Seblet.		Poerwakarta.	Djoekakarta.
Tibing.		Indramayoe.	Ambarawa.
Tinggie.		Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padang			

EAST OF SAMARANG

Pattie.	Kedrie	Probolingo.	Grissee.
Rembang.	Modjokerto.	Bezoeki.	Sitobondo.
Soerakarta.	Soerabaya.	Banjoewangie.	Ngawie.
Madjoen.	Passarocang.	Salatiga.	Toeban.

By order,

CHARLES W. LUNDY,

MADRAS, December 1872.

Superintendent.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. F. Potter, Esq. . . . Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public to any Station on the Railway, and Towns adjacent thereto, on the following conditions, viz:—

General Instructions.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and are not required for the Company's use.

Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

In cases of extreme pressure of business Signallers in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any message beyond the number which experience shows may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

In cases of interruption on any line, Signallers in charges of Offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission to Stations, communication with which is interrupted.

In every case all persons tendering messages for places *beyond* the interrupted Station, should be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

No stranger can be admitted behind the counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special Order from an Officer of the Company.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character; the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh message.

Messages may be written in *ordinary English language*, in *cipher*, in *Code*, or in any *foreign language* written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

“(4597) (63289) (459) (181764).”

“Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154).”

“(AVK) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN).”

“Exchange falling ((BKS) (FBJK) No demand (BKJ).”

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

“(45 ABC) (234 XYZ).”

“(1231) (PQR) (CBG) (789).”

“*Code*” messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered “code” messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every station *en-route* to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. “Halfpenny,” “Twopence,” “Threepence,” up to “Elevenpence,” when written as a single word, count as one word only. “F. O. B.” and “C. F. I.,” when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written “Fob,” “Cfi,” as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam “Post Bangalore.” To Ramandroog “Post Bellary.”

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words “Post registered,” instead of “Post,” before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be prepaid.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

No unpaid private messages shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller in charge of the Office from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal.

RULES.

(CHARGES.)

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words of ordinary English language exclusive of the address One Rupee.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words in foreign language or words of concealed meaning in cipher exclusive of the address Two Rupees.

For repeating a message by order of sender ... Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, in code or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

A message can be sent from any Station on the Madras Railway to any Government Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge

A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., double charges are also collected on Sundays and on the following holidays—viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and on the Queen's Birthday

Words Joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, *but this order does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles's," "Brothers's," &c.*

Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them

Proper names of persons such as Rama Row, Runga Charry, Hurry Doss, Kistna Sing, Sow Chund, Moonesawmy Pillay, Chinnasawmy Butter, Shaik Mahomed, &c., &c., must be charged as two words

Every *separate* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted

When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure

In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent.

All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, *will be transmitted without charge.*

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Signaller and signalled, *free of charge.* Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the Signaller, will, if written at the beginning, be transferred to the end of the message.

A message addressed to several persons in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages. •

The charge for a message sent partly by Government, and partly by any Railway Company's Line of Telegraph will be the same as that charged for a message between any two Stations on this Railway.

The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz —

In the case of a message passing over *two systems only* — say from Salem to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company's share will be one-half, and the Government Telegraph share will be the other half.

In the case of a message passing over *the three different systems* — say from Trichinopoly to Bombay, the Great Southern Railway Company's share will be one-third, the Madras Railway Company's share one-third, and the Government Telegraph share one-third

Pre-paid Replies.

The Sender of a message can pre-pay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been pre-paid. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid message, the terminal Station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been pre-paid. *The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitled the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply.*

Delivery.

Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Should the addressee of a message leave the Station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other Station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, *before the telegram is delivered to him.*

Refunds.

No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery) unless it be repeated. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. *When an over-charge has been made on a message through the neglect of the Railway employees and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount over-charged will be re-paid at once by the Traffic Manager.*

If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Railway employees or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it when the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Signaller of the terminal Station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

No stranger can be admitted behind the Counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special order from an Officer of the Company.

It is requested that all irregularities and delays may be notified to H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

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MADRAS, 1st March 1872.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

OFFICE.—No. 22, BRAHMBALLOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Col. C. A. DENISON.. President—(*Absent.*) | Col. A. RITHERDON Offg. President.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—Mr. J. G. Coleman, Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, P. Poonoosawmy Chetty and N. Ramalingum Pillay.

No. 2 Division.—C. Parthasarady Naidoo Garu, V. Kristnama Chariar, C. V. Iyasawmy Moodelliar and M. S. Shadagopa Moodelliar.

No. 3 Division.—Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, P. Somasoondrum Chettyar, P. Chackra Chettyar and Y. Vencataramiah Garu.

No. 4 Division.—Dr. J. M. Joseph, Mr. J. W. Gantz, Mr. Cyrus Grant, and V. Vanogopalu Charry.

No. 5 Division.—Major G. B. Bowen, Mr. G. H. Camuade and Mr. J. C. Lyster.

No. 6 Division.—Mr. J. Hugginbotham, Junior; Mr. F. G. R. Branson, Captain C. J. Smith, R. E. and Mr. G. Hammett.

No. 7 Division.—Janay Jehan Khan Bahadoor, and P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo Garu,

No. 8 Division.—Meer Humayoon Jah Bahadoor, M. Vencatsawmy Naidu Garu, Hyder Jung Bahadoor and Mr. F. Doderett.

Officers.

Mr. S. Lee Exec. Engineer.

Mr. W. Stephenson. Asst. Engineer.

..... Sanitary Insp.

Mr. G. H. Ross . . . Asst. Sany. Insp.

| P. Ramasawmy Chetty.. Assessor.

| S. Jesudasen Pillay ... Collr. of Taxes.

| Mr. N. Bazely, Junior.. . Manager.

| Mr. W. H. Axelby .. . Book-keeper.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea -West by Cochrane's Canal -North by the Municipal limits -South by the Black Town Wall.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the East by Portuguese Church and Vurda Moothappen Streets—West by Cochrane's Canal—North by the Town Wall—South by the Esplanade.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea -West by Portuguese Church and Vurda Moothappen Streets -North by the Town Wall -South by the Esplanade.

4th Division.—Bounded on the East by Cochrane's Canal—West by the Municipal boundary—North by the Municipal boundary -South by the road from Elephant Gate Bridge to Strahan's road, and westward to the Municipal boundary.

5th Division.—Bounded on the East and South by Cochrane's Canal and the river Cooum—On the West by the Brick-kiln road, Lunatic Hospital road, Flower's road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from Flower's road to the Cooum—On the North by Strahan's road and its continuation to the Elephant Gate bridge.

6th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Brick-kiln road, Flower's road, continuation of latter across Spur Tank, the river Cooum, road from Harris' bridge to General Patter's road, Woods' road, Westcott's road -On the West by the Municipal boundary --North by Strahan's road and Municipal boundary -South by Peter's road and the Codumbaukum road.

7th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by Westcott's road, General Patter's road, road to Harris' bridge and the Cooum -North by the Cooum -South by Ice House and Peter's road.

8th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by the Mylapore Tank—North by the Ice House, Peter's, Mount, Nungumbaukum and Codumbaukum roads -On the South by the Adyar river.

Vehicles and Animals liable to taxation, with the rates of Taxation.

	<i>Half-yearly. Rupees</i>
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by two Horses..	9 0
For every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by one Horse, or a pair of Horses under thirteen hands, or by Bulls or Bullocks..	4 8
For every 2-wheeled Carriage on springs drawn by a Horse, Mule, Bull or Bullocks..	3 0
For every Horse over thirteen hands	4 8
For every Horse of, under thirteen hands, or Mule	1 8
For every Elephant	12 0
For every Camel	6 0
For every Horse of, or under, eleven hands	0 8
Every Bullock or Bull	0 8
Every male Buffaloe	0 8
Every Ass	0 4
Every Dog	0 8

Registration of Carts and other Vehicles without Springs.

Registration fee, not exceeding	2 0
Do. on Carts, &c., transferred	0 4

Tolls payable on entering the Municipal Limits.

	<i>RS. A. P.</i>
On every 4-wheeled Carriage on springs	0 4 0 each.
Do. 2 do do	0 2 0 do.
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden	0 2 0 do.
Do. do. do. not laden	0 1 0 do.
Do. Buffaloe, bull or bullock, laden	0 0 6 do.
Do. Horse, over thirteen hands, laden or ridden	0 1 0 do.
Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden.	0 0 6 do.
Do. do. of, or under thirteen hands, or Ass, laden or ridden	0 0 6 do.
Do. Elephant	0 8 0 do.
Do. Camel	0 1 0 do.

License Tax on Professions, Trades and Callings.*Class I.**Yearly - Rupees.*

- (A) Joint Stock Companies, whether registered under any English or Indian Act or Acts, and other Companies, whether incorporated by Royal Charter, Act of Parliament, or Act of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of the Presidencies, and carrying on any trade or business having gain for its object, and the paid-up capital of which exceeds 10 lakhs of Rupees 350
- (B) Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Division (A) of this class, the paid-up capital of which exceeds 5 lakhs of Rupees 200
- (C) Do. do. is 5 lakhs or under.. 150
- All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rupees 3,000 a month or upwards }

Class II.

- Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents or any Agents, Gomasthas, or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons when the Principals are non-resident.
- Practising Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders, or Vakeels of the High Court.
- Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers. Owners or Farmers of Markets. 100
- Owners of any Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, or Saw Mill, and Auctioneers.
- All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity whose salary amounts to Rupees 1,500 a month and is less than Rupees 3,000.

*Class III.**Yearly—Rupees.*

Merchants, Bankers, Sowcars, Wholesale Traders, Commission Agents, or any Agents, Gomasthas or Servants in charge of the business of the aforesaid persons, when the Principals are non-resident, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class II.

Keepers of any Warehouse, or Wholesale Produce Depot.

Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 50 Rupees a month, or upwards. Practising Surgeons, Physicians, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Pleaders and Vakeels not assessed under Class II.

50

All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,500.

Class II

Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors.

Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 20 or more Rupees, and less than 50 Rupees a month.

25

Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight.

Merchants and Commission Agents whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class III.

Class I.

Hotel-keepers, Boarding and Lodging House-keepers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 8 or more Rupees and less than 20 Rupees a month.

Brokers or other persons employed in the transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, Bills of Exchange, or in procuring freight, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class IV.

12

All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 250 a month and is less than Rupees 750.

Class VI.

Native Doctors, Dullals, Pawnbrokers, Petty Money-Lenders, Hawkers, Shop-keepers, Owners of any Printing Press or Oil Mill, Retail Dealers, Manufacturers, Artizans or Traders, the gross rental of whose Shops or places of business is estimated at 2 or more Rupees and less than 8 Rupees a month.

4

All persons holding any office or appointment or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 75 a month and is less than Rs. 250.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Class I.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards for each shop.

75

*Class II.**Yearly—Rupees.*

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.	50
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class III.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I and II.	25
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy, who are rated by the Collector as 2nd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Class IV.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I, II and III.	12
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under for each shop.	
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector as 3rd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.	

Table of Fees payable on distrainments under this Act.

SUM DISTRAINED FOR.		FEE.	
		RS.	A.
Under 5 Rupees...		0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees		1	0
10 " 15 "		1	8
15 " 20 "		2	0
20 " 25 "		2	8
25 " 30 "		3	0
30 " 35 "		3	8
35 " 40 "		4	0
40 " 45 "		4	8
45 " 50 "		5	0
50 " 60 "		6	0
60 " 80 "		7	8
80 " 100 "		9	0
Above " 100 "		10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four Annas must be paid daily for each man.

House Assessment.

A rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, shall be levied; but it shall be at the option of the Commissioners, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding 4 Rupees for every ground occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands and huts, respectively, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than 14 Rupees, if the same be the sole rateable property of the owner. Houses, buildings and lands situate in Fort Saint George, and buildings ordinarily used as places of

public worship, shall not be liable to any rate. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year's as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof; and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings and lands, according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall for the purpose of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners; and such lands, houses, buildings and huts, with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated upon the value or the area so fixed, and, for such purpose the Commissioners may divide the town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and may proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement, district by district.

The annual value assessed, or the area fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book, to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, designation of the property, either by name or number sufficient to identify the same together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Fees for Licenses, Registrations, &c.

(Payable to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under the provisions of Section 188 of the Madras Municipal Act No. IX of 1865, approved of by Government under date the 6th December 1865.)

	Sec-tions.	Fees.		
		From RS. A.	To RS. A.	
For temporary erections on streets on occasions of private festivals & ceremonies	95	5 0	50	According to size and period of duration.
„ putting up verandahs, &c., in front of houses and over streets.	110	10 0	100	For a term of five years.
„ Livery or Hack Stable.		10 0	50	Per annum.
„ Cart stand.		2 0	..	Per ground per annum.
„ Cattle shed or yard for public resort.				
„ keeping more than 20 sheep or goats.	118	2 0	..	Do. do.
„ do. do. 10 horned cattle.		5 0	20	According to extent of ground occupied.
„ do. do. 10 pigs.	119	1 0	..	Per head for all above 10.
„ hoards, scaffolding, or fences set up on public streets ..	158	0 8	..	Do. do.
„ deposit of materials or earth on any public streets. . . .	160	0 4	..	Per diem per square.
„ making a hole in public street		0 4	..	Do. do.
„ every slaughter house or market.	162	50 0	100	Per annum.
„ registering offensive and dangerous trades.	168	5 0	50	Do. }
„ newly opening offensive and dangerous trades.	169	10 6	100	Do. } According to nature of trade.

Appeals.

Appeals against any rate or tax assessed or demanded by the Commissioners shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates; but no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners; and no appeal against a rate assessed by the Commissioner shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the Commissioners; provided that such Magistrates may, if they shall think fit, state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Every such appeal shall be commenced within thirty days after the accrual of the cause of complaint; which shall, in respect of any rate, be deemed to accrue on the date of the certificate of the Commissioners in the assessment book, or, in case of any subsequent amendment of the said book, upon the receipt, by the person aggrieved, of notice of such amendments; and in respect of any tax, the cause of complaint shall be deemed to have accrued from the date upon which such tax has been fixed.

The assessment by the Commissioner of any rate or tax, when no appeal therefrom is made, and the adjudication of any appeal, shall be final and conclusive.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *Fort Saint George, July 22, 1868.*

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867 :—

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalte, or granite, and shall be covered with a water-tight, tiled or terraced roof, the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the base-ment, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet.
2. The entrances from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be metalled with gravel or laterite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.
3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways.
4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months.
5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept, and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.
6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.
7. Every market and slaughter-house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.
8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.
9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.
10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.
11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalte, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.
12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.
13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.
14. Fish or meat shall be sold or exposed for sale within the Municipal limits only in licensed markets, or in registered stalls. The registration to be gratis.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any Burial Ground within the Municipal limits in a grave of less depth than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.
2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.
3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.
4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.
5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.
6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard, or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.
2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and metalled to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and Pancherry, or block of huts, shall be provided by the owner or farmer thereof, with latrines for males or females, or both, as the case may require, of such extent and construction as the President shall approve of.

Bye-Laws for the regulation and decent and proper use and maintenance of Latrines and Urinals.

1. Every common urinal, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of a urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as and for the purposes of latrine only.
2. No person shall be at liberty to use such common urinals or common latrines for any purposes other than the purposes for which they are respectively restrictly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception for such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept in proper repair with lime plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.

4. Every well shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.

5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in a conspicuous place in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground, for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws, by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Laws, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passengers or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven on any road or street, except on the *metalled side or sides thereof*, nor shall any such cart, carriage, or vehicle or any jutka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn, or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China bazaar or Munda-vally street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

No person shall sell, or cause to be sold, or expose or cause to be exposed for sale any mutton, beef, pork or other (butchers') meat or poultry, fish or salt-fish, in any place other than markets licensed by the President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras, to be used for such sale.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-Law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

"That no new building shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Salay Street from Andeappen Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thunboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappen Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-Law."

Assessed Taxes.

Carriages, &c., kept within the town, although owned by persons not residing therein, are liable to the tax. Officers doing Regimental duty with regular troops at the Presidency, are each allowed to keep 2 horses and a carriage free of tax. No

person is liable to the payment of the tax who may be in possession of a carriage or animal for a period of 60 days only, or less in any half year. In the Mofussil the full amount of tax where it obtains is payable for the current half-year within 15 days of becoming possessed of a carriage, &c.

Licenses for Horses, &c., must be obtained and the tax paid half-yearly, within 60 days from 1st May and 1st November, each year, under a penalty in default. Licenses are producible at all reasonable times, under a penalty in default, to the President of the Municipal Commission, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Every cart and other wheeled vehicle *without springs*, must be registered half-yearly, upon such days as the President of the Municipal Commission may notify, and such fee as he shall fix, not exceeding two Rupees, must be paid for each registration. Persons becoming possessed of carts, &c., which have not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within fifteen days register the same, if already registered they must be registered anew on payment of a fee not exceeding four Annas.

These tolls are not payable for licensed carriages and animals, nor for registered carts, nor more than once in one period of 24 hours, counting from midnight to midnight.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

This tax is payable on or before the 1st of June and the 1st of December in each year, and every person exercising any of the above referred to Professions, &c., must cause his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and take out a certificate of such registration. The certificate will not be granted until the payment of the first half-yearly instalment of tax.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Every retail dealer in spirituous or intoxicating liquors is bound to cause each separate place of business used by him for the sale of such liquors to be registered annually in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and to take out a separate certificate of registration for each such place of business. The tax is payable half-yearly.

RATES ON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Are due and payable by the owners, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. Any house of less annual value than fourteen Rupees is exempt from assessment if it be the sole rateable property of the owner, and on those vacant for 60 consecutive days during any year, a remission of assessment is obtainable, provided notice of such vacancy be given to the President of the Municipal Commission.

Appeals against valuation or measurement and assessment are to be made in the first instance to the President of the Commissioners, and ultimately with those against any rate, toll or tax, assessed or demanded by the Commissioners to the Magistrates. But no appeal will be heard by the latter, unless preferred within thirty days after the accrual of the cause of complaint, and the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act IX of 1867 renders the registration of Births and Deaths compulsory, and invests the Municipal Commissioners, with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information thereof to the Registrar. So also shall one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or tenement, or in case the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar touching the death of such person. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 Rupees.

REPORT OF BIRTH.

No.

Date of Birth.

Nationality or Caste.

 Father's... { Name and Surname.
 { Occupation.

 Child..... { Born alive.
 { Still-born.
 { Sex.

Remarks.

Signature.

REPORT OF DEATH.

No.

Date of Birth.

Nationality or Caste.

Place of Residence.

 Duration of Residence in Madras { Years.
 { Months.
 { Days.

Name.

Sex.

 Age. .. { Years.
 { Months.
 { Days.
 { Still-Born.

Cause of Death.

Remarks.

Signature.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parentage, those of *mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-Europeans*; and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as *Moosulmans*.

This report, when filled in, to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divisions:—

Mr. P. Wight, <i>Acting</i>	1st Division—	Central Police Station, Trivettloor High Road.
" G. D'Vaz	2nd Do.	Police Station, opposite to Patcheappah's
" J. H. Stamford	3rd Do.	Municipal Commissioner's Office. | School.
" M. Kistnasawmy.....	4th Do.	Central Police Station, Pursewaulkum
" J. Bornshin	5th Do.	Commissioner of Police Office. | High Road.
" C. Rajagopaul Pillay. 6th	Do.	Flower's Road Tannah, Kilpauk.
" P. Annamalay Moodelly 7th	Do.	Round Tannah, Mount Road.
" James Duncan	8th Do.	Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No fee is charged for registration.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT,

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director-General of the Post Offices.....	A. M. Monteath, Esq.
Deputy Director-General	F. R. Hogg, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, Bengal.	J. Tweedie, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, Madras.....	Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Postmaster General, Bombay	{ Major G. M. Battye.
	{ J. McFarlan, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, N. W. Provinces.....	C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Postmaster General, Punjab	Major W. M. Lane.
Compiler of Post Office Accts & Personal Assistant to Director-General..	{ H. A. Brown, Esq.
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Central Provinces	{ F. R. Douglas, Esq.
	{ W. A. Houghton, Esq., (Offg.)
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), British Burmah	{ Major R. W. H. Fanshawe.
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Sind	{ G. Kimpton, Esq.
	{ J. W. Barwise, (Offg.)
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Oude	{ J. Dillon, Esq.
Postmaster, Calcutta	{ W. H. McGowan, Esq.
	{ E. R. Douglas, (Offg.)
Postmaster, Madras	M. Percy, Esq.
Postmaster, Bombay	C. A. Stuart, Esq., (<i>on leave</i>).
Superintendent, Frontier Travelling. Post Office, Allahabad	{ E. C. George, Esq., (Acting Postmaster, Bombay).

Inspecting Postmasters.

Division.	Division.
1st or Vizagapatam...R. Soobiah Garoo.	9th or Ootacamund...G. W. Cresswell, Esq.
2nd or Masulipatam...J. Bower, Esq.	10th or Cuddalore...M. Kinsley, Esq.
3rd or Hyderabad...W. H. Ricks, Esq.	11th or Trichinopoly...J. G. Combes, Esq.
4th or Bellary	12th or Palamcottah...E. H. Grègory, Esq.
5th or Nellore.....G. Teagaroi Chetty.	Supernumerary attached to Postmaster General's Office.....C. V. Kistnama
6th or Mount.....T. Rhenius, Esq.	Charloo, B.A.
7th or S. W. Railway...J. Honner, Esq.	
8th or Calicut	W. J. Rose, Esq.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....Mr. D. Oliver.	Mount .....Curoonambram Pillay.
Bellary... ..C. Smith.	Nellore.....Mr. W. Wright.
Berhampore. ....J. Ramdoss Naidoo.	Ootacamund. ... ..H. Beeby.
Calcut	Pondicherry. ....J. McKillop.
Cannanore	Palamcottah
" B. G. A. Boosch.	" B. Gooroorajah.
Cochin ... ..J. D'Costa.	Cocanada
Cuddalore	" Mr. J. C. Paterson.
" N. Vurdarajulu Naido	Salem
Cuddapah	" H. Blake.
" V. Verasawmy Moodelliar.	Secunderabad... ..W. A. Johnson.
Hyderabad.....Mr. J. W. Bradley, (<i>abs.</i>)	Trevandrum.....S. Rungiah Chetty.
" T. C. D'Rozario, Acting.	Trichinopoly
Kurnool	" Mr S. Christian.
" W. Kelly.	Tanjore
Madura	" K. Chinnaasawmy Pillay.
" P. Mootoosawmy Pillay.	Vellore.
Mangalore	" Mr. H. Teixeira.
" Mr. J. Sequeira.	Vizagapatam ....M. Vencutasawmy Naidu.
Masulipatam.... ..J. Fernandez.	

Table showing the latest hour for *Posting Covers* at the several Post Offices and Pillar Letter Boxes in Madras for Stations in the Mofussil and Delivery in Town and Suburbs of Madras.

		FOR DESPATCH.						FOR LOCAL DELIVERY.					
		A.			B.			C.			D.		
		For 7 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.	For 10-30 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.	For 10-30 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.	For 10-30 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.	For 10-30 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.	For 10-30 A. M. Train Mail.	For 10-30 A. M. Special Mail to Saint Mount.
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
		5-0	4-15	9-0	12-15	3-45	2-0	12-15	3-45	5-30	4-15	10-0	8-0
Madras	{ General Post Office	5-0	4-15	9-0	12-15	3-45	2-0	12-15	3-45	5-30	4-15	10-0	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	7-0	6-0	11-30	10-0	2-0	1-0	11-30	2-0	2-0	1-0	9-0	8-0
Royapooram	{ Sub. Post Office	7-0	6-0	11-30	10-0	3-30	2-0	11-30	3-30	3-30	2-0	9-0	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	1-15	1-0	7-30	6-0	12-0	1-0	7-30	12-0	12-0	1-0	8-0	7-0
Perambore	{ Sub. Post Office	6-0	5-0	11-45	10-0	2-2-1	1-0	11-45	2-2-1	5-0	4-15	8-50	7-30
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	7-50	6-0	1-0	1-0	7-50	1-0	1-0	1-0	8-50	7-30
Pursewalkum	{ Sub. Post Office	6-0	5-0	11-35	10-0	2-15	1-0	11-35	2-15	4-45	4-15	8-15	7-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	8-0	7-0	1-0	1-0	8-0	1-0	4-45	4-15	8-0	7-0
Egmore	{ Sub. Post Office	6-0	5-0	11-25	10-0	2-0	1-0	11-25	2-0	4-30	4-0	8-50	7-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	7-50	6-0	12-45	1-0	7-50	12-45	12-45	1-0	7-50	6-0
Nungumbakum	{ Sub. Post Office	6-0	5-0	11-15	10-0	2-0	1-0	11-15	2-0	4-20	4-0	9-0	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	8-0	7-0	12-45	1-0	8-0	12-45	12-45	1-0	9-0	8-0
Thanampett	{ Sub. Post Office	6-0	5-0	11-15	10-0	2-0	1-0	11-15	2-0	4-20	4-0	8-30	7-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	7-30	6-0	12-45	1-0	7-30	12-45	12-45	1-0	8-30	7-0
Adyar	{ Sub. Post Office	5-40	4-50	11-0	10-0	1-40	1-0	11-0	1-40	4-20	4-0	8-15	7-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	7-30	6-0	2-5	2-0	7-30	2-5	4-30	4-0	8-30	7-0
Mylapore	{ Sub. Post Office	4-45	4-0	11-30	10-0	12-45	1-0	11-30	12-45	12-45	1-0	9-0	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	8-0	7-0	2-15	2-0	8-0	2-15	4-45	4-15	9-0	8-0
Royapettah	{ Sub. Post Office	4-45	4-0	11-40	10-0	1-0	1-0	11-40	1-0	1-0	1-0	9-0	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	8-0	7-0	2-35	2-0	8-0	2-35	5-0	4-45	9-15	8-0
Mount Road	{ Sub. Post Office	4-45	4-0	11-50	10-0	1-0	1-0	11-50	1-0	5-0	4-45	9-15	8-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	4-45	4-0	8-0	7-0	1-0	1-0	8-0	1-0	4-0	4-0	8-0	7-0
Sydupett	{ Sub. Post Office	4-40	3-50	10-30	9-0	1-0	1-0	10-30	1-0	4-0	4-0	6-15	5-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	5-0	4-15	12-0	11-0	2-30	2-0	12-0	2-30	5-0	4-15	8-0	7-0
Fort St. George	{ Sub. Post Office	5-0	4-15	12-0	11-0	2-30	2-0	12-0	2-30	5-0	4-15	8-0	7-0
	{ Pillar Letter Boxes	5-0	4-15	12-0	11-0	2-30	2-0	12-0	2-30	5-0	4-15	8-0	7-0

NOTE.—The latest hour for posting covers on Sundays in the Suburban Post Offices and Pillar Letter Boxes attached to them for the 6-30 P. M. Southern Coast Mail is that shown in Column D. At the General Post Office it is the same as on other days. Registered Letters during the hours for receipt of such covers for any particular Mail must be tendered at the General Post Office half an hour, and at the Suburban Post Offices fifteen minutes before the closing of the Mail.

The latest hour for posting letters for the Overland Mail on the date the Mail is closed will be that shown in Column C, of the above table.

**List of Pillar Letter Boxes, showing the Post Offices to which attached
and Hours at which served.**

Postal District.	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box.	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.				
			Week Days			Sundays.	
			1st.		3d	1st.	2d.
			A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Madras G. P. O.	1	Tannah Junc., Thumboo Chetty Street.					
	2	Town Police Court.					
	3	Custom House, Beach.					
	4	Tannah, Manady Bazaar Street.					
	5	Tannah, Near Mint	4-15	9-0	2-0	9-0	2-0
	6	Tannah, Parcherry Bazaar.					
	7	Tannah, General Hospital.					
	8	Tannah, Salay Street, Sowcarpett					
	9	Goopaly Bazaar.					
Royapoorum S. P. Office.	10	Veerabudra Poolhar Covil Street.					
	11	Gows Moddeen Street, Cassimode.		Noon			Noon
Perambore S. P. Office.	12	Trivatoor High Road, Tondiarpett	7-30	12-0	4-45	7-30	12-0
	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpett		P. M.			P. M.
	14	Railway Station, Perambore.	7-50	1-0	4-45	7-50	1-0
	15	Park Gate, Salt Cotaurs.					
Pursewaukum S. P. Office.	16	Perambore Barracks Road, near Dispensary.					
	17	Choolay Road.	8-0	1-0	4-45	8-0	1-0
	18	Rundall's Road, near late Police Court.					
Egmore S. P. O.	19	Police Station, New Town.					
	20	Begum Bagh, Poonamallee Road.					
	21	Kilpauk, Garden Road.	7-50	0-45	4-45	7-50	0-45
	22	Ormes' Road, Kilpauk					
Nungumbaukum S. P. O.	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road.					
	24	Junction of Grame's Road	8-0	0-45	4-45	8-0	0-45
	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.					
Thanampett S. P. Office.	26	Tannah, Pully Thanampett, Mount Road.	7-30	0-45	4-45	7-30	0-45
	27	Mowbray's Road.					
	28	Luz, Church Road.					
Adyar S. P. O.	—	None.	.	...	..	..	...
Mylapore S. P. Office.	29	Jemadar Tannah, Cutcherry Road					
	30	Tannah, Noochakoozum, S. Beach Road.	7-30	0-45	4-45	7-30	0-45
Royapettiah S. P. Office.	31	Saint Thomé Station.					
	32	Kistnampett, Ice House Road.					
	33	Ice-House Road.	8-0	1-0	4-45	8-0	0-45
	34	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.					
	35	Bell's Road.					
Mount Road S. P. Office.	36	Revenue Board Office, Chepauk.					
	37	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.					
	38	Tannah, Jam Bazaar, Pycroft's Rd.	8-0	1-0	4-45	8-0	1-0
	39	Harris' Road, Poodoopett.					
	40	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.					
Fort St. George R. H.*	41	Periamettoo, opposite S. W. Gate, People's Park.					
	42	Opposite the Office	4-45	.	...	4-45	...
Sydapett P. B. Office.*	43	Do. do.	6-15	..	...	6-15	...

* These Boxes being opposite the Office are served in addition every time the Mail is closed at the respective Offices.

List of Postal Districts and Suburbs included in each, showing the probable hour the Letter Carriers attached to each Office leave with Covers for delivery.

Postal District.	Suburbs included in each District.	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE.			
		Week Days.			Sundays one Delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2d Delivery.	3d Delivery.	
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Mootialpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Parcherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira, Goolgely Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c	6—0	11—0	3—30	11—0
Royapooram S. P. Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpett and Tondiarpet	6—30	11—20	3—30	11—20
Perambore S. P. Office.	Perambore, Vasarapaudy, Cashapett, Choolay, Narrainpolium and Veerana-thotum.	6—20	11—20	3—45	11—20
Pursewaukum S. P. Office.	Vepery, Pursewaukum, Locock's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	6—30	11—30	4—0	11—30
Egmore S. P. O.	Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetput, the Poonamallee Road West of the Scotch Kirk.	6—45	11—45	4—15	11—45
Nungumbaukum S. P. Office.	Nungumbaukum and Mackay's Gardens	7—0	Noon 12—0	4—30	Noon. 12—0
Thanampett S. P. Office.	Thanampett, Holme's Garden and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	7—0	12—0	4—30	12—0
Mylapore S. P. O.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	4—45	A. M. 11—45	4—15	A. M. 11—45
Adyar S. P. O.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	7—0	Noon. 12—0	4—30	Noon 12—0
Royapettah S. P. Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meerasaibpettah, Club and Hotels in the neighbourhood, and the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	6—40	A. M. 11—40	4—10	A. M. 11—40
Mount Road S. P. Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chepauk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram & Mundy Bazaar.	6—30	11—30	4—0	11—30
Sydapett B. P. O.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	7—15	11—30	5—0	11—30

The public are invited to give particular attention to the following remarks and instructions, viz :—

ADDRESSES ON INLAND COVERS.—No address is complete which does not contain the Post Town, from which delivery is intended, and care should always be taken to write the name of the Post Town as clearly as possible. It should generally form the last part of the address. If, however, the cover be directed to a Post Town of small note (especially if situated in another Province), or if it be directed to a Post Town having a name the same as, or very similar to the name of another Post Town, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District or Province in which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices.

Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices and to write them *legibly in large well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current hand-writing as if the the language and character were their own.

Covers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight which are intended to be sent otherwise than by Letter Post should have the words "Book-Post" or "Pattern Post" or "Banghy Post" (as the case may be) superscribed on the address side of the cover. In the absence of such superscription, they are forwarded by Letter Post and charged at Letter rates.

ADDRESSES ON FOREIGN COVERS—In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the *country* (written clearly in large well-formed characters) as well as the town or city should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Postage Schedule; and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the cover is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left hand corner.

For rules respecting the marking of the *particular route* by which a cover is intended to be sent, and respecting the practice of the Post Office in selecting routes when no particular route is given by the sender.

POSTAGE LABELS HOW TO BE PLACED, &c—Labels should be placed on the front, that is the address side of the letter and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

The public are recommended to mark the stamps affixed by them to covers either by lines drawn across them or by writing across them. Covers may be destroyed for the sake of the stamps borne by them, and as stamps bearing any mark denoting previous use cannot be so readily disposed of, much risk is avoided by the practice here recommended.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.—Letters containing coin or a Currency Note or any portion thereof addressed to any place in India *must be registered*, and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in *halves*, the second halves being forwarded on acknowledgement of the receipt of the first halves. This method avoids much risk, for the value of the half-note (if the other half be lost) can be recovered from the Paper Currency Department at a small charge under a Bond of Indemnity. If, on the other hand, whole notes sent by post are lost, the Currency Department does not recognize any claim on the part of the loser, although it records the loss, and, when the note is presented and paid at any Currency Office, informs the Police and the person who lost the note. As, however, stolen notes are seldom presented by the thief, and as notice received in good faith are good possession, the recovery of a lost whole note is comparatively rare.

When Currency Notes are sent by post, covers or envelopes of a substantial and non-transparent kind should be used. The large black figures indicating the value of a Currency Note can be deciphered even if covered by eight-fold of paper of the thin transparent kind so commonly used in this country. The public are earnestly requested not to place unnecessary temptation in this respect before their own servants who take such letters to the post and before the Post Office employes.

REGISTRATION OF PACKETS, &c.—Attention is invited to the fact that not only letters but also newspapers and *Packet of books or patterns*, can be registered by inland post to any part of India, or by foreign post (British Packet) to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and any British Colony. The fee for registering newspaper or packet is the same as for registering a letter, and in all cases mentioned is irrespective of weight.

LIST of POSTAL STATIONS to which MAILS are made up and despatched daily from Madras, the letters marked opposite each Station having reference to the foregoing Table which will show the last hour up to which Covers can be posted for despatch.

Allepy A	Cocanada C	Itchapore C
Amboor A	Cochin A & D	Jummulmudgu (Ex). C
Amalappoor C	Combatore A & D	Janumpett C
Ankapully C	Clar Road A & D	Jollarpett A & D
Arconum A & C	Combaconum D & E	Juggumpett C
Arcoet A & D	Conjeveram A	Juggiahpett C
Arnee D	Coonoor A & D	Kamedy D
Althoor D	Coopum A & D	Kalastry C
Ambasamoodrum ... D	Coringa C	Kanikal D & E
Ammanicknoor D	Crosser C	Koyalpatam D
Anantapoor C	Cuddalore E	Kinedy C
Aroopocottah D	Cuddapah A & C	Kistnagherry D
Aska C	Cumbum C	Kurnool C
Atcherpaukum D	Calingapatam ... C	Kannacoody D
Agra C	Cassargode A	Kavarypauk A
Almedabad C	Chinnamanoor ... D	Kodicanal D
Ahmednuggur C	Cheyoor E	Kuthiri (Ex) C
Akola C	Colasagrappatam D	Kavali C
Akyab C	Collegal A & D	Kohtalai D
Allahabad C	Condapore A	Keehlakaru D
Aurangabad C	Cottayam A	Kotergherry A & D
Adono C	Calcutta C	Kuttaparamba A & D
Aryaloro D	Cawnpore C	Kulladghee C
Arvandanghi D	Chandernagore ... C	Kandakur C
Bangalore A & D	Coompta A	Kamptee C
Barputla C	Ceylon and places in Colombo D	Kolapoor C
Barkur D	Cuttack C	Kirkee C
Barwah C	Darampoori A	Kotree C
Bellary C	Datchapully C	Kothapatam C
Berhampore (Ganjam) C	Dindigul D	Kurraichee C
Beypore A & D	Darapooram A	kumpti C
Bezawada C	Davaroypully ... C	Kuisowlie C
Bimlipatam C	Devicottah D	Laulgoody D
Bolavum C	Deukencottah ... A	Linga-oogoor C
Buddigaira A	Devipatam D	Lalore C
Buntwal A	Dowlaisweram ... C	Lucknow C
Bowengherry E	Dracharam C	Madranticum E
Bowani D	Dannoor C	Madura D
Buttol C	Dharwar A	Mana Madura D
Banda C	Diamond Harbour C	Mallhapuram A
Baroda C	Dinapore C	Manantoddy A & D
Birhee C	Ellimanchilli ... C	Manargoody D
Barackpoor C	Ellore C	Mangalore D
Bassein C	Ercaud (Yercaud) D	Masulipatam C
Bassein (Burmah) ... C	Erode D	Mayaveram E
Beetapoor C	Ellengoody D	Merrara A & D
Belgaum C	Ernaculum A & D	Mettoopoham A & D
Benares C	Ellichpoor C	Mominabad C
Bagulpore C	French Rocks A	Mumissal D
Bombay C	Gooty C	Muctul C
Calicut A & D	Gulburgah C	Muttighiri D
Calimere Point D	Guynd A & D	Muddenpully D
Cannanore D	Guntoor C	Mungalagherry ... C
Caroor D	Ganjam C	Mysore A & D
Casseboograh C	Gazpathnuggur ... C	Mahe A & D
Cassimcotta C	Goodaloor A & D	Melur D
Catupady A & D	Gopaulpore C	Malapoliam D
Chellumbrum E	Goorlattum C	Moodoculatoor ... D
Chendragiri A	Hominabad C	Mogullur C
Chicacole C	Hurryhur A	Mooserv D
Chingleput E	Hyderabad (Deccan) C	Mahabelishwar ... C
Chittoor C	Hoonsoor A	Meerut C
Chittoor A	Hingolee C	Mhow C
Cheeparupully C	Honore A	Midnapore C
Choodavaram C	Hydrabad (Scinde) C	Mirzapore C
Chunampet E	Iyempet D	Mooltan C
Chowghaut A		Moottopetta D

Moulmein C	Parvatipore C	Tippacolum D
Narrainavanum ... A	Peddapore C	Torapur A & D
Nagercoil D	Pythapore C	Tonivadamathoor .. D
Nagore D	Prodatore C	Tonee C
Needamungalum ... D	Pulicat E	Tada C
Nagrikatakum ... C	Pulney D	Tranquebar D
Naidoopett' C	Poishwar C	Trevandrum A
Namcul C	Patna C	Trichinopoly D
Nangoonary D	Poona C	Tripatore (Salem Dis.) A & D
Nawpada C	Port Blair C	Trivellore (Mad. Dis.) A & D
Nedathavole C	Punjab C	Tuticorin D
Neelapully C	Pullumpett A	Talaparamba A & D
Negapatam D	Quilandy A & D	Tencasy D
Nellore C	Quilon A	Teruchooly D
Nundal C	Raichore O	Teroocolicoondrum .. E
Nursarowpett C	Rajahmundry ... C	Teroomungalum D
Nursapore C	Ramaiswarum .. D	Thoyare D
Nursapatam C	Royachote C	Teripavenum D
Nanlum D	Ramnad D	Torutany A
Narrainpett C	Renigunta A & C	Terupooroor E
Nursanapett C	Reypully C	Tinnevely D
Nagode D	Ramandroog C	Tritrapoondly D
Nagpore C	Razipore D	Tondi D
Nassick C	Russelcondah .. C	Trichoor A
Neemuch C	Reddypully A	Tripatore (Madura District) .. D
Neermul C	Rangoon C	Tripaty A
Nowgaum C	Revah C	Trivady D
Nowgong C	St. Thomas' Mount B & E	Teroovaroor (Tanjore District) D
Nusseerabad C	Salem A & D	Trivetore A
Nynetel C	Samulcottah C	Troor A & D
Naggery A	Sattoor D	Udpy D
Ongole C	Sompett C	Uloondoorpett E
Oosoor D	Secunderabad ... C	Udumulpettah A
Ootapidaram D	Sedashcpett C	Utengherry D
Ootacamund A & D	Shoally E	Umritsur C
Oomrawutty C	Shermadavey D	Vencataghiri C
Ootramulloor E	Shoranore A & D	Vaniembady A & D
Palamcottah D	Sooramungalum .. A & D	Vellore A & D
Palaveram B & E	Sunkaranarcoil ... A	Ventapollum C
Palcole C	Sunkerrydroog ... A & D	Virlupetty D
Palghaut A & E	Sriviguntum D	Virdachellum E
Palmanair D	Sholinghur A	Vizagapatam C
Podily C	Sidhout C	Veerasarasaram C
Polachy A	Sadras E	Vincondah C
Poloor A	Shivagunga D	Vizianagram C
Ponany A	Srirungum D	Veerasenderpett A
Pondicherry E	Striperumbudoor ... A	Villoppooram E
Poodoovoil E	Strivillipoottor ... D	Vullum D
Poonamallee A & D	Suttiamungalum .. A	Vythery A & D
Poondy C	Saugor C	Wandewash A & D
Pootoor A	Sehore C	Wallapabad A
Porto Novo E	Shertaly A	Wallajanugger A & D
Pothanore A & D	Sholapore C	Wootapoliem A & D
Puttoocottah D	Sircee A	Waltair C
Ponnari E	Simla C	Wellington A & D
Palcondah C	Sumbulpore C	Woodaghiri C
Paumbum D	Tadputry C	Wontmetta A
Pareacolum D	Tanaku C	Wolleokode A & D
Permagoody D	Tanjore D	Yercaud (Ercaud) ... D
Perambalore D	Teckally C	
Punganoor D	Tellicherry A & D	
Puttamby A & D	Tindevanum E	

DELIVERY OF MAILS.—Three deliveries are made at the undermentioned hours, when the letter-carriers attached to the General Post Office quit the place, and two Mail carts are despatched—one northward, and the other southward, containing letters and papers for delivery through the Suburban Post Offices.

First Delivery, 6 A. M.—Comprises the Mails from stations west and south-west Railway lines from Trichinopoly, &c.

Second Delivery, 10-30 A. M.—Consists of Inland Mails received by west and south-west Railway lines, and southern Mail cart, &c.

Third Delivery, 3-30 P. M.—Consists of Inland Mails from the north-west Railway line, northern coasts, and other Mails received after the second deliveries.

The Mails that arrive after the third or 3-30 P. M. delivery, are not issued until the first or 6 A. M. delivery of the following day.

Parcels and books for the suburbs are delivered through the Suburban Post Offices by the second or 10-30 A. M., and third or 3-30 P. M. deliveries.

On Sundays, only *one* delivery is made, viz., at 10-30 A. M.

Overland covers for delivery in the suburbs are despatched from the General Post Office by a special Mail cart so soon as they are sorted, whether during the day or night, and are distributed by each suburban Post Office by the next delivery immediately following their receipt. Any person, however, wishing to avoid the delay that will thus occur, may send to the Post Office of the District in which he resides for his letters, where they will be delivered to the messenger on payment of any postage that may be due.

WINDOW DELIVERY.—To payers of a fee of 12 Rupees per annum, tickets are furnished which entitle the holders thereof to receive all letters, &c., at the General Post Office, as soon as the Mails (Indian or English) have been examined and sorted.

AT PROVINCIAL OR MOFUSSIL POST OFFICES.—The delivery of letters, &c., depends on the time of the arrival of Mails.

INDIAN INLAND LETTER POST.—Letters and other articles are conveyed by this means between any two Post Offices in India, at the following rates, if prepaid:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 6 Pie; 1 tolah, 1 Anna; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 2 Annas; 2 tolahs, 3 Annas; and so on, adding an additional Anna for every tolah in weight or fraction thereof.

Every person who may not be paid by Post Office Department, through whom any district post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one Pice, (a fourth of an Anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

Inland postage is not chargeable on Soldiers' *overland* letters.

Newspapers for Soldiers are not subject to forward postage when re-directed.

REGISTRATION.—Letters, Newspapers, and Book packets can be registered by payment of 4 Annas in addition to postage, both of which must be prepaid by stamps. The party posting such letters will be furnished with receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamps.

Letters sent to be registered should be well secured with sealing wax, as those fastened with gum or wafer can be opened with impunity and without the slightest difficulty.

Registration makes the transmission of a letter more secure, as its disposal can thereby be traced.

As registration does not involve a receipt for the contents of a letter, and as abstraction thereof may take place *before* as well as *after* the cover is posted, it is always advisable for the addressee who expects valuable enclosures to *open the letter in the presence of the Postman* at the time of granting the receipt.

The registration of letters containing valuables, such as Bank notes or coin is compulsory—covers containing such articles when posted without being Registered are charged with a double fee.

On the delivery for a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be signed immediately and given to the delivery peon.

CEYLON POST.—Letters sent from India by post, whether by land or by B. I. S. N. Co's., Contract Steamers to any part of Ceylon, are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid; otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office if the letters are superscribed for either of those routes.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 2 Annas.

Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz. 4 "

Do. do. 1 oz., do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6 "

Do. do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., do. 2 ozs. 8 "

and so on, adding 2 Annas or 3d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of original address.

Newspapers are forwarded both by dawk as well as by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for 4 ozs. which will carry them to destination. Book-packages and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for every 4 ozs.

MYSORE ANCHAY POST.—The postage on letters, &c., posted for delivery through the *Mysore Anchay*, i. e., the separate post of the Mysore Government, must be *fully* prepaid, or otherwise they are detained and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal, except in the case of unpaid imported letters, &c., and those taxed with forward postage for re-direction.

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	Above $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.
1 <i>Via</i> BRINDISI, FRANCE OR ALGERIA.	Destination.	RS.A.P. 0 6 8	RS.A.P. 0 13 4	RS.A.P. 1 4 0	RS.A.P. 1 10 8
2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES <i>via</i> FRANCE.					
* Spain.....	Through France....	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	1 13 4
* Portugal.....	Destination.	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	2 2 8
* Luxemburgh.....					
* Baden.....					
* The Netherlands.....					
* Belgium.....					
* Rhenish Prussia.....					
* Bavaria.....	Destination.....	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	2 2 8
* Wurtemberg.....					
German States, viz.—Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe- Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt Reuss Nassau, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral-Hesse Darmstadt Saxe-Weimer, Eisenach, Frankfort- on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck.....					
Switzerland					
Prussia, (the Rhenish Provinces except- ed).....					
Hanover.....					
Saxony.....	Destination . {	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 8 0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....					
Mecklenburg-Strelitz					
Brunswick.....					
Oldenburg (the principality of Birken- feld excepted)					
Anhalt.....					
Austrian Dominions.....	Frontier of Austria.	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 8 0
Denmark.....					
Servia.....					
Montenegro.....					
Moldavia					
Wallachia					
Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices except- ed) <i>via</i> Austria.....	Destination.. .. .	0 14 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 8
Sweden					
Norway.....					
Poland					
Russia					

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac For Schedule of postage Rates, see *Indian Postal Guide*, for October 1869. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

The following Table shows the postage chargeable on Letters, &c., sent to Italy and Foreign Europe via Italy.

VIA BOMBAY AND ITALY.	Letters $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.			Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.								
				Not exceeding 2 ounces.			Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 4 ounces.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Italy	0	6	8	0	1	4	0	2	8	0	2	8
Switzerland	0	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	8			
German States	0	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	8			
Austria	0	9	8	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Belgium	0	9	8	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Netherlands	0	9	8	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Denmark	0	13	4	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Heligoland	0	13	4	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Sweden	1	3	40	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Norway	1	3	40	0	2	8	0	4	8			
Russia	1	3	40	0	2	8	0	4	8			

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid and totally unpaid letters will be charged at the rate of 12 Annas for every $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Registered Letters must be prepaid at double the ordinary rates of postage.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of combined Steamer and Inland Postage on Papers and books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION	PAPERS.						BOOKS.					
	4 OZS.			8 OZS.			4 OZS.			8 OZS.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Australian Colonies	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hong-Kong	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Galle	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Mauritius, per French Steamer	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Do via Bombay	0	2	8	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	5	4
Penang	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Aden	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Malacca	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Calcutta	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Rangoon*	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Suez	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Alexandria	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Foreign Europe, via Trieste	0	2	8	0	4	8	0	2	8	0	4	8
Malta	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	5	4
Gibraltar	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	5	4
France	Inland postage only on despatch and receipt.											
Madeira												
Portugal												
Foreign countries, via France												
French Post Offices in Alexandria												

Postal Notice.

Under the notification of the Government of India F. D. No. 35,840 17th May 1872, the British packet rates of postage on letters passing between India and Egypt have been increased with immediate effect.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs.
1 Do. Non do.

2. From that date the rates chargeable on correspondence between India and Egypt will be those shown in the following Table, which includes Indian inland postage.

To	Letters.			Newspapers.
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.
Alexandria... Cairo Suez... ..	RS. A. P. 0 6 4	RS. A. P. 0 12 8	RS. A. P. 1 2 * 0	RS. A. P. 0 8 0

} By British Packet...

3. Pre-payment of the full amount of the postage shown in the above Table is compulsory.

4. Paid letters and newspapers received from the abovementioned places will be delivered in India without any charge on account of Indian postage.

5. Unpaid letters and newspapers which may be received will be charged at the rates shown on the Table.

(1) *Letters (a.)* The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Re-union, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena), is optional; but on those to the Australian Colonies, China except Hong-kong, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, or any place not a British colony, compulsory. In the former case, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, charged with a fine of 6 Annas in addition to the ordinary postage; in the latter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

(b.) Letters forwarded by the *French route to France or Algeria* and other *foreign countries*, are charged as follows. The payment of postage is optional, except when sent to the places marked,* when it must be paid in advance. Letters intended for despatch by this route should have the words *via Bombay and France* written on them. Letters *posted in France*, if sent unpaid, are charged at the rate of 14 Annas for every $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.—The rates of postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail, are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under the cover. Newspapers to all places except to and *via France*, must be prepaid with steam postage. Those insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom *via Southampton*, but upon which a single rate of 8 Pies has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 8 Pies.

STATIONS AND ROUTES	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.			
	2 oz.	4 ozs.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
United Kingdom				
Via Southampton	0 1 4	0 1 4	.. ..	0 2 8
Brindisi	0 2 0	0 2 0	.. ..	0 4 0
United States				
Via Southampton.....	0 2 4	0 2 4	.....	0 4 8
Brindisi	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	0 6 0
West Indies,				
Via Southampton	0 2 4	0 2 4	.. ..	0 4 8
Brindisi.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	0 6 0
Indian Ports and the Colonies ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	.....	0 4 0

Letters for any station in India insufficiently stamped are taxed with double the deficient postage.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled, unless by an express order of Government, or the Postmaster General.

Letters of any weight may be transmitted by post.

Late Letters will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepared, by means of Stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee. Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No office shall be kept open merely for the reception of the late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

REGISTERED INLAND NEWSPAPER POST.—Newspapers and proof sheets are transmitted by letter post at the following rates *which must be prepaid by stamps* :—

Not exceeding 10 tolahs in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna ; 20 tolahs, 1 Anna.

They should be packed in covers open at the ends, or sent without covers.

No more than one newspaper can be sent under one cover. An extra Supplement of the same date may be enclosed.

Newspapers must not contain any writings except the name and address of the person to whom they are sent, and the name and address of the sender.

The pre-payment of postage on newspapers is compulsory.

The paper must have on the wrapper the word Registered followed by the Registered No. printed, otherwise it cannot be sent by Letter Mail.

Newspapers posted unpaid or insufficiently paid or transferred to the Dead Letter Office, for return to sender. Proof sheets are treated as newspapers when the contents are correctly certified on the cover, with the full signature of the sender.

The term "newspaper" implies any periodical published at regular intervals not exceeding 28 days, provided it is the medium of current intelligence and has not been registered.

INDIAN BOOK POST.—The following are the rates of postage without reference to distance for books not packets.

Not exceeding 10 tolahs, 1 Anna ; 20 tolahs, 2 Annas ; 30 tolahs, 3 Annas ; 40 tolahs, 4 Annas ; 50 tolahs 5 Annas ; and so on adding 1 Anna for every additional 10 tolahs, or fraction thereof.

The packet may consist of books, or newspapers and such like.

Packets sent by this means are subject to the following conditions :—

1. The packet shall not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth.

2. It must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. For the greater security of its contents, it may be secured with string, but in such case the Post Master is authorized to cut the string, although if he do so he must again tie up the packet. During the monsoon, or rainy months, the packet should be covered with wax cloth, sufficiently long to allow of the ends (which must be left open as usual) being folded down in such a manner as to prevent, as far as practicable, the contents getting injured. Samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

If this rule is infringed the packet will be treated as a letter or bangle parcel, as the case may be.

3. The packet must contain nothing sealed or otherwise closed against inspection ; nor any letter or communication of the nature of a letter whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the Book, &c., or to whom it is given are not regarded as a letter. As respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted, but it is recommended, in order that if the cover come off, or for any other reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender.

Any packet having any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter in it or upon the cover, will be charged with the letter postage. If it contain any

rates of postage. If sent, they must be prepaid at the rates prescribed for letters transmitted by the Contract P. and O. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Parcels can only be posted between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and 12 noon and 5 P.M.

The Bangly Department is opened on Sundays and principal holidays for two hours.

Madras..... } General Post Office, 7 to 8 A.M. and 3 to 4 P.M.
 } Suburban Post Office, 7 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

SHIP POSTAGE.—Letters, &c., transmitted to any place by a Contract Coasting Steamer, are taxed with inland rates of postage.

Letters sent by a sailing vessel or non-contract Steamers are subject, in addition to inland postage, to a charge of ship or bounty money of one Anna on each cover, which may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid in stamps or to be paid on delivery.

Letters intended for despatch by private Steamers or sailing vessels, should be so superscribed; or otherwise they may, in the absence of such directions to guide the Post Office, be sent by the land where such communications exist.

Ship and Indian Postage will be levied on all letters received from beyond H. M.'s Indian possessions when delivered at Madras or forwarded to the Mofussil. The Indian postage must be fully paid when letters are posted for despatch, or otherwise they will be retained and disposed by the Dead Letter Office.

Ship postage is not levied on newspapers.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Soldiers letters posted in India, for delivery in India, are subject to the ordinary rates of Indian postage.

Soldiers' letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight are entitled to be conveyed from any part of India to any part of Great Britain or the Colonies for one penny or eight pies, provided the postage is prepaid.

Letters from Soldiers and Sailors in India, addressed to Europe, if not prepaid, are charged two-pence on delivery.

Pre-payment of postage on letters for Soldiers and Seamen, addressed to the unmentioned places, is compulsory:—

Panama, or any other place on the Pacific side of New Granada,	RS.	A.	P.
Valparaiso, or any other place in Chili	0	4	8
Callas or any other place in Peru, New York and Panama	0	4	8
Vancouver's Island, Saint Thomas, and Panama	0	11	4
British Columbia do.	0	11	4
Canada—United States.....	0	2	0

Book and Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Under the following conditions as to mode of packing, exclusion of all communications, of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial or Foreign; and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore and Penang.

1st.—The postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the side or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters,) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass) prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publication, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or any mixture of these; but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or

otherwise in the case of books); and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the bindings, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns, the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of articles, may be written, not on loose pieces of papers, but on the cover, or on small labels attached to the samples, or bags containing them.

5th.—No book or pattern packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width or depth.

6th.—The prohibition which has heretofore existed to the transmission as patterns of articles of intrinsic value by the post between the United Kingdom and India, has been withdrawn.

7th.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, and such like as samples; provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

8th.—Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

9th.—In exception of the rule permitting articles of intrinsic value to be forwarded, it must be understood that such articles cannot be forwarded in the Mails *à la* Marseilles.

10th.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with letter postage.

11th.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate, that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound—the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

13th.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid, will be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of book postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.—In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Bangly Post.

Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented readily written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give charge. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a letter carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due, shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from the prescribed route.

Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself and for conveyance, —the maximum of the latter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

The poster of a letter or parcel containing any explosive or dangerous material or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 200. (*See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act XVI of 1866.*)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover duly franked, comes under this Rule. (*See Section 43.*)

Any person refusing to deliver up a letter or other article erroneously delivered to him by the Post Office, can be punished with imprisonment of either description, and shall also be liable to a fine. (*See Section 45.*)

Letters or parcels suspected to contain contraband articles can be opened by the Postal Authorities, and parcels for foreign countries can be refused by them, unless accompanied by a Custom House Certificate. (*See Section 60.*)

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance. (*See Section 65*)

All communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post Master at the station.

A separate instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction is attended to for more than three months after receipt.

The practice of giving instructions to the officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters, not only imposes much labor upon them, but in large offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address is kept in every Post Office, but it is to be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received on delivery.

Verbal instructions, or such as may be of a complicated or conditional nature, will not be attended to.

Unless by an express order of Government, or Director General of the Post Offices, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other articles addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Letters, papers, or packets, which follow a party are or re-addressed from one station to another, or stopped in transit, taxed with forward postage.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official references and personal application to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers of envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

The Post Office do not grant receipts for parcels, but if written receipts are presented, the Post Office stamps will be affixed.

Revised Code of Rules for Regulating the Treatment of Official Correspondence.

A.—PRIVILEGED OFFICES.

(1.) The official and public offices enumerated in the annexed list will be privileged to send and receive by inland post (without payment of postage) covers *bond fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service.

On Her Majesty's Service.

To
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CALCUTTA.
A. B.,
Secretary to Government, Bengal

(2.) Each cover posted by privileged official or office must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the privileged official or of the Superintendent or other principal officer of the privileged office.

On Her Majesty's Service only

To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA.
A. B.,
Director of Public Instruction.

(3.) Each cover posted under privilege to the address of a privileged official or office, must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin.

B.—OFFICES NOT PRIVILEGED.

(4.) Offices not privileged consist of those Government offices which are not included in the list and do not therefore enjoy the privilege referred to in Rule (1).

* At the following rates viz.			
<i>Letter Post</i>			
Not exceeding	½ tola	.. ..	½ anna
Not exceeding	1 tola	.. ..	1 anna
Not exceeding	2 tolas	.. ..	2 annas
and so on			
<i>Book Post</i>			
Not exceeding	10 tolas	.. ..	1 anna
Not exceeding	20 tolas	.. ..	2 annas
and so on			
<i>Banghly Post</i>			
Not exceeding	10 tolas	.. ..	3 annas
Not exceeding	20 tolas and so on	.. ..	6 annas
<i>Gazettes</i>			
Not exceeding	10 tolas	.. ..	1 anna each
Not exceeding	20 tolas	.. ..	2 annas each

(5.) Official covers from offices not privileged and addressed to other than privileged offices, should be prepaid* by service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depot. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the Government (a) officer who sends the cover. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given.† Service stamps affixed to a cover without the above superscription will not be recognized by the Post Office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

† Service Labels

On Her Majesty's Service

To
(Here enter address.)
(Signature of sender.)
(Official designation.)

C.—CORRESPONDENCE SUPERSCRIBED "SERVICE BEARING."

(6.) Communications sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin* under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Covers so addressed will be regarded by the Post Office as private

(a) This may be either the Head of the Office himself, or the Superintendent, Head Clerk, or other responsible Officer to whom the duty of despatching is entrusted. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in case of doubt or fraud.

letters, but will be charged on delivery with bearing postage at "forward" (i. e., prepaid) rates, and not at double rates.

* Petitions, applications for appointment requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c.

Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin* as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make the individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

(7.) Communications sent by private persons to Government officials, relating to the

<i>Service Bearing</i>
To THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, LUCKNOW
Signature of sender

affairs of Government and endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent,) will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if

prepaid by stamps. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of labourers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

(8.) In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior (not being a privileged officer), he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under the above rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(9.) Covers sent by an unprivileged office properly superscribed, but without stamps, will be charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates; and if the stamps affixed be insufficient, the deficiency will be charged. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or superscription of a cover (whether posted by a privileged or unprivileged office), will render it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

(10.) Official covers marked for transmission by letter post, book post, or banghy post, will be forwarded and charged accordingly, provided that the maximum weight as per margin is in no case exceeded. The limit of size prescribed for ordinary book packets (a) does not apply to service packets, nor do the rules (a) relative to the mode of packing book packets in covers open at the end, or of packing banghy parcels in wax cloth or tin with seals, &c., apply. But all service covers must be securely packed.

(11.) Official covers (b) not marked for transmission by any particular means, will (except as respects gazettes specially provided for below) be forwarded by letter post if they do not exceed 10 tolas, and by book post if they exceed that limit. Gazettes superscribed as such will be forwarded by letter post.

(12.) Official communications addressed to Government Offices "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

(13.) Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage (c) which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service". If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his fault should be represented to the proper authority.

(a) The concession of these privileges in respect to service book post packets will render the use of the banghy post for service packets but rarely necessary. No service packet will ever be sent by banghy post unless specially superscribed for transmission by that method (Vide Rule 11). As the rate of charge by book post is one Anna per 10 tolas, and the rate of charge by banghy post is three Annas per 10 tolas, it is obviously far more economical to employ the former than the latter.

(b) Officials are warned against unnecessarily superscribing for transmission by letter post covers exceeding 10 tolas in weight. A comparison of the rates given in the margin of paragraph 4 will show how much the expenses of the letter post exceeds that of the book post in respect to heavy packets.

(c) The postage due on covers delivered either "Service Bearing," or "On Her Majesty's Service," is to be marked on the cover under the initials of the Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster.

(14.) Officers in charge of telegraph offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the telegraph offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Postmaster will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the post office stamp in acknowledgement of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "telegram," and must be fully prepaid.

(15.) Government officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

E.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES ABROAD, OR BETWEEN INDIAN POST OFFICES WHEN CONVEYED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH MAIL PACKETS.

(16.) The rules contained in the preceding sections relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

(17.) Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French mail packets (*e.g.*, between Calcutta and Madras, or between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 5), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

(18.) The only exception to the preceding rule has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London, which have special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be prepaid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London, which have accounts with the London Post Office, are Adjutant-General's Office, Admiralty, Audit Office, Board of Trade, Chancellor (Lord), Charity Commissioners, Chelsea Hospital, Civil Service Commissioners, Coast Guard Office, Colonial Office, Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Council Office, Court of Probate, Custom House, East India House, Foreign Office, Home Office, Inland Revenue Office, Irish Office, Merchant Seamen's Office, Military Secretary, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, Paymaster-General's Office, Poor Law Commissioners, Post Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, Science and Art Office, Stationary Office, Title Commissioners, The Queen, Treasury, Registrar-General's Office, War Office, Woods and Forests Office, Works, Buildings, &c., Office.

List of Official and Public Officers Privileged under Rule (1.)

Governor-General, including the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, and their Offices.

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

Secretaries to the Government of India and their Offices.

Commander-in-Chief, including his Military Secretary.

Governors of Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, including their Private Secretaries and Military Secretaries.

Secretaries to the abovementioned Governments and administrations and their Offices.

POSTING OF BEARERS' FOR TRAVELLERS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *October 23, 1863.*

The following *Revised* Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, *October 9, 1863.*

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st of November 1836:—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District.		
In the District of Bellary	} Deputy Collectors.
Do. Combatore	.. . . .
Do. Cuddapah	.. . . .
Do. Ganjam	... ..
Do. Godavery	.. . . .
Do. Kistna	.. . . .
Do. Kurnool	.. . . .
Do. Madura	.. . . .
Do. Malabar	.. . . .
Do. Nellore	.. . . .
Do. Salem.	.. . . .
Do. South Arcot	.. . . .
Do. South Canara	.. . . .
Do. Tanjore	.. . . .
Do. Tinnevely	... ..
Do. Trichinopoly	.. . . .
Do. Vizagapatam	.. . . .

Bangalore Cantonment Superintendent of Police.

Mysore Province.

In the District of Bangalore		} Deputy Superintendents.
Do. Colar	.. . . .
Do. Toomkoor	.. . . .
Do. Mysore	.. . . .
Do. Hassan	.. . . .
Do. Shimoga.	.. . . .
Do. Cuddoor	}
Do. Chittuldroog	.. . . .

Coorg... .. Superintendent.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories Superintendent of Police,
Residency Bazaars.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to the 31st December 1872.

NAMES.	Salary.			Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
	RS.	A.	P.		
<i>Inspector of Forests.</i>					
Major R. H. Beddome.....	1,200	0	0	200	Head Quarters.—Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 1st Class.</i>					
Lieut. Colonel H. R. Morgan.....	1,041	0	0	90	In charge of Mudumallai, Segúr and Sattiamengalum, Collegal, Blawany and Mettopolium Forests On leave to Europe.
Captain C. J. Walker.....	700	0	0	150	
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3d Class.</i>					
Mr J. W. Cherry, Esq.....	350	0	0	150	In charge of South Canara Forests
„ C. G. Douglas.....	350	0	0	150	In charge of Anamallai & Bollumputty Forests.
Mr. R. Williams.....	350	0	0	150	In charge of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class.</i>					
Mr H. F. Winter.....	250	0	0	150	On leave to Europe
„ W. C. Hayne.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of Tinnevelly Forests.
„ H. L. Woolridge.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests
„ R. W. Morgan.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of Bolumputty & Chennai Nair Forests
Mr. A. W. Peet.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
„ J. Ferguson.....	300	0	0	100	In charge of Nellumboor Teak Plantation
Mr. H. H. Yarde.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of Cuddapah and Bellary Plantations
Mr. T. Sheffield.....	250	0	0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants</i>					
Mr. E. H. Boileau.....	150	0	0*		In charge of Kurnool Forests
„ G. Hadfield.....	150	0	0*		In charge of Trichinopoly Plantation
„ A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	150	0	0*		In charge of Nelumbur Teak Plantation.
<i>Foresters, 1st Class.</i>					
A. Janakiram Moodelhar.....	100	0	0	30	Tanjore.
Mr. T. G. MacCally.....	100	0	0	30	Gumsur and Surada.
T. Mahomed Ally Sahib.....	100	0	0	30	Salem.
Mr. W. Taylor.....	100	0	0	30	Anamallai
Mr. G. Grant.....	100	0	0	60	Bhawani.
M. Appavoo Moodelly.....	100	0	0	30	Collegal.
Mr. J. H. B. Brougham.....	100	0	0	30	Ghooty, Actg. Depy. Conservator of Forests, Salem.
Madura Nayagam Pillai.....	...	...	...	...	Acting.
<i>Foresters, 2nd Class.</i>					
Mr. H. Stafford.....	80	0	0	15	Cuddapah.
Augustus Appavoo Pillay.....	80	0	0	30	Tinnevelly.
Mr. J. E. Lloyd.....	80	0	0	30	Chennai Nair.
C. Tirumalpad.....	80	0	0	...	Nelambur.
Vacant.....	80	0	0	..	Bhawani.
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class.</i>					
Mr. E. Dampier.....	60	0	0	15	Kurnool.
Mr. W. Newman.....	60	0	0	15	North Arcot.
Mr. J. W. Franklin.....	60	0	0	15	Salem.
P. Rungiah Naidoo.....	60	0	0	15	Madura.
Mr. — Theobald.....	60	0	0	15	Tinnevelly.
T. Moothosawmy Pillay.....	60	0	0	15	Anamallai.
C. Parthasaradhi Naidoo.....	60	0	0	15	Mettopolium.

* Rupees 4 per diem whilst travelling.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
	RS. A. P	RS.	
Mr. W. Carroll.	60 0 0	15	South Canara.
Mr. A. Goudie.	60 0 0	15	South Canara.
Mr. T. H. Pollet.	60 0 0	15	South Canara
A. Appavoo Pillai.	60 0 0	15	Trichinopoly.
Vacant.	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
Vacant.	60 0 0	15	Salem.
<i>Foresters, 4th Class</i>			
Syed Gulam Sheffican Sahib.	50 0 0	15	Anamallai
Cundaswamy Pillay.	50 0 0	15	Segūr and Sattiemangalam
Vencatappa Naidoo.	50 0 0	10	Mudumallai.
<i>Sub-Foresters.</i>			
C. G. Appavoo Pillai.	40 0 0	10	Salem
Mr. G' D. Sylvester.	40 0 0	10	Madura.
A. Soobraya Chetty.	40 0 0	10	Bolumpetty
N. Auroonuga Mudali.	35 0 0	10	Anamallai.
Pala Tripatah.	30 0 0	10	Golcondah
K. Ramiyar.	30 0 0	10	South Arcot
Vencatanarasoo Chetty.	30 0 0	...	Collegal
Pichicoottee Pillai.	30 0 0	...	Segūr and Sattiemangalam
Iyaloo Naidoo.	30 0 0	...	Mettapohem
Casavulu Naidoo.	30 0 0	...	Wynaed.

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Combaratore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynaed, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelumbur River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Officers.

1. To keep a Diary of work done
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns, Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment, and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, *Conservator of Forests*

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 1st September 1863, No. 306 of 1863—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, is published—

Despatch dated 31st July 1863, No. 100.—I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22 Victoria, Chapter 106.

2. You will therefore, in future, admit all persons, who would have been entitled to pension from that Fund, to an equivalent rate of pension, without reference to the name of Lord Clive, upon production of the usual documents.

Pensions in lieu of those formerly granted from Lord Clive's Fund.

These pensions are granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of the Indian Forces, superannuated or worn-out in the service

The following Commissioned and Warrant Officers are entitled to the half-pay of their respective ranks from the date of their debarkation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective rank—

	£
Colonel, or Inspector-General of Hospitals	4,000
Lieutenant-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. ..	3,000
Major.	2,500
Captain.	2,000
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000
Surgeon.	2,000
Lieutenant or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission ..	1,000
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Ensign	750
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Deputy Commissary, Conductor, Troop Quarter-Master, and all other interior Warrant Officers ..	750

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their retiring pensions, viz—

	Per annum	Per diem
Colonels, Inspector-General of Hospitals	£ 228 2 6	or 12s 6d.
Lieut.-Colonel, or Dy. Insp.-General of Hospitals. ..	182 10 6	10 0
Major	136 17 6	7 6
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary.....	91 5 0	5 0
Lieut., Asst. Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Depy Comy. ..	45 12 6	2 6
Cornet or Ensign	36 10 0	2 0
Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissary.....	37 14 4	2 0½
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Qr		
Master	30 0 0	1 7½
Sub-Conductor.....	22 16 3	1 3

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9d. per diem—1s. to those who have lost a limb.
Privates of do 6d. do and 9d. to do do.

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.

Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, one shilling per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund Serjeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

Serjeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of debility rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed *inclusive* of the regulated pension from this Fund as follows :—

Serjeants per diem 1 shilling, Corporals and Privates, per diem 9d., and Serjeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service, shall be allowed *inclusive* of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following *per diem* pensions *inclusive* of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or Corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service.....	0	1	10	0	1	4
" 14 " "	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " "	0	1	3	0	0	9

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave), a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing, for the broken period to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half-yearly in advance.

Pensions to Widows.

The Widows of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Indian Forces are entitled to the following pensions, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount stated opposite to their respective ranks. The pensions continued during widowhood, but terminate *finally* on re-marriage which cancels all claim to reversion to the pension previously drawn in right of their *former* deceased husbands. Should the second husband have been an European Officer, or Soldier, the Widow will be entitled to pension on his account.

TABLE of PENSIONS from this Fund to the Widows of Officers of every Branch of the Service calculated at the Europe rate of pay of Infantry.

	RS. A. P.			Amount of property precluding pension.
	RS.	A.	P.	£
To Widow of Colonel Regimentally, or Inspr.-General of Hospitals....	93	2	10	4,000
" Lieut.-Colonel, or Depy. Inspr.-General of Hospitals....	74	8	8	3,000
" Major... ..	55	14	6	2,500
" Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surgeon above 20 years' service...	37	4	4	2,000
" Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon....	18	10	2	1,000
" Cornet or Ensign	14	14	6	750
" Commissary of Ordnance.	37	4	4	2,000
" Riding Master or Troop Quarter Master	20	0	0	750—
Vide G. O. G., 12th Jan. 1869, No. 12.				
	RS.	A.	P.	£
" Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.	36	0	0	2,000
" Assistant Commissary... ..	30	0	0	1,000
" Deputy Assistant Commissary... ..	26	0	0	750
" Conductor	20	0	0	750
" Sub-Conductor	15	0	0	750
" Honorary Assistant Surgeon.	30	0	0	1,000
" Senior Apothecary.	26	0	0	750
" Apothecaries	20	0	0	750
" Assistant Apothecaries.	15	0	0	750

Vide G. O. G., 4th Feb. 1868, No. 49.

Vide G. O. G., 19th June 1868, No. 232, and G. O. G., 23rd Feb. 1869, No. 67.

G. O. G., 3rd October 1862, No. 387.

G. O. G., No. 877 of 1862.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Form of Declaration which is in future to be adopted by all Widows of Officers who are applicants for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, and to notify that upon each occasion of the receipt of pension, the Pensioner admitted under such declaration will be required to state in a form also given that she does not at the time possess or enjoy either directly or indirectly, property equivalent to the amount declared upon first admission to the benefits of the Fund.

LORD OLIVE'S FUND.

I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the Widow of _____ in Her Majesty's Indian Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband; and I further solemnly and sincerely declare that my said husband was not at the time of his death possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself, or by any person in trust for him, real and personal Estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his Estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of Pension from Government; and I also declare, that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal Estate of which my late husband died, seized or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the Fifth and Sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

Declared at _____
 this _____ day of _____ 18 _____
Magistrate for the _____
of _____

LORD OLIVE'S FUND.

Certificate of Identity.

If the Widow receive her Pension personally at the East India House, this Certificate will not be required.

N. B.—The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension Papers of any Widow unless she appears before him in person.

I hereby certify that _____ residing at _____

has appeared before me this day, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the Declaration below.

Signature _____

Minister of the Parish of _____

Date _____

The Widow's Christian Names are to be inserted in full at the commencement of the Certificate and Declaration; but her signature to the latter to be in her usual manner of signing.

The Certificate and Declaration are to be executed on or after the
 31st March.
 30th June.
 30th September.
 31st December.

* The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her.

DECLARATION.

I, _____ do so solemnly and sincerely declare that I was the lawful wife of _____ late a _____ in the Indian Army, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband, and I further declare that I do not at the present time possess or enjoy, either directly or indirectly, property equivalent in value to the sum of £ _____ and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declared and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 187____

The Magistrate or Resident }
Minister of the Established }
Church to sign here, and state }
the place for which he acts. }
Magistrate for _____ }
Minister of _____ }
In the County of _____ }
County of _____ }

* The Claimant }
to sign here. }
Residing at _____ }
Near the post Town of _____ }
County of _____ }

I do attest and declare that I verily believe the above Declaration to be genuine and authentic.

Attorney.

Estb. No. _____ No. of Voucher _____

Received of the Secretary of State in Council of India on the _____ 187____

the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence, in payment of the Pension due to me for the quarter ending _____

Full amount of Pension £ _____

Income Tax _____

Net Sum payable .. _____

Exmd. _____

Penny Receipt Stamp.

to be affixed here.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.

QUEEN'S MILITARY FUND.

Regulations of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, for the benefit of the Widows and Children of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, established in 1820.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander-in-Chief in India, the abovenamed Fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending Home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, and of preventing the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent Home.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and they have been adopted with the approval of the subscribers and the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being

On the present occasion the Committee of General Management, having observed the daily increasing disproportion which the allowances, as granted by the Regulations hitherto in force, bear to the increased facilities for travelling throughout India, deemed it necessary to bring the circumstance to the notice of the subscribers at large; at the same time submitting for their consideration a series of alterations which they believed would remedy that discrepancy.

The Committee are gratified to find, that their suggestions have been almost unanimously accepted, and the same are accordingly embodied in the following Code of Revised Regulations for the Government of the Fund, which will come into force on the 1st September 1866.

As Officers, on first landing in the country, may not have convenient access to the books of Local Regulations, the following extracts are here re-printed from the first volume of Standing Orders, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

Simla, 1st August 1866.

G. O., 25th June 1820.—“1. With reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces to Officers Commanding Regiments, dated the 22nd October 1819, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to give further aid and facility to the arrangement of the Fund for widows and children of His Majesty's Officers, is pleased to publish for general information of all concerned, that the Most

Noble the Governor-General has signified his consent to become Patron to the humane institution now in progress to establishment, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will consider himself as President, and has been pleased to order a Committee of General Management to be formed at Head Quarters, with which the Presidents of General and Regimental Committees can communicate on all subjects touching the object in view. It will be the business of the Committee of General Management to examine the accounts quarterly, and to order the sums in hand to be deposited in Government Security, and that the Paymasters of Regiments make the remittances at the periods prescribed in the printed Regulations, &c., &c."

G. O., 28th November 1826.—"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in India, the following General Order, No. 371 of 1826, issued by the Supreme Government —

"Fort William, 17th November, 1826.—RESOLVED.—That the following paragraph of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, under date the 27th of May 1823, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's service in India —

59 and 61. The grant of passage money to the widow of Lieut. Twinnberron, of His Majesty's 44th Regt., to enable her to return to England, reported as a special case.

"Para. 16. 'It appears from the documents annexed to these Proceedings, that Lieutenant Twinnberron had been so short a time in India, that he was probably not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the widows and families of Officers in His Majesty's service, dying in India, and consequently had not subscribed to it.

"17. 'We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's service, with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the widows or families of any of His Majesty's Officers, dying in India.'

"The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such instructions for making all Officers of His Majesty's service, on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, acquainted with the determination of the Honorable Court, expressed in the foregoing extract, as may appear necessary to His Excellency."

G. O., 20th April 1829.—"The Commander-in-Chief in directing the publication in General Orders of the accompanying statement of the Funds of the Institution for the relief of widows of Officers of His Majesty's service, regrets to find, that an institution so beneficial to all (whether married or single,) and so perfectly within the means of the most limited incomes, should not meet with that universal support which it claims. His Lordship is satisfied that there are many who have, from want of attention only omitted to return their name as subscribers, and is confident that such omissions have only to be pointed out to be remedied, but he considers it a duty which he owes to the Army to inform them by the publication of the accompanying letter, in the sentiments of which he most fully coincides, that it now remains for the service generally to consider whether they will support the institution, or allow the widows and children to appeal to individual charity for the means of enabling them in their distress to return to their homes. Such an addition to their misfortunes may be removed, and their respectability maintained, by so small a subscription to the Fund, of at most two Rupees a month from a Subaltern, and from other ranks according to the moderate scale laid down in its Regulations."

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief, No 195, dated 13th December 1828

"The annexed extracts (paragraphs 2nd and 11th) of the Honorable Court's Military General Letter to Madras, under date the 14th May 1828, prohibiting the grant of passage money to the families of Officers of His Majesty's service returning to England, having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, with an intimation that these orders are equally applicable to this Presidency, I am directed to request, that you will lay the same before the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's information.

Extract of Military Letter to Fort St George, dated 14th May 1829.

"Para 2nd. We have had repeated occasions to comment on the Regulations of your Government granting passage money to the families of King's Officers on their return to England, but we regret to find that our instructions on this point have not been attended to with their desired effect at your Presidency.

"3rd. The cases which have arisen divide themselves into two classes —

"1st. Widows and orphans of Officers dying in India.

"2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

"4th. To provide for the conveyance to England of widows and orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances, a Fund was established in the year 1820 by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India. The principles and objects of this Fund have received our concurrence, and a subscription of 6,000 Rupees a year has been authorized by us towards its support.

"5th. * * * * *

"6th. * * * * *

"7th. The Officers in our service, who have been appointed of late years, are all required to contribute to the support of the institution established for the relief of their widows and children, and we would hope that some rule, which shall be equally effectual for the support of this Fund may be adopted by His Majesty's Officers.

"8th. In the subscription we have made, we have done as much, if not more, in proportion for His Majesty's Officers, as we have done for the Officers of the Company's Army, in our subscriptions to their Funds; and as we never provide for any individual case of distress, which may arise on the part of the widow and children of an Officer of our own Service, we must likewise decline to make any such separate provision, in any future case, for the widow or children of an Officer of His Majesty's Army.

"9th. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has observed on this subject 'that if the Officers of His Majesty's Army will contribute, the Fund will be sufficient to remedy the inconveniences which now exist; if, on the other hand, they decline to subscribe to it, it must be understood that they are willing to rely, in the event of their death, upon charity for the removal of their families to England.' If therefore, any widows or orphans of His Majesty's Officers be left destitute, it will be from the fault of their husbands and fathers.

"10th. We, therefore, positively prohibit any further advance of money on your part to enable such widows and orphans to return to England.

"2nd. Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

"11th. We had contemplated the advantage of including these cases among the objects to be provided for by the Fund; but on further consideration, we are of opinion, that every Officer must be left to make his own arrangement, independent of any charitable institution, or of the assistance of the State. The Funds, to which we contribute for the advantage of the Company's Officers, make no provision for such cases, and no allowance from the Government is ever granted to defray the private expenses of Officers on this account. We must, therefore, absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of the King's Officers returning to England."

G. O., 29th May 1844—"In conformity with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War, under date the 6th March 1844, the Commander-in-Chief desires it may be distinctly understood, that all Officers refusing to become subscribers to the 'Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies,' their widows and families can have no claim to be relieved, either by the East India Company or by the British Government, from any expense they may incur in returning to England."

A. G's. Cr., No. 54, 28th September 1866—"On two occasions recently, it has come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that charitable contributions have been solicited from the public at large in aid of the widows of Officers of Her Majesty's service in India, whose husbands have neglected to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

"The origin of the Fund was to obviate such appeals, and at the same time to prevent what used to be not an uncommon spectacle, the reduction to the most painful state of destitution of ladies who, during the life-time of their husbands, were enjoying great comfort, perhaps even affluence.

"Apart from other considerations, His Excellency thinks it very unfair to the unmarried Officers of the Army, a large proportion of whom have already consented to tax themselves in support of this Fund, that they should be thus called on to pay a further contribution in aid of the families of those who were too improvident, or too negligent, to become members of it in their life-time.

"His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, and which the Government deems worthy of its support, and that they will bear in mind the hardship and suffering to which their widows may be exposed by a neglect on their part to entitle them, by the present payment of a small contribution, to a participation in the very substantial benefits which the Fund confers."

RULES.

General management.

Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of the Officers of the General and Personal Staff, they being subscribers and present.

That an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Sub-Committee for special cases in Madras and Bombay.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all special awards and circumstances connected with this Fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows, such Officers being subscribers.—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Patron.

The Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the General and Personal Staff.

The two senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two senior Subalterns of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

And that the Adjutant General of the Presidency may be good enough to depute an Officer to act as Honorary Secretary.

Subscriptions.

Rule 3rd.—That every Officer shall pay monthly according to his rank, as specified below :—

STAFF.

	RS.
Commander-in-Chief.....	30
General Officers Commanding Divisions.....	20
Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Inspector General of Hospitals.....	12
First Class Brigadier.....	11
Second Class Brigadier, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Military Secretary in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.....	10
Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter Master General ..	8
Major of Brigade and other Staff, including Veterinary Staff Surgeons	6

REGIMENTAL.

	MARRIED.	SINGLE.
Lieut.-Colonel, (if Commanding Station or Corps, 2 Rupees extra).....	8 0 0	7 0 0
Major, Surgeon and Paymaster with rank of Major	7 0 0	5 0 0
Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain	5 0 0	3 0 0
Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster, Veterinary Surgeon and Riding Master	2 8 0	1 8 0
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign	1 8 0	1 0 0

The subscription of Officers in Staff and Civil employ, not provided for above, will be that of the Regimental rank drawing an equivalent salary.

Officers having Brevet rank may subscribe at the rate prescribed for the equivalent substantive rank, if so disposed, and their widows will reap the corresponding advantages.

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt *on the Bank of Bengal*, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla.

Officers detached from Regiments remit their subscriptions to the same functionary quarterly in arrears by Transfer Receipt *on the Bank of Bengal*, obtainable from the Treasury which pays them their salary.

Rule 5th.—All Officers of Her Majesty's Service are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund on their notifying their intention to that effect to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, through the Regimental Paymaster, or direct if on detached employment.

All married Officers shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India or within three months of their marriage, should it take place subsequently in India. Any married Officer failing to do so may be admitted as a subscriber only on the condition of his paying a donation equivalent to six months' subscription of a married Officer of his own rank.

Rule 6th.—The object of this Fund being clearly confined to sending home families of deceased Officers, and with a view of preventing those painful

appeals for assistance to the public, at once so humiliating to respectable individuals, and the Queen's Service in India, it is earnestly hoped that all ranks of Staff and Regimental Officers will support it; and in order to ensure its objects being known, a copy of these Rules will be furnished to every subscriber and to the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of each Regiment.

Rule 7th.—That, in order to obviate the difficulties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of Her Majesty's Corps serving under the several Presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order and direct, when the Fund was established, that Public Service Remittances might be granted to the Paymaster of Her Majesty's Regiments by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, payable at sight to the Agent or Agents of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, acting for the Committee of General Management, thereby avoiding commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

Grants. Rule 8th.—That all grants of assistance from this Fund shall be regulated and assigned by the Committees of Subscribers, as herein declared.

Rule 9th.—That in order to ascertain the claims of any widow or family, who may become entitled to the benefits of the Fund by the death of any regimental Officer, such widow shall represent the case of herself and family through the Commanding Officer of the Corps the casualty occurred in, in order to its being brought to the consideration of a Committee; and the Commanding Officer shall, as far as his knowledge will enable him, state his opinion of any case so received.

Rule 10th.—That whenever there may be more than one Corps of Her Majesty's Service stationed together, every application for relief from this Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed, as equally as possible, of Officers from such Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President.—A Field Officer (if practicable.)

Members.— { One Captain or Surgeon, or Paymaster
 { One Lieutenant, or Quartermaster, or Ensign.

Rule 11th.—As it may often happen that Officers die while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or while they themselves are absent from their Regiment, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Station, under these circumstances, to

Special Committee. assemble a Committee of any three Officers, being subscribers, to hear and decide upon the cases of any widows and children so become entitled to relief from this Fund. In the event of their not being three subscribers at once available to form a Committee, the Commanding Officer of the Station or Corps may avail himself of non-subscribers, to avoid the delay which would be entailed in assembling a Committee composed wholly of subscribers in the usual manner. It shall also be competent for the Commander-in-Chief at either Presidency to assemble a Special Committee to report on the case of any lady who may become a widow, whilst the Regiment to which her husband belonged shall be at another distant Station, or on Service beyond Sea

Rule 12th.—That such Station, Regimental, or Special Committee, as the case shall be, having duly examined into the circumstances, shall report their opinion on, and recommend the amount to be granted for Passage-money and Maintenance, strictly in conformity with the Regulations annexed. The opinion and recommendation of such Committees, if in Bengal, shall be immediately forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, by the Officer Commanding the Corps in which the casualty may have occurred; and the Paymaster of the Regiment, under the above authority, can at once advance to the widow the amount of "Travelling" and "Maintenance" allowance awarded by the Committee, reimbursing himself by drawing a bill on the Honorary Secretary; the residue of the award to be adjusted by the Honorary Secretary under the sanction of the General Committee of Management, and paid to the widow before leaving the Regiment, or, on arrival at the Port of embarkation, by the Honorary Secretary through one of the local Banks.

Rule 13th.—The Sub-Committees at Madras and Bombay will, in cases of special award in those Presidencies, on satisfying themselves with the accuracy of the statements laid before them, draw upon the Honorary Secretary for the amount which may be awarded; but in the final adjustment of the accounts of such Sub-Committee, the General Committee will consider themselves bound to object to any sum, however trifling, which may be granted in excess of the Rules laid down. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards, a sum of Rupees 5,000 is lodged in either of the Presidency Banks, to the credit of the Adjutant General of that Presidency.

Rule 14th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Honorary Secretary, in cases of special awards, transmit the Report of the Station Committees, as well as their own opinion and explanation of the award, as a voucher; and they will afterwards, as soon as possible, transmit the proper receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for purposes for which it was awarded.

Rule 15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared that no widow permanently residing in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or pension for herself or children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 29. It is also declared, that no widow under any circumstances, shall be entitled to any assistance from this Fund, unless the application shall be made in the usual form within six months after the demise of her husband.

- Rule 16th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefit of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Sub-Committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them and provide a passage, &c., &c.
- Orphan children.
- Rule 17th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Fund to the Adjutant General; and that that Officer be applied to, to publish the same in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.
- Annual account to be furnished by Secretary.
- Rule 18th.—That Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments in Bengal be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remittances to be made by Transfer Receipt on the *Bank of Bengal*, addressed and made payable to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund, at Simla. A Nominal Roll of subscribers, showing whether married or single, should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary and he is requested from time to time to apprise Commanding Officers whenever any Corps may fail in making such remittances.
- Commanding Officers to cause regular remittances quarterly of subscriptions.
- Rule 19th.—That no General Rule or Regulation of this Fund shall be altered, except it is recommended by the General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.
- Non-alteration of Rules.
- Rule 20th.—In taking the opinion of the Regimental and Staff Officers of Her Majesty's Forces in India, a very general wish was expressed, and carried by a majority, that all widows of subscribers should have their passage to England, &c., &c., defrayed. As an Officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the Fund must in like manner cease from the same period; except in the case noted in the Rule No 21, but an Officer going to sea for the benefit of his health, being entitled to his Indian allowances, will be considered as a subscriber during his absence.
- Officers on leave drawing Indian Pay
- Rule 21st.—That all widows of Officers, who were subscribers to the Fund, shall be entitled to the amount granted to widows and children for passage money to England, if their husbands die on their passage to England, or during their absence on sick certificate at the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, or Australia.
- Officers who die on sick leave or on passage to England.
- Rule 22nd.—That no special grant, in cases of great distress (not provided for in the Regulations of the Fund), shall be passed by the General Committee, without the sanction of the majority of subscribers; which sanction is to be declared in the General Abstract of Accounts published annually for the information of subscribers.
- Special Grants
- Rule 23rd.—The same amount of passage-money shall be allowed to all widows without reference to the rank of the deceased husband, and the passage of a widow shall be Rupees 1,500 0 0
- Passage Money.
- For each child above 12 years of age 500 0 0
- For each child under 12 years of age 300 0 0
- But this allowance is not claimable unless the widow and children embark within two years from the decease of the husband and provided also she continues in a state of widowhood.
- Rule 24th.—The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey in England to their homes, the amount to be paid to them by the Honorary Secretary as laid down in Rule 11, with the passage money at the rate of 2s. per Rupee.
- | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|--|
| | | s. | d. | |
| For every widow, per mile... .. | 0 | 6 | } When the journey can be accomplished by Railway | |
| For every child above 12 years age | 0 | 6 | | |
| For every child under 12 years age | 0 | 3 | | |
| For every widow... .. | 1 | 0 | } When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it that cannot be so performed | |
| For every child above 12 years age | 1 | 0 | | |
| For every child under 12 years age... .. | 0 | 6 | | |
- Rule 25th.—An Officer dying at any one of the three Presidencies, his widow will be entitled to maintenance allowance, as shown in the following scale, for three months from date of decease of her husband
- Maintenance allowance.
- To the widow of a Field Officer or Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem .. Rs. 600 0 0
- Of a Captain, Paymaster, Adjutant, and First Class Veterinary Surgeon or other Officer with equivalent rank, per mensem .. „ 400 0 0
- Of a Subaltern, Assistant Surgeon, Quarter Master, Veterinary Surgeon, per mensem „ 300 0 0

Rule 26th.—In addition to the above, an allowance for travelling, on the scale below, will be made to widows to the port of embarkation or place of residence in India, as the case may be. In certain exceptional instances where the rates proposed will not meet the expenses of the journey, the Committee assembled under

Rules 9 and 10 should record in their Proceedings the actual cost of the journey, and the amount they would recommend for incidental expenses; each case so specially recommended will be dealt with on its own merits, and the Committee of General Management reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any proposed deviation from the ordinary course, and will also, if the expenses of any journey appear to have been over-estimated, reduce the same to any limit which may appear to them fair and reasonable.

Annas 8 per mile for Dāk travelling.

" 8 per mile for Palkee ditto.

" 3 per mile for Railway.

Children to be calculated above 10 years a full fare, below that age a half fare.

Rule 27th.—On the submission by a widow of a medical certificate that she is prevented by the ill-health of herself or her children from leaving India

Detention allowance. within the three months for which maintenance allowance is in the first instance granted, or that the state of her health is

such as to prevent her travelling during the hot or rainy seasons, *i. e.*, between the 1st April and the 30th September, the General Committee, if the three months are exceeded, may sanction an additional grant to the extent of two months' Detention allowance on the scale sanctioned in Rule 25, proportionate to the interval which will elapse before the journey can be commenced; but in no case shall a widow receive more than five months' maintenance allowance in the aggregate from the Fund.

Rule 28th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the scale of journeys, are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared

Rule 29th.—Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw Travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 26, and four months' subsistence allowance, as per scale in Rule 25, in addition, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 30th.—Officers of Her Majesty's Forces who join the Staff Corps in this country, and who have been subscribers to this Fund up to the time of their joining, shall, if they continue to subscribe and to conform to the Rules of the Fund, be entitled to the benefits thereof.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND

Report and Award of _____ Committee
(as the case may be)

PRESIDENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel or Major _____

_____ { Mem- } _____
_____ { bers. } _____

Heard the case of Mrs. _____, being the widow of _____ of _____, died at _____, having also _____ children
The Committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive travelling and maintenance as follows, viz —

Under Rule 25 three months at _____ per month, Rs. _____

" " 26 " _____ " Rs. _____

" " 27 " _____ " Rs. _____

Passage Money to the widow Rs. _____

Ditto to children... .. Rs. _____

Travelling expenses from London to _____

under Rule 24... .. Rs. _____

Total Rs. _____

Signed by _____ President.

_____ } Members..
_____ }

Mrs.—and children.
Amount of Grant, Rs.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—*Public Department, dated 4th June 1867.*—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1ST DISTRICT.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

Limits.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Debtors' Jail and Foundling Hospital.

2ND DISTRICT.

COLVIN SMITH, Esq., Surgeon—*Europe.*

W. MACRAE, Esq., M. B., Asst. Surgeon.—*Acting.*

All places within Municipal limits, lying north of the Poonamallee Road, and west of Cochrane's Canal are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Hospital for women and children and in medical charge of the Establishments of the Gun Powder and Gun Carriage Factories, and Military Female Orphan Asylum.

3RD DISTRICT.

C. M. DUFF, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, and lying between the Poonamallee and Mount Roads, are included in this District.

Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.

4TH DISTRICT.

P. G. FITZGERALD, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Mount Road and the houses south of the Adyar, are included in this District, on the understanding that, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor, the duty of affording medical attendance to Public Officers residing at the Club, the Club Chambers and Pater's Gardens shall be performed by the Surgeon to the Governor when resident in Madras. During the absence of the Surgeon to the Governor, this duty will devolve on the Surgeon of the 4th District.

Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary.

Lunatic Asylum.—J. MURRAY, Esq., Superintendent.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

INSTITUTED 1ST APRIL 1808.

Transferred to Government, 10th September 1866.

OFFICE—IN THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

GEO. MACKAY, M. D., L. R. C. P. E., Surgeon-Major, Examiner Fund Accounts.

Mr. JOHN LEONARD, Head Assistant and Manager.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND was established in 1808—and the declared objects of the Institution were to provide for the families of Subscribers after their decease with an adequate maintenance, and to assist Officers of the Army, (unprovided with aid by the Regulations of the Service) in the event of their proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate.

The following Tables show the rates of Subscriptions and Donations payable by living Members of the Fund according to their various grades

TABLE A.
Table of Donation for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe at £100 per Rupees 875.

[illegible]

N B—Marriage Donations when the Husband's age exceeds that of his Wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1844

N. B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried Subscriber of his own Class

All Donations required from Officers subscribing according to length of service, are to be paid by twenty-five regular and equal monthly instalments unless adjusted at once or by earlier payments.

Lieutenant Colonels of the Madras Staff Corps, can subscribe as Colonels on completing the qualifying service 32 years Application should be made to the Examiner Military Fund Accounts within 3 months of completing the required service.

TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Class	Description according to Regimental Rank	IF IN INDIA						IF IN EUROPE											
		Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring			Married & Widowers with Offspring.			Unmarried and Widowers without Offspring						Married and Widowers with Offspring					
		RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	£	s	d	RS	A	P	£	s	d
1	Colonels	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieutenant-Colonels	27	3	2	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	1	10	0
3	{ Majors, Chaplains of 10 years' standing, and Asst Chaplains of 15 years' stand- ing	21	0	10	31	9	3	7	0	0	0	16	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	{ Captains and Asst Chaplains under 15 years' standing	12	4	7	18	6	11	4	9	6	0	10	6	6	14	3	1	15	9
5	Lieutenants	7	0	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	9
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	9	0	5	3	3	7	1	0	7	11

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 3d. is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 may not have been duly paid, to cease after the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and Allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rates—(*Vide Minutes, 6th March 1856*)

Officers proceeding to Sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on sick certificate, under the Regulations of 1854, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay. (*Vide Minutes, 15th November 1860*)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1868, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscriptions to the Fund are payable in advance.

Donations fall due from date of promotion and payable by the regulated instalments from the month succeeding that in which a Subscriber is promoted.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all Donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date it is incurred.

Marriages must be reported by a Subscriber giving the date of the occurrence, with dates of his own and wife's birth and Christian names of the latter.

Births of children should be reported as they occur—and to secure to daughters continuance of Annuity until marriage or death, a Subscriber if required within ten days from date of birth to notify his intention to pay the Donation of 200 Rupees to secure the advantage; or will have to pay the amount agreeably to Table II, according to the age of the child.

Subscription of one Rupee a month is payable for all children from the 1st of the month succeeding birth—and ceases from the month succeeding decease—which occurrence should be reported.

Personal Benefits.—A Subscriber of whatever rank proceeding to Europe on sick certificate, is entitled to Rupees 200 for his equipment; if married, in addition thereto, Rupees 200 for wife, and Rupees 100 for each child accompanying him.

Passage Money.—A Subscriber of the rank of a Captain proceeding to Europe is entitled to passage money Rupees 1,400 minus the regulated deductions, viz., 1 per cent. on account of Loans, Insurance.

Subscribers on return to India if not provided with a passage by Government, are entitled to the following amounts subject to the regulated deductions—

To a Captain... £110 | To a Subaltern..... £95

Income Allowance is issuable to Subscribers for a period of 2½ years, commencing from date of arrival in England and continuing so long as they may remain on sick certificate there.

To a Cornet, per annum.....£ 44 3 9
 „ a Lieutenant..... „ 21 7 6

Subaltern Officers who proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868 are not entitled to *Income Allowance*, it being subject to deduction.

Captains of Artillery, Engineers of Infantry and all Subalterns, are allowed *Income Allowance* for their families as follows —

For wife, per annum£ 20 0 0
 „ each child, per annum „ 10 0 0
 In no case is such allowance for a whole family to exceed..... „ 48 15 0

Retired married Subscribers are only entitled to Annuities to their families.

Annuities are paid to Widows of Subscribers and their children as per following Table —

TABLE E.

TABLE showing the amount of *Pensions* to Widows during their *Widowhood*, and to Children of such Class and Condition.

Class	Description of Annuities, the Widows according to the Regimental Rank of their Husbands, the Children according to their age, and the Parents they have lost	PENSIONS PAYABLE BY THE MILITARY FUND PER ANNUM					
		In India			In England		
		RS	A	P	£	s	d
	WIDOW						
1	Of a Colonel	2,064	7	3	235	18	9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,826	9	0	238	15	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,588	10	9	181	11	3
4	Major and Asst Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,197	10	6	186	17	6
5	Captains and Asst Chaplains under 15 years' standing	894	2	3	102	3	9
6	Lieutenant	715	5	0	81	15	0
	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign						
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST ONE PARENT						
1	Under 6 years of age	175	0	0	20	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	350	0	0	40	0	0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.						
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8	0	30	0	0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	393	12	0	45	0	0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	225	0	0	60	0	0

TABLE showing the increased rate of *Pension* payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

☞ Vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class	WIDOW	In India per Annum			In Europe per Annum		
		RS	A	P	£	s	d
1	Of a Colonel	2,229	9	9	254	16	3
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,972	11	0	225	9	0
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Asst Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,715	12	3	196	1	9
4	Captain and Asst Chaplain under 15 years' standing	1,293	7	6	147	16	6
5	Lieutenant	965	10	9	110	7	3
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	772	8	3	88	5	9

N. B.—An increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows' Pension from 7th June 1867. (Vide G. O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 30th August 1867.)

N. B.—Girls for whom the Donation laid down in Article 11 may have been paid, will be entitled to a continuance of their Annuity until marriage or death, according to their condition in regard to parents: this Regulation applies only to those girls born subsequent to the 15th October 1822, all those born prior to that period are entitled to the same privilege without payment of Donation.

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these Rules of the Institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband, for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of *notorious adultery*, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

The concluding portion of the above note commencing with "may be living in a notorious state of incontinence" is applicable to all female Annuitants, unmarried as well as married. (*vide Minutes, dated 20th December 1860*)

Declarations by Annuitants should be signed in the presence of either the Minister of the Parish, one Church Warden, one Justice of the Peace, or one Retired or other Civil or Military Officer of the service.

Every widow benefitting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale —

To Europe or America from India. | To India from Europe or America.

Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major... .. Rupees 1,500
 " of Captain and Subaltern... .. " 1,200

To the Cape of Good Hope from India.

To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the above rates.

To children of deceased subscribers issuable once, without reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.

To an Orphan having lost his or her Father. Rupees 250
 To each additional Orphan up to the number of 4... .. " 250
 To 4 or more children (maximum) " 1,000
 To an Orphan having lost both parents... .. " 700
 To 2 Orphans do do " 1,200
 To 3 or more Orphans do. " 1,500

Loans—Subscribers who have been eight years and upwards on the Fund and not entitled to personal benefits on proceeding to Europe on Sick Certificate can obtain loans, from the Fund at 9 per cent per annum, payable after their return to India by twenty-five instalments, Interest being payable in Europe while on sick leave.

Subscribers desirous of bringing out their families to India or sending them to Europe, can also obtain loans for passage money only, which will be payable in India by twenty-five instalments with Interest at 9 per cent per annum, as fixed in the following Table —

N. B.—*Loans* are not issued to subscribers proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Table of Passage Money and Equipment Allowance.

Borrowing Subscriber's Rank.	PASSAGE MONEY.			EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE.	
	To a Subscriber to proceeding to Europe.	To Wife or Adult (child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America))	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe (or America)	To each adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Field Officer or Chaplain	1,500	1,500	600	200	100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.....	1,400	1,400	600	200	100
Subaltern.....	1,200	1,200	600	200	100

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND,

INSTITUTED 1ST MARCH 1807.

Transferred to Government 1st September 1870.

OFFICE—IN THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Surgeon Major G. MACKAY, M. D., Examiner of the Medical Fund Accounts.

G. Venkatakrishnamah Chetty, *Manager*.

THE OBJECTS OF THE FUND ARE.

1. To afford to the Senior Officers of the Medical Establishment, retiring from the service, Annuities for life.

2. To afford assistance to the Widows and legitimate Children of Medical Officers, by the granting of Pensions until death or re-marriage in case of Widows; until 21 years of age or death, or marriage in case of daughters; and until 18 or 21 years of age for sons.

[All pensions which cease on account of the marriage or-marriage of the payee, are again available should widowhood occur.]

3. And to assist Medical Officers, who are obliged to go to Europe on medical certificate, provided they have not already received the assistance from the Fund for the full period of three years.

APOTHECARIES' FUND,

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831

TRUSTEES.

Hon Asst. Surg. R Wilkins,	Mr Apothy W D Hamilton,	Mr Apothy. J. Norman.
Mr. Apothy. T B. Turnbull,	" " D H Gray,	
" " W. Leach,	" " T. K. Hall,	

Secretary—Mr. Apothy W Karney.*Treasurers*—Bank of Madras

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the effective service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as for effective members.

DONATION PAYABLE

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary.....Rs.	450	380
2nd Apothecary "	337½	287½
Asst. Apothy ... "	225	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

Widow of Apothecary	Rs. 28 per mens.
" 2nd Apothecary	" 21 "
" Asst. Apothecary...	" 14 "

Payable quarterly in May, August, November and February, except at the Presidency where pensions are paid monthly.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

	Married.	Unmarried.
Apothecary..	Rs. 5	3½
2nd Apothecary "	3½	2½
Asst. Apothy	2½	1½

AMOUNT OF MINIMUM FOR EACH GRADE
TO ENTITLE THE WIDOW TO FULL
PENSION.

Apothecary	Rs. 1,500
2nd Apothecary	" 1,125
Asst. Apothecary	" 750

N. B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

OPEN TO EUROPEANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.

MEMBERS

Mr. N. B. Lamoury.

Mr. C. Hall, Accountant-General's Office.

Mechanical Engineer Thomas Lee, Ordnance Department.

Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Madras Railway.

Mr. R. S. Johnson, C. K. S. Depository.

Conductor J. Cochrane, Ordnance Department

Honorary Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey.

Apothecary S. Hall.

Sub-Conductor W. Anderson, Commissariat Department.

Mr. C. R. Ray, Madras Railway

Mr. J. Clark, Stationery Office,—*Secretary*Mr. W. Pike, Garrison Band,—*Treasurer*.

This Fund was established in 1830, for the benefit, primarily, of the Widows and Orphans of the Warrant and Subordinate ranks of the Army, but is open to all classes of Europeans and their descendants, Civil and Military.

The Capital amounts to Rupees 1,44,800. The Government Securities are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of Colonel R. Cadell, Royal Artillery, Mr. W. Pike and Lieutenant D. Lissenburg. The amount paid in Pensions exceeds Rupees 2,14,000.

The following is a brief abstract of the Rules of the Fund —

WIDOWS' BRANCH.												CHILDREN'S BRANCH.														
Class.	Donation when the age of Husband does not exceed that of Wife by more than 10 years.			Monthly Subscriptions.						Monthly Pensions			Amount of payments required to secure full Pension to Widow.			Amount of payments required to secure a reduced Pension of 5-6ths of the full amount.			Pensions to cease at the age of 18, and for girls at the age of 21 years						Monthly Pensions.	
				Married.			Widowers and Bachelors.												Donations		Monthly Subscriptions.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
1st	60	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	30	0	0	450	0	0	300	0	0	24	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0
2nd	48	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	24	0	0	360	0	0	240	0	0	18	0	0	1	8	0	7	8	0
3rd	36	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	18	0	0	270	0	0	180	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
4th	24	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	180	0	0	120	0	0	9	0	0	0	12	0	3	12	0
5th	18	0	0	1	8	0	12	0	9	0	0	135	0	0	90	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0
6th	21	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	6	0	0	90	0	0	60	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	0

Entrance Donations in both branches, may be paid at once or by twelve equal monthly instalments.

Increased payments in one sum are required from persons joining the Widows' Branch after the age of 40, and no person can be admitted or transferred to a higher class after the age of 55 years; delay in joining after being admitted by the Committee necessitates a fresh medical certificate being submitted. Subscriptions in the Children's Branch commence from the date of application to subscribe for the child, and continue until the age at which pensions terminate. Transfers from a lower to a higher class are permitted (on production of the prescribed medical certificate) on payment in one sum of difference of donation and of subscription according to age. Subscribers to the Children's Branch must also belong to the Widows' Branch.

The pension in the Children's Branch is secured as soon as entrance donation is paid in full. In the Widows' Branch full and reduced pensions are respectively secured when

the total payments in that branch amount to the sums specified in the foregoing table, irrespective of that paid for admission after 40 years of age. Subscribers are allowed at any time, on furnishing a medical certificate in the prescribed form, to pay in one sum, or by such instalments as they may find convenient, the difference required to entitle their Widows to immediate pension.

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows marrying, lose pension during coverture, but revert to the Fund on again becoming Widows. They also receive a portion of a second pension if the second husband also had been a subscriber at the time of his death. Pension is forfeited by incontinence. No pension is paid to families of subscribers who die with six months' subscription in arrears, and subscribers' names are struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. Subscriptions due for a period exceeding six months are not received unless accompanied by a medical certificate.

The Regulations at length may be had on application to the Treasurer:—from out-stations, one Anna postage stamp must be sent to cover postage.

JAMES CLARK, *Secretary.*

SALUTES.

TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	<i>Guns.</i>
Viceroy and Governor-General of India—By the Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories and Seas, and on being fallen in with by, or visiting, any of Her Majesty's Ships within those limits.	21
Ambassadors—By Her Majesty's Forts and Batteries within the Indian Territories, and also on visiting, embarking on Board of, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's Ships, within the Indian Seas.	19
Governors of Presidencies.	
The President of the Council of India	17
Governor-General of the Portuguese Settlement in India.	
Governor of Pondicherry.	
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	15
Commanders-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas.)	
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces—According to Naval Rank with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas.)	
Provincial Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only.)	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.	15
Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas.)	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys—The same within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited.	15
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies—The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.	15
Vice-Admirals and Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	13
Agents to the Governor-General—The same within Indian Territories and Seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.	13
Residents.	
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners.	13
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.	

Guns.

Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires—Forts, Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within the precincts of the Territories to which he is accredited	11
Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier Generals—The same within limits of Command.....	9
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun—The same within Indian Territories and Seas..	9
The Governor of Dew..	9
Her Majesty's Ships not carrying Broad Pendant (return salute only)...	7
Any other Ship—Gun for gun.	

Officers inferior to Brigadier Generals, who Command Divisions of the Army, District Field Forces on or beyond the British Frontier, or Garrisons with a permanent Staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, a salute and honors of the next Superior Army Rank from their own Garrison Forces, &c.

Note.—The Viceroy and Governor-General of India to have power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorize salutes, to issue such Local Regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to Civil or Military Officers holding positions or Commands not including in the above table.

TABLE OF SALUTES ON ANNIVERSAIRES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

ANNIVERSAIRES.

The Queen's Birth-day, The Accession and the Coronation of the reigning Sovereign,	{ To be fired at all Stations where there are guns, each. }	21
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SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

Births of Children of the reigning Sovereign, Victories of the British Arms, Reading of all proclamations,	{ At the Presidencies only, each }	21
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FUNERAL HONORS

Minute guns to be fired at the Funerals of Crowned Heads, and at the Funerals of Functionaries who were entitled to Salutes; the same number of Minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as Salutes, when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion, unless by special order of the Governor-General in Council.

TIME GUNS.

Time guns to be fired at morning, midday and evenings, will be allowed as follows:—

- I. At all Stations where there is a Field or Garrison Battery of Artillery.
- II. At all Stations where there is a Force equal to two Regiments, although there may be no Artillery, provided the Force includes not less than a Wing of a British Regiment
- III. Morning guns will no longer be fired, except on Sundays and on such days as there may be a general assembly of the Troops; the time being notified in Station Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

FOREIGN DEPT.—POLITICAL.—SIMLA, the 6th Sept. 1867, No. 897.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1867.

PRESENT.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council, submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to the Native Princes and Chiefs of India; Now therefore Her Majesty, having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is herewith annexed) to be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Somerses Packington, *Bart.*, and the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, *Bart.*, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS

TABLE OF SALUTES ALLOWABLE TO THE NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Maharajah of Nepal.....	21	The Rajah of Cooh Behar.....	13
The Ameer of Cabool	21	The Rajah of Tipperah.....	13
The Sultan of Muscat	21	The Maharajah of Benares.....	13
The Sultan of Zanzibar.....	21	H. E. The Rajah of Poodocottiah (at	
The Nizam of the Deccan	21	Trichinopoly and Madras)	13
The Gaekwar of Baroda	21	The Rajah of Jheend	11
The Maharajah of Mysore	21	The Rajah of Nabha	11
Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior*	19	The Rajah of Kuppoothulla.....	11
Maharajah Holkar of Indore*	19	The Rajah of Sumptaur	11
The Begum of Bhopal*	19	The Nawab of Joonagurh	11
The Maharajah of Meywar (Oodeypore)...	19	The Jam of Nowanuggur	11
The Maharajah of Junmo & Cashmere ..	19	The Thakoor of Bhownuggur	11
The Khan of Khelat	19	The Rajah of Rutlam	11
The Maharajah of Travancore.....	19	The Maharajah of Punnah.....	11
The Rajah of Kolapore.	19	The Maharajah of Churkaree	11
The Nawab Nizam of Bengal	19	The Rajah of Bijwar	11
The Maharajah of Jeypore	17	The Rajah of Clutterpore	11
The Maharajah of Marwar (Jodhpore)....	17	The Rajah of Munde	11
The Maharajah of Puttiala	17	The Dewan of Pahlunpore	11
The Maha Rao of Kotah	17	The Rajah of Rappeela	11
The Maharajah of Rewah.....	17	The Nawab of Radhunpore	11
The Rao of Kutch.....	17	The Rana of Porabunder	11
The Rajah of Cochin	17	The Raj of Drangdra	11
The Maharajah of Bickeneer	17	The Rajah of Adjeygurh.....	11
The Nawab of Bhawalpore	17	The Nabob of Cambay	11
The Maharao Rajah of Boondee	17	The Rajah of Sillanah	11
The Maharajah of Kerowlee.	17	The Rajah of Seetamhow	11
The Maharajah of Bhurtipore	17	The Rawul of Rajgurh	11
The Nawab of Tonk.....	17	The Rajah of Nursinghur.....	11
The Deb Rajah of Bootan	15	The Rajah of Jhuboa	11
The Maharajah of Sikkim	15	The Rajah of Chumba.....	11
The Maharajah of Oorcha (Tehree) ..	15	The Nawab of Baonee	11
The Maharajah of Kishengurh	15	The Rajah of Simoor.....	11
The Maharao Rajah of Ulwur ..	15	The Rajah of Sooket.....	11
The Rana of Dholepore	15	The Rajah of Furreedkote.....	11
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere ..	15	The Rajah of Khyloor.....	11
The Maha Raj of Rana Jhallawar ..	15	The Sir Dessae of Sewunt Waree... ..	9
The Rajah of Pertabgurh	15	The Nawab of Maleir Kotela.....	9
The Rajah of Dhar	15	The Rajah of Chota Oodeypore	9
The two Chiefs of Dewas, each	15	The Rajah of Baria.....	9
The Maharajah of Duttia	15	The Rana of Burwance.....	9
The Maha Rawul of Banswara	15	The Rajah of Nagode.....	9
The Maharajah of Edur	15	The Rana of Ali Rajpore	9
Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore	15	The Rana of Loonawarra	9
The Rao of Serohi	15	The Nawab Babee of Balasinore ..	9
The Maha Rawul of Doongurpur	15	The Rajah of Soanth.....	9
The Nawab of Rampore	13	Native Chiefs at Aden.....	9 to 12
The Nawab of Jowra	13	The Rajah of Nudaon	7

LIST OF PERSONAL AND LOCAL SALUTES.

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G. C. S. I.	21	Guns—For life.
Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, G. C. B.	19	" "
Ranojee Rao Scinda Chota Maharajah of Gwalior.	17	" Within limits of Gwalior
Nawab Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I.	17	" For life. [territory.
Prince Azeem Jah of Arcot.	15	" "
H. H. the Koodia Begum of Bhopal Bhoodshabee	15	" "
Maharajah Meerza Veezeeram Guzzepetty Raj		
Rumea Sultan, Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., of Viziana-		
grum	13	" On every occasion of visit-
		ing and leaving the Bengal Presidency.

* Receive salutes of 21 guns within limits of their respective territories.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No	Appointments	Staff Salary.	Remarks
		RS A P.	
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ..	5,833 5 4	
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Adjutant General ..	2,200 0 0	Consolidated } With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Deputy Adjutant General..	800 0 0	
1	Assistant do ..	606 0 0	
	AIDES-DE-CAMP		
2	To the Governor ..	300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank } With pay and batta of rank } With Staff Corps pay of rank. } With pay and batta of rank
1	To do (Native Officer) ..	50 0 0	
2	To the Commander-in-Chief ..	250 0 0	
1	To do. (Native Officer) ..	50 0 0	
	ARTILLERY.		
1	Assistant Adjutant General ..	530 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank
	BRIGADE STAFF		
4	Brigadiers General, 1st Class ..	1,400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
2	Do 2nd ..	1,200 0 0	
5	Brigade Majors ..	400 0 0	
1	Do Fort St George ..	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General ..	400 0 0	
	DIVISIONAL STAFF		
3	General Officers ..	3,500 0 0	Consolidated } With Staff Corps pay of rank
3	Aides-de-Camp to do ..	250 0 0	
3	Assistants Adjutant General ..	500 0 0	
3	Assistants Quarter Master General ..	500 0 0	
	CLOTHING DEPARTMENT		
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing ..	1,000 0 0	} With Regtl pay and allow- } present in- ances, less House allowance } future do } With Staff Corps pay of rank
		700 0 0	
		do	
	COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT		
1	Commissary General ..	2,200 0 0	Consolidated. } With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Deputy Commissary General ..	800 0 0	
3	Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class ..	800 0 0	
2	Do do 2nd ..	600 0 0	
3	Deputy Assistants do 1st ..	500 0 0	
3	Do do 2nd ..	400 0 0	
6	Sub-Assistants do 1st ..	300 0 0	
3	Do do 2nd ..	200 0 0	
3	Do do 3rd ..	150 0 0	
	GARRISON		
1	Staff Officer & Supt of Details, Fort St George*	310 0 0	Including Horse allowance with Staff Corps pay of rank
	INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY		
1	Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry) ..	400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (for do) ..	300 0 0	
9	Musketry Instructors (Regimental) ..	150 0 0	
	DEPT JUDGE ADVOCATE GENL S DEPT		
1	Deputy Judge Advocate General ..	1,000 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Deputy Judge Advocate ..	500 0 0	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT		
1	Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines ..	2,200 0 0	Consolidated. } With Regimental pay and allowances of rank
1	Deputy Insp'r Genl do do ..	800 0 0	
2	Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class ..	500 0 0	
2	Do do 2nd ..	400 0 0	
3	Do do 3rd ..	250 0 0	
1	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance ..	200 0 0	} With Warrant pay of grade
3	Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance ..	150 0 0	
6	Deputy Asst. do do ..	120 0 0	
1	Agent for Gun Powder..	800 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of grade
1	Do. do. Carriage ..	800 0 0	
	PAY DEPARTMENT		
1	Presidency Paymaster ..	700 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Officer in charge of the Pay Dept., Rangoon ..	150 0 0	

* Future incumbents will draw only Rs. 250 per month, in addition to Staff Corps pay.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—*continued.*

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary	Remarks
	QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT	RS A P.	
1	Quarter Master General	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General	800 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
3	Assistants Quarter Master General	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General	400 0 0	
1	Barrack Master, Assistant Commissary	120 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade
	SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT		
1	Secretary	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Military Secretary to His Excy the Governor	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Do the Commander-in-Chief	1,000 0 0	Do
1	Interpreter to do do	130 0 0	Drawn by one of the Aides-de-Camp
	MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT		
1	Controller of Military Accounts	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Assistant to the Contr. of Mily Accts. (Uncovd.)	300 0 0	
1	Officer in charge of the Account Branch Controller's Office.	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Examiner Commissariat Accounts	900 0 0	
1	Do Pay Department	800 0 0	
1	Do Ordnance Accounts	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank
1	Assistant Examiner, Pay Dept (Uncovd.)	500 0 0	
1	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions	600 0 0	
1	Do of Army Schools	300 0 0	
1	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani	400 0 0	
1	Agent for Remounts at Oosoor	700 0 0	Present incumbent draws 1,000 Rupees

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in the receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows—

Colonels .. .	Rs. 125
Majors	" 100
Captains	" 75
Lieutenants	" 40

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant	Rs. 700
Second in Command Sqdrn Officer	" 300
Second Squadron Officer	" 210
Third Squadron Officer	" 180
Adjutant	" 250
Squadron Subaltern	" 150

NOTE.—The Second in Command and Squadron Officers will also each draw Rupees 40 per mensem for payment of their respective Squadrons and for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements.

Contingent allowance increased from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 only to those Regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—*P. G.*, 25th April 1872, No. 1,378.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office allowance.

The Squadron Subaltern, who will perform any duties that may be assigned to him, such as would devolve upon a Quarter Master, &c., will draw also Rupees 30 per mensem, for writer and stationery.

Commandants are to maintain three chargers, all other officers two only.

NEW ORGANIZATION—INFANTRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES

Commandant	Rs. 600
Second in Command & Wing Officer	" 270
Wing Officer	" 230
Adjutant	" 200
Quarter Master	" 150
Wing Subaltern	" 100

NOTE.—The two Wing Officers will each draw Rupees 80 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50 Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICERS.

Rank.	Horse Artillery and Cavalry.	Royal Artillery	Royal Engineers.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Colonel and Colonel Comdt.....	1,358 7 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,037 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0
Major & Lt.-Col. on Major's Pay	809 6 4	759 3 0	759 3 0	759 3 0
Captain	473 0 4	433 10 0	433 10 0	415 6 0
2nd Captain	473 0 4	417 7 8	433 10 0	..
Lieutenant	305 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	256 10 0
Junior Lieutenant	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	....
Cornet	250 10 4	....	....	....
Ensign .....	..	..	....	202 12 5

Rank	Horse Artillery			Royal Artillery			Cavalry			Infantry		
QUARTER MASTER (a)	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS.	A	P	RS	A.	P
Above 15 years' service . . .	341	13	7	317	8	0	341	13	7	317	8	0
" 10 " . . .	333	11	9	309	6	2	323	9	5	299	3	9
Under 10 " . . .	327	10	4	291	1	11	299	3	10	274	14	3
RIDING MASTER												
After 15 years' service . . .							374	10	4			
" 10 " . . .							352	4	7			
" 2 " . . .							329	14	9			
Under 2 " . . .							287	7	9			

The following scale of monthly pay will be drawn according to length of service :—

	Pay.			Indian Allowances			Total per mensem		
	Rs	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs	A	P
On appointment at 9s a day	109	9	2	195	12	0	305	5	2
After 10 years' service as Riding Master, or after 15 years' service as a Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which 5 at least shall have been as Riding Master, at 10s 6d per diem	127	13	5	195	12	0	323	9	5
After 15 years' service as Riding Master, or after 20 years as Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 shall have been as Riding Master, at 12s per diem	146	1	7	195	12	0	341	13	7

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the Regulations regarding charges in addition to the above rates.

Monthly Rates of Pay and Allowances of Paymasters of British Cavalry and Infantry Regiments serving in India, G. O. G., No. 407 of 1868, page 231.

	PAYMASTERS IF HOLDING THE RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED									PAYMASTERS IF NOT HOLDING RANK OF CAPTAIN WHEN APPOINTED.								
	Pay.			Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.			Total per mensem			Pay.			Indian Allowances, exclusive of Horse allowance.			Total per mensem		
	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P	RS	A.	P	RS	A	P	RS	A	P
On appointment.	132	10	0	293	10	0	476	4	0	152	3	0	293	10	0	445	13	0
After 5 years' service as Paymaster.....	213	1	0	293	10	0	506	11	0	132	10	0	293	10	0	476	4	0
After 10 do do	243	8	0	276	9	0	820	1	0	213	1	0	576	9	0	789	10	0
„ 15 do do	273	15	0	576	9	0	850	8	0	243	8	0	576	9	0	820	1	0
„ 20 do. do	304	6	0	576	9	0	880	15	0	273	15	0	576	9	0	850	8	0

(a) Vide also G O (G, No 86, dated 3rd March 1868, page 42, Rupees 18-4-2 per mensem after 32 years' service in addition to the rate after 15 years' service

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rupees 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rupees 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rupees 65-5-5 and Rupees 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March 1869, page 43) Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster, or after 30 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 20 years shall have been as Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

<i>Under G. O. G., No 261 of 1861.</i>				RS.	A.	P.	Old Rate.
Surgeon Major, above 25 years' service	do.	do.	do.	1,093	2	0	As Captain in branch in which serving.
Do.	do.	do.	do.	1,054	9	7	
Surgeon	do.	do.	do.	825	11	5	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	789	3	0	As Lieutenant in branch in which serving.
Asst Surgeon,	do.	do.	do.	451	14	5	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	433	10	2	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	335	12	2	
Do.	do.	do.	do.	317	8	0	

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

(G. O. G., No 224, dated 13th June 1865, page 149)

				IES. A. P.				RS. A. P.	
Staff Vety Surg	25 yrs Service	976	9	6	Vety. Surg, 1st Class above 5 yrs	service ..	535	12	11
Do.	20 do	934	6	8	Do	2d Class, above 15 yrs.	service ..	426	3 2
Do.	15 do	952	3	10	Do	do.	10 do	414	0 4
Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 25 yrs'	service	627	2	0	Do	do.	5 do.	395	12 3
Do.	do.	20 do	590	9 7	Do.	do.	under 5 do.	377	8 0
Do.	do.	15 do	572	5 5					
Do.	do.	10 do	560	2 7					

The following sums under the head of Tentage are included in the above rates of Regimental Pay and Allowances—

	RS.	A.	P.
Colonel and Colonel Commandant	200	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major.	150	0	0
Major, Junior Lieut-Colonel of Royal Artillery and Engineers, Surgeon	120	0	0
Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Asst Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class	75	0	0
Lieutenant, Quarter Master, Asst. Surgeon, under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master, Cornet, Junior Lieutenant, Ensign	50	0	0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger..... Rupees 30

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry	Field Officer, Paymaster after 10 years' service	4
	Captain, 2nd Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon above 6 years' service.	3
	Subalterns, Assistant Surgeon under 6 years' service, Riding Master, Quarter Master.....	2

Field Brigades, Field Brigade Batteries, Heavy Field Batteries and Siege Train Batteries.	{ Field Officer, Surgeon-Major, Surgeon 1 Captain and 2nd Captain. 2 Subalterns, Quarter Master, Assistant Surgeon 1
Garrison Brigades, Infantry.....	{ Field Officer and Paymaster after 10 years' service .. Officers of whatever rank Commanding a Brigade or Regiment, Quarter Master when marching.. . . . 1
Infantry..	{ Officers of Junior rank acting as Field Officers during absence of the Field Officers, under circumstances which involve a forfeiture of Horse allowance ... }

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades, and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, draw the allowance for one Horse in the established Staff Allowance of their appointments. When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, the allowance for one additional Horse is passed.

REGIMENTAL COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Officers in actual command of a Brigade of Artillery	RS 400
or Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry	250
Do. of a Heavy Field Battery	100
Do. in Command of a Garrison Battery—G. O., 23rd August 1872, No. 207.....	30
Do. of a Battery of Royal Artillery or Company of Infantry	75
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry (Repair of Arms, &c.)	

ADJUTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff	Horse.	Office.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Royal Horse Artillery....	92 7 0	.....	90 0 0	182 7 0
Field Artillery.	122 0 0	.....	105 0 0	227 0 0
Garrison Artillery.....	122 0 0	30 0 0	105 0 0	257 0 0
Cavalry.....	92 7 0	30 0 0	90 0 0	212 7 0 }
Infantry	122 0 0	30 0 0	105 0 0	257 0 0 }

PAYMASTER.

Office Allowance, Cavalry	RS. 65	A. 5	P. 4
Do. Infantry..	78	10	8

QUARTER MASTER.

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry ...	RS. 85	A. 0	P. 0
riding Horse Allowance for each Regiment of Cavalry	34	4	7
Interpreter or Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry	70	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Horse and Field Brigade	120	0	0
Officer Instructor of Gunnery, Garrison Brigade	150	0	0
Regimental Instructor of Musketry, (including allowance for Horse)	150	0	0
Do. for Stationery, (annual)	20	0	0
Assistant Instructor of Musketry, (temporary) (including Horse allowance)...	100	0	0
Assistant Surgeon in Medical charge of a Brigade or Regiment	150	0	0
Mess Allowance for a Regiment	150	0	0
Do. for a Battery of Artillery.	40	0	0
Do. for each detached Troop or Company.....	20	0	0

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TRAINED SCHOOL MASTER.

Old Rates—Pay.

	Staff Pay.	For 28 days.	For 29 days.	For 30 days.	For 31 days
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1st Class.....	59 10 1	90 4 7	93 8 2	96 11 9	99 15 4
2nd do.	37 4 4	69 11 5	72 3 3	74 11 1	77 2 11
3rd do	29 13 0	49 2 3	50 14 4	52 10 5	54 6 6
4th or Assistant School Master.....	22 5 9	21 11 5	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 0 8

* Vide G. O. G., Nos. 246 and 254, dated 13th and 20th July 1869, pages 202 and 205.

Trained School Mistress, 1st Class.....	Per mensem..	40	0	0
Do. 2nd do.	"	30	0	0
Do. 3rd do.	"	25	0	0
Untrained School Mistress.....	"	14	11	1
Assistant School Master.....	"	10	0	0
Soldier Assistant.....	"	6	0	0

PUPIL TEACHERS.

FOR 1st year ..			Rupees	5 per mensem	} Vide G O C C., 31st May 1899, No 70, page 143.
2nd ..	..	..	8	..	
3rd ..	..	..	10	..	
4th ..	..	..	12-8	..	
5th ..	..	..	15	..	
and upwards ..			..	..
Moonshee 30 0 0					
Do. for instructing Hindoostani School. 10 0 0					

BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Assistant School Master, if above 25 pupils	15	0	0
Do. if under do	10	0	0
School Mistress, if above 15 children in School, or 10 qualified to learn sewing.....	10	0	0
Do. if under do. 6 do do.	6	0	0

No. 909 of 1872.—Under the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised rates of pay for trained School Masters in India, being the amount in Indian currency, of four shillings a day on appointment, with an increase of 6d. a day for every three years' service to a maximum of seven shillings a day, as recently sanctioned for trained School Masters on the home establishment:—

At the exchange of 2s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ per
rupee after deducting
5s a day for rations.

	RS.	A.	P.
On appointment ...	53	6	9
After 3 years' service ...	60	14	0
" 6 " " ...	68	5	3
" 9 " " ...	75	12	6
" 12 " " ...	83	3	10
" 15 " " ...	90	11	1
" 18 " " ...	98	2	3

2. The periodical increase will be granted only from the date of completion of the required service, after receipt of the order of the Home authorities upon the recommendation of the Director-General of Military Education.

3. School Masters appointed prior to 25th May 1863, who may have elected to remain under the regulations in force prior to that date, will continue to receive pay under those regulations.

4. This order supersedes G. G. O. No 875* dated 17th October 1866, and is to have effect from the 1st April last, from which date increased rates of pay where admissible will be passed.

No. 1045 of 1872.—In supersession of G. G. O., No. 243† of 1867, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following monthly rates of staff salary to be passed for any month to trained School Masters in India, in addition to the new rates of pay notified in G. G. O., No. 909 of the 9th August 1872, from the date those rates came into force:

	RS.	A.	P.
On appointment ...	18	0	0
After 3 years' service...	21	0	0
" 6 " " ...	24	0	0
" 9 " " ...	27	0	0
" 12 " " ...	30	0	0
" 15 " " ...	33	0	0
" 18 " " ...	36	0	0

The above scale is not to prejudice the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate of pay sanctioned by G. G. O., No. 246‡ of 6th March 1860.

* Madras G O G. No. 405, dated 2nd November 1866

† Madras G O C No 123, dated 22nd March 1867

‡ Madras G O G No 111, dated 20th March 1860

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be :—

Senior Apothecary.....	Rupees 400
Apothecary { Above 5 years' service in that grade.....	" 200
{ Under 5 do. do.	" 150
Assistant { Above 5 do. do.	" 100
{ Under 5 do. do.	" 75
Passed Hospital Apprentice	" 50
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year	" 16
Do. 2nd year	" 20
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	" 20
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 25
Do. do. 3rd year	" 30

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on Regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent., when marching; with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades when marching or in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of a British Regiment or detachment of British Troops, or of a Battery of Artillery, or Depot or Sanitarium, or when attached to a General Hospital or Medical Store Depot

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale .—

	For those qualified in the English language	For those not qualified in the English language
	RS.	RS.
1st Class Hospital Assistants of above 14 years service.....	60	40
2nd do. do of do. 7 do	40	30
3rd do do of under 7 do	25	20
Native Medical pupil, 1st year.....	7	5
Do 2nd do	8	6
Do. in College or Medical School, 1st year.	9	7
Do do. do. 2nd do ..	10	8
Passed Medical pupils.....	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

PORT WILLIAM, the 22nd January 1868.

No. 69 of 1868—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Furlough pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant :—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent, will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department, where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades :—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving depart- mental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Deputy Commissary.....	120	180	300	200	500
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Assistant Commissary	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor.....	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra Staff allowance of Rupees 60 and Rupees 30 to permanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

FURLOUGH AND INVALID PAY, RETIRED AND WOUND PENSIONS.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British Currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order, No. 577 of 22nd May 1867.

RATES.

GRADES.	Annual fur- lough pay and retired pension	Retired pay in India per mensem	Invalid monthly pay	Annual wound pen- sion.
	£	RS A P	RS.	£
Deputy Commissary.....	180	150 0 0	240	100
Assistant do	100	100 0 0	175	70
Deputy Assistant Commissary....	90	75 0 0	140	50
Conductor.....	75	62 8 0	100	35
Sub-Conductor.	60	50 0 0	80	25

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Honorable *Sir* WALTER MORGAN, *Knight*—Sworn in 27th November 1871.

JUDGES.

The Honorable W. Holloway,
 „ L. C. Innes,
 „ J. Kernan, Q. C.
 „ J. R. Kindersley.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Appellate Side.

P. P. Hutchins, Esq., C.S., Registrar, (on other duty.)
 H. Wigram, Esq., C.S., Acting Registrar
 Walter Morgan, Esq., Deputy Registrar
 J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader.
 A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.

Original Side.

	<i>Appointed.</i>
H. S. Cunningham, Esq., Advocate-General...	1872
J. D. Mayne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.	1862
H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor.	1869
F. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General.	1863
J. Miller, Esq., Administrator General.	1862
J. M. C. Mills, Esq., Reporter	1866
A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar	1861
B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar	1851
—————, Sheriff of Madras...	1871
E. W. Shaw, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	1868
J. Urquhart, Esq., Coroner (on leave)	1854
Henry Stanbrough, Esq., Acting Coroner	1872
G. S. Currie, Esq., Acting Deputy Coroner	1872
G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges	1861
C. Kristnaswamy Iyer, Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu.	1861
C. Subbrayalu Aiyar, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu	1871
Syed Shahally Saib, Persian and Hindustanee Interpreter	1862
Mr. S. J. Johannes, Interpreter in Armenian...	1863

Barristers.

<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>
A. M. Ritchie, Esq.* ... 1849	W. Sloan, Esq. 1868
J. D. Mayne, Esq. 1857	J. M. Maskell, Esq.*.. 1868
J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta) . 1862	A. Green, Esq. 1868
J. H. S. Branson, Esq. 1863	G. E. Borrodaile, Esq.*... 1868
P. O'Sullivan, Esq. 1864	William, S. Gantz, Esq. ... 1868
J. Miller, Esq. 1864	W. H. Maskell, Esq. . . 1869
T. M. Busteed, Esq.*. 1864	W. H. Craig, Esq. 1869
J. M. C. Mills, Esq. 1865	E. B. Powell, Esq. 1869
R. M. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay) . 1865	R. Fischer, Esq. 1869
W. M. Scharlieb, Esq. 1866	J. H. Nelson, Esq.* 1871
J. W. B. Money, Esq.* 1867	C. P. Lutchmepathay Naidu .. 1871
M. Coomarasawmy* 1867	H. S. Cunningham, Esq. . . . 1872
J. M. Joseph, Esq.*.... 1867	P. S. F. C. Longlois, Esq. 1872
E. H. Power, Esq.*. 1867	W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq.*..... 1872
J. W. Handley, Esq., 1867	H. J. Tarrant, Esq. 1872
A. G. Gover, Esq. 1867	T. C. Poonen, Esq. 1872
H. F. Moothookistna 1867	W. E. T. Clarke, Esq. 1872
M. Gould, Esq. 1867	H. H. Shephard, Esq. 1872
G. P. Johnstone, Esq. 1867	

Attorneys and Proctors.

<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>
P. B. Gordon.. . . . 1851	James Carr 1867
W. Waddell 1852	W. Grant 1868
J. Shaw 1857	Philip Smith 1868
B. Brooks 1858	H. G. Atkinson 1869
G. E. Branson 1858	G. A. Murray 1869
H. G. Prichard 1861	J. Stevenson 1869
C. N. Aldritt, (Madura). . . . 1863	C. A. Brooks 1869
T. C. Clarke 1864	A. Champion 1869
F. G. R. Branson 1865	W. H. D. Branson 1871
J. E. S. Mayer, (Bangalore) . . 1865	William Morgan. 1871
E. Barclay 1865	Charles William Wilson . . . 1871
R. T. Tasker 1867	J. F. Symonds 1872
J. O. Wright, M. A. 1867	A. S. Cowdell 1872
S. F. Chapman 1867	D. Grant 1872
C. Soobramoney Iyah Garu . . . 1867	

ARTICLED CLERK UNDER MR. C. A. BROOKS.
Mr. C. M. J. Palmer Admitted 1870.

UNDER MESSRS. PRICHARD AND BARCLAY.
C. V. Sundara Shastri.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, (APPELLATE SIDE)

Advocates and Attorneys, the same as on the Original Side.

Vakeels.

Karunakara Menavan.	A. Ramachendra Iyer.
P. Rungaiya Naidu Garu	S. Nullathumby Mudaliyar.
S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, B. L.	V. Subbramanya Aiyar.
C. Venkatapaty Rau Garu, B. L.	P. Gurumurthy Iyer.
P. D. Shaw, Esq.	N. Subbramaniyan Aiyar, B. A. & B. L.
The Hon. V. Sanjiva Row Garu, B.A. & B.L.	V. Ramachendraiya.
T. Rama Row, B. A. & B. L.	C. Ruthnavelu Mudaliar.
G. P. Savundaranaygam Pillay.	S. Nevins Pillay.
P. Balajee Row.	Ramachendra Row Saib.
S. Soobramaniya Aiyar.	V. Bhashyam Iyengar.
R. Balajee Row.	M. Parthasarathy Iyengar.
P. Ananta Charlu.	

* Does not practise.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

Up to the time of going to Press, the List of Pleaders of the Districts of Calicut and Chittoor Courts have not been received.

BERHAMPORE.

Berhampore Zillah Court.

Serukuri Reddi Sastri
Zamini Vyasa Venkata Ramayya Pantulu
Maulavi Mahomed Hussien Salih
Chaganti Simhachellam Pantulu

Gundumalla Vengkata Ramdoss Pantulu
Jayanti Kamesam Pantulu, B. I.
Pasumati Narasimhulu Pantulu

Lingam Lakshman Puntulu
Digumarti Vengkataramayya Pantulu
Lingan Vengkataramwee Puntulu

District Munsiff's Court.

Aska.

Parankusam Narsimhaswami
Krusno Prohorazo
Ghattu Sriramulu

Sonthi Suryanarayana Bhotlu
Bulusi Zaggayya
Sivala Bhagirathi Rawu

Kallepalli Zaggayya Sastri
Lingam Raghavulu

Chicacole.

Mahidhara Lakshmi Narayana Sastri
Alankaram Krishnayya
Kotapalli Rukmani

Vaddiparti Narrazu
Satti Satyadhi Ramu
Balivada Zaggayya
Buria Senkara Sastri

Mangalapalli Subbayya Sastri
Bulusu Zagannatham
Zandhyala Sambayya

Berhampore.

Gobindo Rayaguru
Nittala Sambasivudu
Srirawuri Venkayya
Boyidyonatho Mohapatro
Korivi Rama Sastri

Somayazula Subbanna
Zayanti Krishnayya
Sairabhatla Sesayya
Parankusam Sundaram

Gade Venkata Rangayya
Karsampudi Narasimhaswami
Zandhyala Virabhadra Sastri
Sripada Sinna Subbaramu

Tekkali.

Mantrala Sesayya
Devarakonda Surayya
Annantapula Ramayya

Zayanti Ramakrishnamma
Godavarti Venkata Sastri
Garimella Zagannatham

Mantrala Venkata Narsimha Sastri
Kalabariga Venkata Sitara-

CHINGLEPUT.

Civil Court.

M Ranga Row
N Krishna Row
Venkatawaradier
C Soondara Mudaliar, (Govern-
ment Pleader
Tiroovalloor Iyengar
N Ramakrishnair
Mr H Browne

A V Parthasarady Iyengar, (Pub-
lic Prosecutor)
T Ramaswamy Iyer
K Govinda Charlu
V Varada Puntulu
M Kuppusamy Naidoo
M Varada Charlar.

Syed Kiyasuddeen Sahib
P T Streenivasa Iyengar
P Venkatroyalu Naidoo
Syed Shemshedelli Sahib
Durmanda Mudaliar
Mahomed Azim Hoossain Sahib
P. Tharakarama Pillai

District Munsiff's Court.

Esoor Shreenivasa Iyengar
M Shreenivasa Iyengar
S Krishnengar
K Tameuchela Pillai
Syed Abdulla Sahib

A Narasimha Charier
U Kothandarama Naidoo
C Vedachela Mudaliar
M Appala Charier
P. Annasamy Iyer

K Anantananarier
N Kailasa Mudaliar
Syed Abdul Nabee Sahib
G Narainasamy Naidoo
Shreenivasa Row.

Trivellore.

Streenivasa Iyengar
Parthasarady Iyengar
Chinnia Mudaliar
Rama Iyer
T Varada Pillai
Veerasamy Mudaliar
Aupeesee Mahomed Apan Sahib

T Chinnasamy Mudaliar
K Jagannatha Naidoo
K Ramasamy Naidoo
C Ramanuja Iyengar
Sheshadri Iyengar
Veyasa Row
Ramasamy Naidoo

Aroonachella Pillai
Narasimhooloo Naidoo
K Varada Pillai
Sheshadri Iyengar
Soondara Mudaliar
Bashakar Iyengar
Venogopal Iyengar

Poonamallee.

Venkatakrishna Pillai
T. Venkata Row
T Tiroovengada Pillai
Chengalroya Naidoo
P Raghava Charier
C Streenivasaraghava Charier

Iyasamy Pillai
Kothandarama Pillai
P Jagannatha Pillai
N Narasimam
Subbapathi Mudaliar

Syed Makdum Sahib
Veerasamy Naidoo
Soobramaniya Iyer
Subba Aiyer
T. Streenivasa Charri

Additional Munsiff's Court.

T Arogiya Mudaliyar

COIMBATORE.**Civil and Session Court.**

Vencataramier
Vencatakrisnier
Subramania Iyer
Mahomed Cudertullah Saib
Therumaller
Vencataramaneir
M. Veerabudriah, Govt. Vakil

Moses Gnanaburnam Pillai
V Cuppusamier
Sundrasastriyar
Sunkara Soobbier
C Ramalingier
C H D'Sena
Vedanaigum Pillai

C Streerunga Charlu
Cuppusamy Sastryar
T Ballard
O Vencatasamanier
Mr. E S Wilkins
Mr. J. G. Hereford

District Munsiff's Court.

Narrainier
Puttilingam Pillai
Kristnier
Samier
Kanaçasabar Pillai
Raja Gopala Naiker
Thummanier.

Veeraragaviengai
S Sashier
Velayudum Pillai
Iyasamy Moodelly
A Jaganada Pillai
Streenevassiah
Gopalasamy Naidu

Murugasa Moodelliar
Vencataramaniah
S V Kristnasastri
Mavulavi Syed Abdool Kader
Saib
Vencatanaranier

District Munsiff's Court of Oodumalapetta.

Thimmana Char
Streenevassa Char
Lutchumanarniah
Gurusamier
P Coopier
Lutchuminarasimmiengar
C. Kristnier

Vedamamuni Pillai
Ramasamy Pillai
Munappa Pillai
Cooppaniengar
Govindier
Narasimma Chariar
Streenevassienigar

Cuppusamiah
Subramania Iyer
A Vencatasubiah
Vencasamier
Sundrum Pillai
Selamier

District Munsiff's Court of Erode.

Gopaller
Subbier
Terumaliengar
Ramasamier
Muttusamier
Vyapury Pillai
Vencataramanier

Vythelingiar
Soobbaramier
Soobbaroyar
Vencatasubbier
Sabapathy Pillai
Lutchuminarasumier
Vencatalagherry Iyer

Nunjappier
Vencataramanier
Teruvumbalam Pillai
Govindier
C Chandra Sekaram Pillai
Rama Sastry

District Munsiff's Court of Caroor.

Baluvier
Soondramier
Terumalayappa Moodelliar
Aroonachellam Pillai
Sashier

Ramasamier
Kristnier
Iyasamier
Lutchuminarasimmalu Naidu

Ragavier
C Cuppusamier
Chinnasamy Pillai
Anantha Subbiah

District Munsiff's Court of Collegal.

Kristnier
Subbarow
Lutchumenarasier

Streenevassienigar
Vencataramiah
Cunnasamiah

Subbiah
Ramier
Cundasamy Moodelly

CUDDALORE.**Civil Court, Small Cause Court and Principal Sudder Amin's Court.**

N Janakiram Puntulu Govt
Pleader
M. Muthu Ponuthumbi Pillai
M Kumarasami Pillai
K Subba Row

P T Parthasarathi Iyengar
C S Seenivassa Row
B Ramalinga Iyer
C Narasimma Chariar
S Gopala Chariar

M. Kristniengar
T Chedumbra Pillai
M Veeraragava Iyengar
Kuppusami Aiyangar

Small Cause Court and Principal Sudder Amin's Court.

V Ramasamier

Small Cause Court only.

M. Kistniengar

T Chedumbra Pillai

M Veeraragava Iyengar

Munsiff's Court of Cuddalore.

P. Subba Royer
N. Jatathara Iyer
V Shunmuga Pillai
N. Ragava Chariar

V G Savuriakutti Pillai.
S Seetharamier
T Arunachalier
T Vencatachariar

D Ramanuja Naicker
C Krishna Row
Gurumurti Aiyer

Munsiff's Court of Virdachalum.

Ramasamier
Meer Julfakar Ali Sahib
Soobbajee Iyer
Puthmanaba Iyer

Venkatasier
Subbaroya Pillai
Muthusami Iyer
N Seenivasa Ragava Iyengar

Sama Row
Subramania Iyer
Narayana Achari

Munsiff's Court of Villupuram.

Saravana Mudaliar
Sashachela Reddiar
Kupusami Mudaliar
A. Venkatasubbier

C Seetharamier
T. Venkatasubbier
Paramaswara Iyer
Venkata Chariar

O Venkataramier
Sivapatha Mudaliar
Runga Chariar
Rangasami Aiyangar

Munsiff's Court of Ohedumbarum.

Sivaramier
Venkataroyar
V Arunachala Iyer
Sami Iyer

Seenivassa Chariar
Ramanuja Iyengar
C Arunachala Iyer
Kupusami Iyer

Govindraja Pillai
Krishna Iyer
Chukkravurthi Iyengar
Appasami Aiyar

CUDDAPAH.**Civil and Sessions Court.**

V Venkatadry Sastry
A Ramasomayajulu
Lufty Ally Khan
P Ramiah
V Amaraswara Sastry

B Tatacharloo
C Subbarow
C Veerasawmy Iyer
N Bashkriacharu
V Venkatakrishna Rao

T Venkoba Rao
Mr M H Elliott
A Coopiah
Mr H Anderson

District Munsiff's Court of Cuddapah.

M Shashappah
M Lutchminursoo
K Surappah
R Kristniah
G Venkatramaniah
V Rama Sastry
A Anniah

B Subbiah
M Kristniah
Govindappa
Chenga Sastry
J Subbiah
K Subbramaniam
K Subba Rao

Jagunada Rao
Ramarazu Seshiah
Venkataragava Charlu
Mr J H Andree
A Soobbiah
Jeya Rao
S Kristnamacharloo

Proddatur District Munsiff's Court.

N Seetiah
C Seshiah
B Rama Bhottu
A Venkatanarasimha Charlu
A Rama Charloo
N Subba Rao
G Sreenivasa Rao

V Venkatacharloo
K Rungacharloo
A Venkatanarayanapa
A Appanacharloo
B Venkata Rao
K Venkata Bhottu

V. Seshacharloo
N Venkatachalam
E Anantacharloo
Venkatanarasimha Charlu
A Appiah
Sundaracharlu

Voilpand District Munsiff's Court.

Viswapati Rao
S Seshiah
E Ramiah
K Venkatanarasupa
V Raghavendra Rao
Kader Khan

G. Veerasamiah
G Annagee Rao
M Annasamiah
M Seevaramiah
V Venkata Subbiah

D Seetaramiah
G Kasava Rao
S Singaracharloo
Lutchminursimha Rao
A Subramaniam

Budwail District Munsiff's Court.

S Soorappah
M Venkata Rao
C Narasimbaramiah
G Venkatramiah

K Sama Rao
P Rama Rao
K Venkatramiah
A Seetapaty Rao

M Narasimha Rao
C Anuntacharlu
K Kannachee Rao
S Kasava Rao

Nandalore District Munsiff's Court.

R Puttabirama
R Venkata Subbiah
N Moortannah
K Sreenivasa Rao

A Subba Rao
L Yellappah
A Kristniah
A Venkatasawmy Naidu

A Jeya Rao
K Sreenivasa Row
Narahari Sastry
K Venkatachalum Naidu

Kadiri District Munsiff's Court.

V Kristniah
V Venkatachalam

V Venkatanarayanapa
J Kristna Rao

T Vasantareddi
S Thirvathenamiah

CUNTOOR

Vadlamannati Domodarayya
Singaraz Venkata Subbaraydu, B. L.
Nallamreddi Raghavudu Naidu
Toleti Purushottamayya

Chemtikanti Buchi Narasimha
Sastri
Vankamamida Venkatramayya
Kruttiventi Lakshmi Narayana

Polamraz Narasayya
Kondur Ramanuja Chalu, (not
practising)
Kopalli Kotayya

MADURA.**Civil and Session Court.**

Ramasawmy Iyer, (Government
Pleader)
Ramasawmy Sastry
Goorosawmy Sastry
Harikaramier
Soobramania Iyer
Meenatchisoondrum Pillai
Vasoodava Sastry
Vydenada Iyer
Narayana Row
Venkatasoobbier
Kastimally Saib

Vencatakistnier
Mr T M Scott
Mr J French
Asseervatham Pillai
S Soubbramanier
V Soubbramanier
Neelakunta Sastry
Annasawmy Iyer
R Vencataramier
Mootosawmy Iyer
Soobboosawmy Iyer
L Soobbier

Nagama Naik
Rama Soobbier
Alagher Iyengar
R Seshia
Saminada Pillai
Mootosawmy Iyer
M Vencataramier
Alagiriasamy Naick
Nagalingam Pillai
Vydenadier
Syed Goolam Ali Saib

MANQALORE.**Civil Court and Principal Sndder Ameen's Court.**

Baboo Row, Government Vakeel
 Peter Vas
 M Ramachandraya
 K Manjounath
 N Shivarow
 G. Venkatrow
 M Ramappa
 P Subbarow
 K Narnappaiya

N Subbarow
 G. Venkatramanaya
 K Ramarow
 Ignatius P. Fernandez
 B Santappa
 Subbarow Shastri
 H Krishnarao
 K. Shanarao

A Venkatramana Pillai
 B Luxamaya
 K Krishnarao
 K. Santaya
 H Rantaroo
 P Parameshraya
 M Ramarao
 L M Coelho

NELLORE-**Civil Court.**

K Venkatakrishnama Charyulu
 O Seshachalapati
 B Ramayya
 A Venkaiya

T Lakshminarasu
 T Venkatasubhaiya
 Abdul Aula Sahib

B Viraswamiya, Govt Pleader
 and Public Prosecutor
 J A Venkataramaya

NUNDIAL**Zillah Court, (Kurnool.)**

D Seshagiri Row
 C. Darsaradha Ramaiya
 A Ramachendra Row

K. Venkatramanaiya
 P Ranganadha Row

B. T Narayanachar
 Ali Saib

Kurnool Munsiff's Court.

N Kesava Row
 Shaik Gulam Mohadin Saib
 Syed Pacha Saib

K Narasinga Row
 A Hanumantha Row
 K Venkatnarsu

Davood Khan Saravani
 C Lakshinan Row

Nundial Munsiff's Court.

D Ragava Row
 K Venkat Row
 S Seetaramaya

B. Ramachaitu
 N Murtuja Saib
 K Venkata Subba Row

B Bhaskara Row
 M. A Conaghan
 A Siva Subramanijyam

Cumbum Munsiff's Court.

T. B Chinna Tatacharlu
 N Narasimhulu

Manukji
 M Kondaiya

A Venkoba Row

RAJAHMUNDRY.**Civil and Session Court**

Chitrapu Kamarazu, Govt. Vakil
 Saripalli Sattenna
 Saripalli Gopalakristnamma
 Adurti Buchi Venkappa
 Kanukolanu Lakshminarayana

Tsallapalli Hanumanulu
 Nori Venkatachelopati
 Kantsumarti Narsayya
 Turimella Kondayya
 Bakari Saheb

Kader-ud-din Saheb
 Mahammad Ali Khan
 Gulam Mahomed Ali Saheb
 Kommu Ramaswami Shastri

Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.

Chitrapu Atchutanandam
 Madireddi Viraswami

Nanduri Ramanchendrulu
 Tshallapalli Ramabramham

Basavaragu Srinivasa Pavakarau

District Munsiff's Court of Rajahmundry.

Dharanipragadi Venkatanarasimham
 Challapalli Raghunayakulu
 Tatavarti Lingayya
 Baliyepalli Ramakristnamma
 Vuppuluri Gangarazu
 Kotikalapudi Srinanulu
 Racherla Subbarayudu
 Chintapenta Viranna

Mantripragada Ramakoti
 Manchalla Ramaswami
 Kandappa Subbarayudu
 Valluri Kamarazu
 Nepalli Ramabramham
 Kolapalli Subbakat alias Subbarayudu
 Nori Bhimanna

Vankamamidi Pullayya
 Damarazu Nagarazu
 Govindarazulu Bhavanasirau
 Somanchi Annappa
 Somayajulu Subbarayudu
 Hota Peda Virabhadrayya
 Somanchi Umamaheswaram
 Vadrevu Venkatrayudu

Munsiff's Court of Ocanada.

Kovvali Buchirazu
 Maddali Adinarayana
 Kakarla Kanakarazu
 Tatavarti Seshayya
 Baliyepalli Saakarasastrulu
 Pavvada Appalarazu
 Mulukutla Bapanna

Sattirazu Venkatramayya
 Kanchi Govindarau
 Kakarla Venkatanarasimham
 Mamidala Jagannadharau
 Ajjarapu Vumapati
 Vadrevu Jogayya
 Valluri Sringashai

Tanjavuri Venkatachelopatirau
 Bandhakavi Kamarazu
 Moollapudi Venkaya
 Nadakuditi Seshachelam
 Ayyagari Virabhadrayya
 Kasturi Narayanamurti

Munsiff's Court of Amalapore.

Machirazu Pallaya
 Kuchimanchi Baddirrazu
 Madirazu Sitanna
 Idarapalli Venkatakrustnama
 Machirazu Kotnbarayudu
 Machirazu Subbarayudu
 Madireddi Nageshalingam
 Ayyagari Ramabhadrudu
 Mantravadi Shobhanadrisastrulu

Maddali Venkatadri
 Podari Virrazu
 Valluri Koustabbabusharau
 Lolla Balakrustanasastrulu
 Ganti Venkanna
 Kuchimanchi Parkasen
 Kuchimanchi Bhavanisankaradu
 Yerramilli Subbarayudu

Nedunuri Buchirazu
 Vadamanu Lakshminusimham
 Peri Visayya
 Peri Narisunham
 Mullapudi Kamarazu
 Tadanki Bhascarrow
 Karla Jogayya
 Nedunuri Lingarazu

Munsiff's Court of Nursapore

Joshula Sitaramaswami
Kandimala Gopalakrustnama
Mahomed Nuruddin Saheb
Kolapalli Ramayya
Govindarazulu Lakshmikantham
Achanta Pervazu
Kakarlamudi Subbarayadu
Kosarabada Gopalaraui

Tatanki Venkatarangadasu
Chilakalapudi Venkataratnam
Chattupalli Venkayya
Bollapragada Sitaramayya
Stripati Pracasasow
Nanduri Shobhanadri
Tatavarti Ramachandrayya
Chattapalli Venkanna

Vangala Narisimhacharyulu
Mantupragada Venkatarama-
chindam
Achanta Narayanamurti
Chenna Gopalakrustnamma
Meer Mahomed Ali Khan
Bhattiprolu Venkatakiustarow

Munsiff's Court of Peddapore.

Vissa Viranna
Nedunuri Viranna
Venuganti Venkataramanaru
Puntulu
Kondamudi Lakshmayya
Gadepalli SangameswaraSastrulu
Chantasala Prakasam
Machirazu Adinarayanappa

Panangipalli Jayaramanna
Garimella Venkatasubbarayudu
Puranam Venkatacharyulu
Vadrevu Ramanna
Nittala Venkayya
Potapragasa Atchutaramanna
Pullabholla Buchayya
Vakkalanka Chinna Padmarazu

Veturi Mutanna
Viriyala Atchutaramanna
Subnivisu Srinivasaran Puntulu
Vuppuluri Lakshminarayona
Jayanti Virabhadraya
Jayanti Gavurayya
Kuchumnachi Ramayya

Munsiff's Court of Ellore.

Kotaru Muttana
Pelluri Lakshminrusinham
Pelluri Surryaprakasam
Pelluri Ramanna
Sitamarazu Rajanna
Jonnahgadda Krustnasastrulu
Ganti Kamachendrudu

Damarazu Venkatramayya
Rayapati Venkatramayya
Attaluri Kotilingam
Tarlapati Sashachellum
Gadicherla Krustnamurti
Damarazu Sitaramayya

Kattamuri Venkayya
Vangala Jagannadhachariu
Paniyamurtala Krustnamrazu
Kaviparasu Venkataratnam
Eleswarapu Kalchapeswarasasti
Damarazu Lakshminanarayana

SALEM**Civil and Session Court.**

Appasawmy Pillay
Conarce Pundit
Narasier
A Davaagayam Pillay

P Sawminada Iyer
C Runga Row
T Venkatagiri Iyer
Mr John Middleton

P Narayana Sawmy Iyer, (Govt
Pleader)
Mr H L. Gomes
P Krishnarow

TANJORE**Principal Sudder Ameen's Court**

R Mahadeva Row
Mustafa Hussain Saib

Ivasami Sastri
Narayana Row

Seshaiyengar

Civil and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.

N Subramania Aiyar, B A
T Kuppusami Aiyar
K Srinivasa Aiyangar
A Soondrami Pillai
Abibulla Saib
Syed Amud Saib
P Sundarim Aiyar

J Arivanandam Pillai, B L
K Krishnasami Aiyangar, B L
T S Ramanuja Chariar, B L
P Sundarappa Iyer
T Sundarama Iyar, B A
R Raghunath Row
Lakshminarasimhaiah

A Sami Iyer
S P Saminadier
C Ethiraja Pillai
M Sunevasa Row
P Subbiah, B A
S A. Saminadier
Tulajaram Row

Small Cause Court, Combaconum, (Principal Sudder Ameen's.)

Sivarama Aiyar
V Vencatasubbiar
S Gopalachariar

Gopala Aiyar
S Kistnasamy Iyengar
Krishnasami Aiyar

Ramasami Aiyar
S. Ramasami Iyer

TELLICHERRY**Civil and Session and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.**

Ellapally Gramam Rama Iyen,
Government Vakil
Manikoth Pydel Menon
Konnadattul Vittalayien
Koroth Ramoony

Kottiah Ramen Menon
Tarakad Sheshuen
Kunumpurath Kallan
Narungapurath Krishnan Nair
Rehamuthullah

Kandoth Krishnan Nair (does
not practice)
J Leonard Rozario, B A & B L
Bambalashari Kammaran Nair

TINNEVELLY**Civil and Session Court and Principal Sadr Amin's Courts.**

A K. Green, Esq., Barrister
Nelleikumar Pillai
Syed Mahomed Ghose Saib
Nagalingam Pillai
Vadivalagiamambala Pillai
Mutusami Iyer
Chidambaranada Mudaliar

A Krishnaswami Iyer
Mr D Sitarama
Mr R A Phillips
K Annaswami Iyer
Subbaraya Iyer
Syed Abdul Rhyman Saib
N. Swaminada Iyer

S N Peremanayagum Pillai
A M Sitarama Iyer, B A & B L.
A Gopala Iyengar, B A, & B L.
M Pondurunga Rao
A Sitarama Iyer, B A
Krishna Iyengar
Nilakanta Sastri

Principal Sadr Amin's Court only.

Narasinga Rao

Deivanyagum Pillai

Pitcha Pillai

Tinnevely Munsiff's Court.

Chockalingum Pillai
Vanamuttu Pillai
Sankarasuba Iyer
N Subramania Pillai
V Muttuswami Pillai
M Ramaswami Mudali
Swaminada Pillai
P Muttuswami Pillai
T Subramania Pillai

Sunkaralingum Pillai
Namasiyayam Pillai
Syed Neamathulla Saib
Tiru Rômaswami Mudali
Renga Iyer
Gopalasundaram Iyer
Rengaswami Iyer
Aurumugam Pillai
Subbarayasubba Iyer

Venket R20
Swaminada Iyer
Saravanaperumal Pillai
Anantha Chariar
Veeraswami Chettiar
Sunkaravelayudu Mudaliar
Sankara Iyer
Peremanayagum Pillai
Muttuswami Iyer

Strivilliputtur Munsiff's Court.

Pandian Pillai
Subbaraya Pillai
Pattabhirama Pillai
Vadamalayappa Pillai
Sesha Iyengar
Vycuntarama Pillai
Minatchisundaram Iyer

Subramania Sastri
Anvudeisangu Pillai
Soinaji Iyer
P Muttuswami Pillai
Vengaruswami Iyengar
Sundararaja Iyengar
Shunmugam Pillai

Ramasesha Sastri
Narayana Iyer
Streelnivasa Iyer
S Saminada Iyer
Subba Rao
Alagianambha Pillai
M Krishna Iyer

Ambasamudram Munsiff's Court.

Tirumaleikumaraswami Pillai
Ariamuttu Pillai
Soinaji Iyer
Velu Bhuminada Pillai
Avathanivenkitasubba Iyer
Subba Iyer
Alagusundaram Pillai
Kanthimadhinadha Pillai
Minatchisundaram Pillai

Vycuntum Pillai
Visvanada Pillai
Gopala Iyengar
Maleappa Iyer
Pakiam Pillai
Iyemperumal Pillai
M Krishnaswami Iyer
Ananthurei Iyer

Subramania Iyer
Veerasubdra Pillai
Krishna Dhas
Ramakrishna Iyer
Cuppuswami Iyer
Gopala Pillai
V Swaminada Sastri
Renga Rao

Striviguntum Munsiff's Court.

Subba Iyer
T A Veda Vyasa Chariar
Sankarakumarai Pillai
Anvudeiappa Pillai
Hariharaputro Pillai
Sankaravadivelu Pillai
Rama Iyer

Subramania Pillai
Kallapiran Pillai
Vedanyagum Pillai
Arumugam Pillai
V Narasinga Rao
Ramaswami Naidu
Sitarama Iyer

Visvanada Iyer
Manikavasagum Pillai
Parthasaradi Iyengar
Subbiah Mudaliar
Venkitanarana Iyer
Kailasum Pillai

TRANQUEBAR

Civil Court.

Soondara Royer
Naroyana Iyer
Soondrum Iyer, Govt Pleader
Daniel Pillay
Soobramony Iyer
Namasovoyem Pillay
Narainasamy Naidoo
Sivasamy Iyer
Njanathecam Pillay

Nullamuttu Pillay
Suria Narrana Iyer
Kristnasamy Iyer
G P Savindranoyagum Pillai
B A, B L, (Vakil of the High Court)
A Sami Ayyar
Sivayambu Ayyar
Subramoni Ayyar

Kistnasami Ayyengar
Chuckrapany Ayyar
K Singam Ayyengar
Ramasami Ayyer
Venkatasami Rajah
S A Saminadier
T K Annasamier
S Gopala Chariar

TRICHINOPOLY

J Arivanandam Pillay, B L
K Streenevassa Iyer, (Government Pleader)
P. Subbier

K Subbier
Soobharama Sastry
Vythlingier
Mahadeva Row

Kistnamacharry
Siva Ramiah
Suptharishi Sastry
Panchanathier

VIZAGAPATAM

Civil and Session Court.

P L F C. Langlois, Esq, 'Barrister-at-Law'
F E Sice, Esq
A. L. Lakshmajai Pandit
D J Subbarayudu Pantulu
M Kodandarao Pantulu

C Simhachellam Pantulu
V Savama Sastri
P Subbaraya Sastri
R L Narasimhulu Pantulu
K. Subbarao Pantulu
V Vengkayya Pantulu

B Kamodhi Pantulu
Vengkataramayya Pantulu
S Ramamurti Sastri
B Gopalarayudu Pantulu
M Rangayya Nayudu

**Rules providing for the qualification and admission of persons to be
admitted Advocates, Vakeels and Attorneys-at-Law of the
High Court of Judicature at Madras.**

ADVOCATES.—1.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the High Court at Madras.

2. Any person called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law in England or Ireland; or being a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

3. The degree of Master of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, while regularly practising in the said Court, as also of good character and conduct; such certificate to be signed by the Advocate with whom the applicant shall have studied.

4. Any person being an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; together with a certificate of character or letter of recommendation from a Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is an Advocate, or from the Advocate General of the same Presidency.

VAKEELS.—5.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court; but subject in the case of an applicant under the second rule, to his passing such an examination in matters of practice as the Court may prescribe. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

6. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and certificate of having, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for six months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practise on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court; and for a further period of six months in the office of an Attorney of the said Court: or certificate of having studied for twelve months either with an Advocate or Vakeel entitled to practise as aforesaid, or in the office of an Attorney, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, as also in either case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificate or certificates to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

7. Any person producing the proper certificate or certificates of his having kept six terms, at one of the Inns of Court in London, and of regular attendance on the course of Law lectures whilst keeping such terms, as also of his having passed one of the examinations provided for students; together with a certificate of subsequent study for nine months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practice on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court, or in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, and of good character and conduct: such last-mentioned certificate to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—8.—Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Attorney-at-Law of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant for admission under Rules 10, 11 and 14, to his passing such examination as to his professional competency as the High Court shall direct. Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission, by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

9. Admission and enrolment as an Attorney or Solicitor in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin with the proper certificate of such admission and

enrolment: as also a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship in England or Ireland.

10. Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for four years, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

11. Service for the period of seven years as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as a Judge's Clerk; or the same period of service in any two of the said offices: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

12. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of any Indian University, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for two years, subsequently to the attaining of such degree, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, or for five years either as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk, or in any two of such offices; with a certificate in the former case of good character and conduct, signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship.

13. Any person being an Attorney duly admitted and on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and conduct, signed by a Judge of the High Court, or the Advocate General or two of the leading Advocates in practice in the High Court of which the applicant is an Attorney.

14. Any person who was with the privity and consent of the late Supreme Court, under service as an Articled Clerk to an Attorney of the said Court, on the 15th August 1862; after he shall have served the full period of five years for which he was articled: subject to his passing an examination as above provided in Rule 8

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND, *Chief Justice.*

(") W. HOLLOWAY, }
(") L. C. INNES, } *Judges*
(") C. COLLETT, }

30th April 1870

Office and Duties of Official Trustee of Madras.

It is hereby notified that the following Rules have been made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, under the power given by Act No. XVII of 1864, entitled "An Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee."

[*General Rules for the guidance and government of the office and duties of Official Trustee of Madras.*]

I. The Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1864, shall forthwith give security for the due execution of his office, in the sum of Rupees 50,000 in one or other of the modes following, viz., by the joint and several bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties in the sum of Rupees 50,000; or by the deposit of Government securities for that amount; or partly by the deposit of Government securities and partly by the bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties. Every such bond shall be entered into with the Chief Justice for the time being by his name of office, and his successors in the said office, or the Judge who shall at any time be performing the duties of Chief Justice.

II. The like security shall be given by every person who may be appointed to officiate in the absence of the Official Trustee under Section 7 of the Act.

III. The Official Trustee shall, with due diligence, cause all capital moneys and trust funds received by or vesting in him to be invested by Government securities, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or provided by the deed or will creating the trust.

IV. Whenever owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled, or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rupees 500 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government Securities.

V. The Official Trustee shall procure all Government and other securities which may be issued or given to him on account of any trust estate, and every transfer of the same, whether by endorsement or otherwise, to be made in his name of office.

VI. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said Bank and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of office.

VII. All Government Securities and Bank, Railway, or other Shares coming into the possession of the Official Trustee shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee with the Bank of Madras and there kept for safe custody; except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

VIII. The Official Trustee shall make remittances on account of persons in Europe to the Treasury at the India Office by Government Bills at the rate of exchange settled for the re-payment of advances made in India.

IX. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account :—

1. A Day Book in which every transaction shall be entered as it occurs.
2. A Receipt Book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government or other securities.
3. A Cash Book to be balanced monthly.
4. A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate showing a detailed debt and credit of items, and also an account with the Bank of Madras. The dates of receipts and payments and the number of the voucher for each payment, as well as the amounts of Government and other securities and of the cash transactions, shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the Ledger shall be balanced on the 31st of December in every year.
5. A Commission Book showing the sums received and invested on account of each trust estate with the amount of commission payable to the Official Trustee.
6. A book containing entries of all payments made by the Official Trustee, to the Bank of Madras on account of sums remitted through the India Office to persons resident in Europe.
7. A book in which shall be entered a copy of all accounts delivered from the office of the Official Trustee.
8. A book in which shall be entered the particulars of all Government Securities, Bank Shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras or forwarded for renewal, or which may be in the possession of the Official Trustee.

X. Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect and make copies or extracts of his annual schedules filed in the High Court, must apply for an order of the Chief Justice through the Judge's Clerk, and such application shall be by a short petition, stating the particular trust estate in which the applicant is interested; the nature of his interest; and the ground upon which he makes the application.

XI. The foregoing Rules, excepting Rules I and II, shall apply to the Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1843, in the execution of the trusts continuing vested in him.

January 9th, 1865.

C. H. SCOTLAND.

Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, passed on the 3rd
August 1871.

1. A Respondent in an Appeal shall not be entitled to raise an objection to the decree or order in question unless he shall have filed in the Registrar's Office a Memorandum stating such objection (properly stamped) eight clear days before the day of hearing, and shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such objection unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Appellant or his Advocate or Vakil the same number of days before.

2. Every application by an Appellant for leave to file a Memorandum of an additional ground of appeal shall be made by petition ten clear days before the day of hearing, and, when granted, the Appellant shall not, without the leave of the Court for special cause, be heard in support of such ground unless he shall have served a copy thereof on the Respondent or his Advocate or Vakil eight clear days before.

3. It shall not be sufficient in a Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Memorandum of Objection filed in an Appeal to state as a ground of objection that the decision appealed from is contrary to law or usage, or that there has been substantial error or defect in the procedure or investigation of the case, or to the like effect; but the Petition or Memorandum shall set forth specifically the error of law, breach of usage, or defect in procedure or investigation meant to be relied upon: and an Appellant or Respondent will not be permitted to raise at the hearing of the Appeal any legal objection not so set forth.

4. No Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or of Objection which contains such a general statement without setting forth any other ground of appeal or objection shall be received in the Registrar's Office on the Original or Appellate Sides of the Court.

5. No Petition or Memorandum of Special Appeal or of Objection by a Respondent in a Special Appeal which may appear to the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, to be defective in not stating specifically any objection which is an admissible ground of Special Appeal under Section 372 of Act VIII of 1859 shall be received and registered until a Judge shall so order.

6. Every such Petition or Memorandum of Appeal or Objection shall be referred by the Registrar or, in his absence, the Deputy Registrar, for the consideration and order of a Judge unless the party by or on whose behalf it is presented acquiesce in the opinion of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar and desire to amend it in which case the Petition or Memorandum shall be returned for correction by substituting an admissible ground of objection, and the time allowed for that purpose shall be three clear days.

7. Every such reference shall be set down for hearing and determination by the single Judge whom the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint to sit for the purpose, and his determination must be drawn up in the form of an Order of Court under Section 25 of Act XXIII of 1861. Notice of the day of hearing shall be given by affixing a list of the references to the public notice-boards at the Court-house two clear days before the day of hearing.

8. Rules 5, 6, and 7 shall come into operation on the 20th day of October next.

C. H. SCOTLAND, *Chief Justice.*

W. HOLLOWAY,

L. C. INNES,

J. KERNAN,

J. R. KINDERSLEY,

} *Judges.*



Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras.

It is ordered, with the sanction and approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, that the fees set forth in the following table, and no other fees, shall be demanded and received by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in suits and proceedings before the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction and on appeals from its ordinary original civil jurisdiction. Provided that the said table of fees shall not be taken to apply to proceedings pending in the Master's Office or to Admiralty proceedings or Notaries' fees, or to the Office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, and that until otherwise provided the fees to be received in the Master's Office and in Admiralty proceedings and for Notarial business and by the Ecclesiastical Registrar, shall continue to be regulated by the table of fees in operation in the late Supreme Court.

It is further ordered with the like sanction and approval that the folio mentioned in the said table of fees shall throughout be taken to consist of eighty-one words, and that four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word, and that in all suits in which the value of the matter in dispute does not exceed Rupees five hundred, no more than one-half of the fees in the said table shall be demanded or received.

The Fees to be taken by Registrar.

	RS. A.
Upon swearing in any Officer of the Court	6 0
Upon swearing in Advocate	6 0
Upon swearing in Attorney	5 0
On presentation and examination of plaint	2 0
For examining, filing and registering every plaint	2 8
For filing each document delivered with plaint	0 8
For examining and comparing every copy of document with original, if not exceeding two folios	1 0
For every other folio	0 8
For receiving and filing the description of any document or documents to be produced by defendant	0 8
For making each original document returned	0 4
For preparing and issuing every summons to appear and answer the plaint whether for settlement of issues or final disposal	1 4
For filing appointment of Agent to receive the same	0 8
For preparing and issuing every second or subsequent summons to appear, &c.	0 8
For filing summons with return thereon	0 4
For entering appearance of defendant	1 0
For forwarding summons or letter by post to defendant's address, including attendance and in addition to postage	1 4
For preparing letter in lieu of summons	1 4
For preparing and issuing every notice to persons to be made parties	1 4
For transmitting summons or notice to another Court including attendance and in addition to postage	1 8
For preparing and issuing every warrant of arrest	3 0
For custody of money deposited in lieu of bail or paid into Court	2 per cent.
For every commitment not otherwise provided for	1 0
For taking security for costs on presentation of plaint or to fulfil any decree or any other security by order of Court or a Judge	1 4
Preparing and issuing every order or warrant of attachment	3 0
For the like to furnish security	2 0
For preparing and issuing order or warrant of possession under Section 91	2 0
For preparing and issuing any injunction or order in the nature of an injunction	4 0
For every rule or order of Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every other folio	1 0
For entering every rule or order of the Court, per folio	0 8
For recording withdrawal of the plaintiff from the suit	1 0
For recording every adjustment of suit	1 8
For entering representative of a deceased party	1 0
For receiving, filing, and delivering to the Sheriff or other Officer notice to produce	0 12

	RS. A.
For recording dismissal of suit	0 8
For filing every written authority to appear whether to an Attorney or a recognized Agent or to a co-plaintiff or to a co-defendant	1 0
For filing every written authority by Officer or Soldier to commence and conduct suit or defence	1 0
For receiving and filing declaration in writing on non-appearance in person.	0 8
For receiving and recording written statement of parties at first hearing	1 0
For receiving and recording additional written statements	0 8
For entering rejection of written statement and returning same with endorsement	1 0
For reducing into writing and recording the examination of any party as witness in Court not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examination when required, per folio	0 8
For endorsing and filing every exhibit or document admitted in evidence	0 8
For reading and marking every such exhibit or document	1 0
For recording rejection of exhibits and the grounds of rejection	0 8
For certified copies of exhibits returned by order of Court, per folio	0 12
For copies of all papers	0 8
For delivering out and taking receipt for exhibits, for each exhibit	0 4
For recording issues of law or fact in each suit	1 4
For recording issues agreed upon by the parties and the agreement for the same	1 4
For issuing every summons to give evidence or produce documents—if the number of names inserted therein does not exceed two	1 4
For every additional name	0 4
For filing same when returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For transmitting summons to another Court for service on defendant as witness	0 12
For issuing proclamation to compel attendance to give evidence or produce documents	1 4
For every order or warrant to enforce the attendance of a party as a witness.	1 4
For preparing and issuing every commission for taking evidence of absent witness or for local enquiry or investigation of accounts	4 0
For recording the return thereto or report thereon	1 8
For every judgment pronounced on final disposal of suit	4 0
For drawing up and engrossing every decree, per folio	1 0
For minuting and entering every decree	0 12
For every certified copy of the decree or other proceedings, per folio	0 12
For recording every adjustment of a decree	1 4
For entering every note of application for execution	1 0
For every notice for execution after a year or enforcement of decree against heir or representative	2 0
For preparing and issuing every writ, warrant, or order for the execution of a decree	5 0
For summons to party obstructing execution of decree	1 4
For filing same returned with endorsement thereon	0 4
For commitment of the party so obstructing	1 4
For numbering and registering claim to land or other immovable property after execution issued	1 8
For numbering and registering application of party disposed of land or other immovable property in execution of a decree	1 8
For every decision, order, or decree upon such last-mentioned claim or application	3 0
Order for sale or payment over of property attached when separately issued	2 0
For preparing and recording appointment of Manager	3 0
For preparing and issuing order for withdrawal of attachment	1 4
For receiving and recording claims to any property attached either before or after judgment	1 8
For preparing and issuing order confirming or setting aside sale	2 0
For preparing and issuing any writ or order respecting the delivery or transfer of property sold in execution	2 0
For preparing and issuing certificate of purchase	2 0
For filing application for discharge from arrest in execution	0 8

	RS. A.
Or from confinement under decree	1 0
For preparing certificate that satisfaction of decree has not been obtained	0 8
For transmitting same together with copy of decree and of order for execution	1 0
On presentation of petition to sue in forma pauperis	0 8
For every order of reference	2 0
For numbering and registering application to file agreement of reference	0 8
For filing every agreement of reference	0 8
For receiving and filing every award and proceedings connected therewith	1 0
For numbering and registering application to file award	0 8
For filing, numbering and registering any agreement raising questions of law or fact	1 8
For receiving and filing application for review of judgment	1 0
For noting the application when granted	0 8
For applying for records of any public Office or Court	1 4
For every search in his Office each year	1 0
For every certificate not otherwise provided for, and not exceeding two folios	1 4
For every other folio	0 8
For every Habeas Corpus	3 0
For entering suit for final disposal	1 4
For calling on every suit for trial or argument set down for final disposal	1 4
For attending with records or proceedings elsewhere than before the Court or a Judge	3 8
If out of the Court House	17 8
For filing and entering petition of appeal and every security on appeal	3 8
For minuting allowance	1 0
For drawing Judge's certificate of amount in dispute in appeal cases, and attending Judges with appeal papers	4 0
For reducing into writing the examination of witnesses under a Mandamus or commission, if not exceeding two folios	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For duplicates of such examinations when required, per folio	0 8
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to Mandamus or commission from England when required, and attending Judges with same	8 0
For every writ, precept, or other process not specially provided for	3 0
For every oath administered in Court or as a Commissioner	1 4
For filing every petition, affidavit, and verified declaration not specially provided for	1 0
For filing every exhibit annexed to a petition, affidavit, or verified declaration	0 4
For amending plaint or any other proceedings when the amendments do not exceed one folio	1 0
For every other folio	0 12
For filing and entering every cognovit and warrant of Attorney to confess judgment	1 8
For entering judgment thereon	1 0

Fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Crown, subject in case of Prisoners and Defendants, be remitted by the Court.

For every attendance before a Judge at the instance of a party	2 0
For minuting any motion	1 4
For a certificate	1 4
For filing every Judge's order, information, indictment in misdemeanor, affidavit, or other proceeding required to be filed	1 0
For drawing an order of Court	2 8
For office copies of all papers, other than depositions for the use of prisoners, per folio	0 12
For copies of depositions under Act XXII of 1839, per folio	0 2
For every recognizance, each person	2 8
For every appearance	1 4
For swearing in any Judicial or Ministerial Officer	5 0
For attendance on striking a special Jury	10 0
For every search in his office	1 0

	RS. A.
For issuing every Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Attachment, Bench, Warrant and Commission to take Affidavits ..	5 0
For every commitment, including filing when necessary	2 8
For every witness sworn in private prosecutions	1 4
For every Subpœna for witnesses ..	1 4
For every rule to plead, reply, or return a writ	2 0
For signing every information granted by the Court	5 0
For issuing a Subpœna to answer information, &c.	2 8
For taking down the examinations of witnesses under a Mandamus, including engrossment, per folio	1 0
For duplicate of such examinations, per folio	0 12
For reading and marking each exhibit at the examination under a Mandamus	1 0
For drawing Judge's certificate of return to a writ of Mandamus, where such certificate is required	5 0
For drawing Clerk of the Crown's certificate of like return, where such certificate is required	7 0
For every examination or interrogatories	10 0
For enrolling interrogatories and answers, per folio	1 0
For the report	10 0
For minuting and recording every acknowledgment of contempt	5 0
For attending out of the Court House on business incidental to his Office	17 8

Fees to be taken by the Sheriff.

For serving every summons either to a party or a witness, for each person served	1 4
For serving any notice, if required	1 4
For the actual execution of every writ, warrant, citation or other mandatory process not otherwise provided for	2 4
For every commitment charging defendant in custody or execution, or for discharging defendant out of custody	1 4
For return of every summons, writ, warrant, citation or other process	1 0
For every certificate on partial return	0 12
For every other certificate	1 0
For every special return	2 0
For bringing into Court negotiable securities or other property	1 0
For every search in Sheriff's Office	1 0
For pondage on every debt levied not exceeding one thousand Rupees	5 per cent.
And on every further	2½ do.
For executing every writ or order for delivery of immovable property in execution where premises consist of a single parcel	5 0
For the like, where premisses are situated in different places, for each parcel.	3 8
For executing process or other matters beyond the Fort and Black Town of Madras in addition, per mile	1 0
For keeping possession of movable property, for every twenty-four hours	2 0
[Storing and expense of removal when necessary, to be paid in addition]	
For executing every warrant or order for the attachment of property	2 4
Upon all sales by auction or of negotiable instruments or shares through a broker, the necessary expenses incidental to the mode of sale to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.	
For executing every warrant or order for delivery of property to purchaser	3 8
For every advertisement besides the cost of insertion	2 8
For Bailiffs on actual arrest of the person	1 0
For detention of defendant in custody before commitment by order of Court or Judge, each day	2 0
Expenses of maintenance or other extra expenses to be assessed by the Taxing Officer.	
For forwarding any proceeding by letter, when required, in addition to other fees and postage	2 4
For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's Office, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken by Judge's Clerk attending the sittings of a single Judge, and as a Commissioner.

	RS. A.
For preparing and issuing every Judge's summons (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 0
For preparing and issuing every Judge's order or fiat (inclusive of the Judge's signature)	2 8
For obtaining Judge's signature to original summons to appear and answer plaint	1 4
For the like to every copy of same for service	0 12
For the like in all other cases when required	1 4
For every affidavit shown on every oath administered before a Judge or as Commissioner	1 4
For security or bail taken or justified before a Judge, including the swearing of the sureties or witnesses	2 8
For every certificate	1 4
For every necessary attendance on the business of the suitors in Court or at the Offices of the Court	1 4
For the like as Clerk out of the Court House at the request of a party or his Attorney, an additional fee of	7 0
For every attendance out of the Court House as Commissioner in addition to all other fees, if within the limits of Madras	10 0
For every mile beyond those limits	2 0
For copies of proceedings if required, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken for the Seal of the Court.

For the seal of the Court to every summons, writ, warrant, rule, order, or other proceeding requiring the same, and not otherwise provided for	} 3 Annas.
For the like to every injunction, decree, or order, in the nature of a decree or money order	
For the like to every commission or order of reference	
For the like to every writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, or other extraordinary writ	
For the like to probates or letters of administration	
For the like on appeals to Her Majesty in Council	
For the like to returns to writs of Mandamus, or Commissions from England . For the like to certificates and papers to be sent to England For the like to certificates and papers sent to Mofussil Courts	

Fees to be taken by the Interpreters.

For interpreting short or ordinary affidavits	1 4
For interpreting all other proceedings or any document, exhibit, or paper required to be interpreted, per folio	0 8
For interpreting before an Officer of the Court in the case of <i> viva voce </i> examina- tions reduced into writing, per folio	0 8
For interpreting every oath	1 0
For translation of papers, per folio	1 12
For attendance on the business of the suitors out of Court House, if within the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	5 0
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	1 0
For the attendance of the swearing Moollah or swearing Brahmin with the Interpreters out of Court House	1 0
For all necessary copies, per folio	0 8

Fees to be taken by Attorneys and Proctors.

For every authority or appointment to appear and act including attendances when not more than two parties sign the same	8 0
For the like where signed by more than two parties, an additional fee of	3 8
For letter before suit or other ordinary letter	2 0
For every other necessary letter, if long and special, discretionary.	
For drawing and subscribing every plaint, drawing every verified declaration, affidavit, and written statement, claim, petition, or application, or other proceeding in the Court not otherwise provided for, and for every amend- ment of the same when the written matter does not exceed one folio	2 0

	RS.	A.
For every additional folio	1	0
For receiving instructions for every plaint, claim, or agreement, under Section 323	10	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		
For attendance before Officer of Court to furnish security on plaint or other proceeding	1	4
For the like before a Judge or Officer of Court, if sureties or witness examined.	4	0
For every engrossment or fair copy for filing, per folio	0	12
For every other copy when required, and not otherwise provided for, per folio	0	8
For every necessary attendance before a Judge on ordinary matters, or at the Offices of the Court	1	4
For the like before a Judge on special matters	3	8
For attendance in Court on common or unopposed motions or applications by Counsel	3	8
For the like on special motions	7	0
For attendance in Court on the hearing of suit set down for final disposal, each day	10	0
For attendance before Judge on settlement of issues if suit then finally disposed of	10	0
For the like on criminal trials or hearing of suits, intestate, testamentary, or matrimonial, each day	10	8
For attendance on the Grand Jury, including attendance on swearing the witnesses	5	0
For attendance each day the suit is in the paper of the day and not called on..	5	0
For receiving instructions at the Attorney's Office not otherwise provided for..	3	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		
For attendance on client at the client's house or elsewhere, out of the Attorney's Office, at the client's request	10	8
For attendance at Judge's house, on urgent occasions	15	0
For every necessary attendance upon the client not otherwise provided for	3	8
For the like if beyond the hour, the further fee of	3	8
For drawing claim to property attached either before or after judgment, not exceeding half a folio	1	0
When it exceeds half a folio and does not exceed one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For short notice, including copy and service when within the Black Town and Fort	2	8
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1	0
For long or special notices, including the same, discretionary.		
For every other service within two miles of the Black Town and Fort	1	4
For every additional mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1	0
For drawing agreement on compromise, adjustment, or satisfaction of suit, not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For drawing notices to produce any document, writing, or other thing, not exceeding one folio	1	8
The like, if not exceeding three folios	2	8
The like, when more than three folios	4	0
For drawing issues of law or fact stated by agreement of parties in a suit and the agreement thereon not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation or adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators for each hour	7	0
For the like, if Counsel in attendance, for every hour	3	8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.		
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief	3	8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, discretionary.		
For drawing brief, per folio	0	12
For fair copy of brief, per folio	0	8
For drawing and engrossing conveyance to be signed by Judge after decree, not exceeding one folio	2	0
For every additional folio	1	0

	RS.	A.
For drawing endorsement of negotiable instrument to be signed by Judge after decree, and for obtaining signature thereto, including attendances ..	3	8
For attending Sheriff or other Officer of the Court to receive money or Bank Notes on behalf of execution-creditor, and giving receipt for the same ..	3	8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances ..	3	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement for reference to arbitration not exceeding one folio ..	2	0
For every additional folio ..	1	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement raising questions of law or fact for decision, not exceeding one folio ..	2	8
For every additional folio ..	1	0
For every necessary attendance at the Accountant General's Office, or the Government Treasury at the Bank of Madras ..	5	0
For every affidavit of service, including attendance ..	3	8
For copies of all papers requiring service not otherwise provided for, per folio ..	0	12
For special instructions to Counsel to move ..	3	8
For every bill of costs, including copy and service, per folio ..	1	0

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND, (Signed) T. L. STRANGE,
 (") A. BITTLESTON, (") H. D. PHILLIPS,
August 22nd, 1862. (") H. FRERE.

The above Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council according to the provisions of Section 10, Act XX of 1862 of the Government of India.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Clerk.....ARTHUR M. RITCHIE, Esq.Appointed 1863.
 Official Assignee.....BENJAMIN BROOKS, Esq.do.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

ORDO CURIÆ, 22ND DECEMBER 1848.

The Rules and Orders now in force for regulating the Proceedings of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed on and after the 1st day of January 1849; and the following Rules and Orders are hereby made for regulating the Proceedings of the said Court on and after the 1st day of January 1849.

I.—All Summonses, Precepts, Rules, Orders and other Process to be issued by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras shall be prepared, made out, and signed by the Principal Officer of the said Court, who shall be called the Chief Clerk—and all Petitions, Affidavits, and other Proceedings shall be filed by the said Chief Clerk of Record. The Office of the said Chief Clerk shall be open every Monday and Thursday between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and on such other days and at such hours as the Court shall hereafter direct; and the Office of the Official Assignee shall be open every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from twelve till two.

II.—In every case the Attorney shall personally, and not by his Clerk or any other Person, accept the retainer of a Prisoner, and the Prisoner shall sign the retainer and at the same time the Attorney shall sign his acceptance thereof.—Provided that in case of the illness of such Attorney or of his absence from Madras such retainer may be received and accepted for him by some other Attorney of the Court personally, the cause thereof being stated in such acceptance.

III.—The Attorney of every Prisoner, and all opposing Creditors whose costs are ordered to be paid by the Insolvent or out of the Insolvent's estate, and all other Persons requiring their Bills of Costs to be taxed, shall cause their respective Bills to be taxed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

IV.—No Attorney shall directly or indirectly employ the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or any Prisoner, or other Person confined or residing within the said Gaol, as Clerk or Agent to solicit retainers or to transact any business whatever relating to proceedings in the said Court touching the relief or discharge of any Prisoner, and no Attorney shall continue to practise in the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors whilst he shall himself be a Prisoner.

V.—In all cases there shall be filed with the Petition a Certificate from the Gaoler of the day or days and cause or causes of detainer against the Prisoner.

VI.—The Chief Clerk, upon the filing in his Office of the Schedule of the debts and effects of any Insolvent Debtor in custody, shall forthwith cause a copy of such parts thereof as contain the particulars of the Insolvent's estate and effects and of the debts stated to be owing to him to be made out and delivered to the Official Assignee.

VII.—Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency, where an adjudication has been pronounced, and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency, shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule, in the following manner —

In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be effected by producing the original order for hearing under the seal of this Court to such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and personally serving a copy of the said order upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of every detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect, and also notice that an order has been made by the Court vesting the estate and effects of the Insolvent in the Official Assignee, shall be published twice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the first of such advertisements to be published immediately after the making of the order for hearing—unless in any particular case the Court shall otherwise direct. All Affidavits of the service of such notices as are required by Rule VII, shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of hearing.

VIII.—Where a vesting order of the estate of a Prisoner has been made on the Petition of a Creditor, notice thereof, together with an order to file a Schedule, shall forthwith be given to such Prisoner by service of a copy of the same, and delivery to the Gaoler shall be deemed good service of such notice and order upon the Prisoner in such case.

IX.—The appearance at the hearing of any Creditor or other Person entitled to notice shall be deemed a waiver by him, her, or them of such notice when there shall have been none, or of any defect or irregularity in the form or service thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

X.—The proof of notices published in the *Gazette* of the Presidency shall be by the production of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other notices shall be ordinarily by Affidavit unless the Court shall think fit to call for *voir dire* testimony, in which case the deposition of the Witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the Court.

XI.—No Creditor shall be allowed at the hearing to oppose the discharge of a Prisoner, unless he shall have served the Prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating in such notice the specific grounds of his opposition three clear days before the day of hearing, and also shall have left a like notice at the office of the Chief Clerk before the day of hearing.

XII.—At the hearing the examination of the Prisoner by the Court shall be taken down in writing by the Chief Clerk, and shall be signed by the Prisoner and filed in Court.

XIII.—In all cases of opposition to the discharge of an Insolvent, where the Insolvent's Petition shall be dismissed, the Court shall, if it think fit, order the costs of the opposing Creditor or Creditors to be paid by the Insolvent.

XIV.—The Official Assignee shall be entitled to five per cent. Commission on the principal sum forming the proceeds of each estate distributable as dividends; and if such Commission shall not produce Rupees Two Hundred in any one month, his remuneration shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required for that purpose out of the interest of the Government Securities in which his collections are invested.

XV.—The Official Assignee, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that office previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond to the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct, with two or more able securities to be approved by the Master; which Bond shall be conditioned for his duly accounting for and administering all estates committed to his charge as Official Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant-General subject to the order of the Court.

XVI.—The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the estate and effects of insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit the same in the Honorable Company's Treasury with the privy of the Accountant-General, retaining in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate purposes; Provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his hands a larger sum than Two Thousand Rupees on the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any Money, Bonds, or other Securities out of the Honorable Company's Treasury for the purpose of distributing the same amongst the Creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such Money, Bonds and Securities, shall be by order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent

Debtors, signed by the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and delivery of the said Money, Bonds and Securities to the Official Assignee, which order shall be by him presented to the Accountant-General and Treasurer in the same manner as any order of the Supreme Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of Money, Effects, or Securities of the suitors of the Supreme Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII.—The Official Assignee shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each estate under his charge and of all such sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities for Money, Goods, Effects, and Things, as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee, and likewise of all payments made by him for and on account of the said estates, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively.

XIX.—The Official Assignee shall twice in every year, that is, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, or on the first day after those days on which the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be sitting, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout during the preceding half year, and the balances; and also of all estates wherein dividends shall have been ordered to be paid and shall have been paid over to persons entitled to the same during the preceding half year, specifying the amount of such dividends; which Schedule shall, on and after the 1st day of January 1849, be in the form following:—

Part 1st.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Part 2nd.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge prior to such last-mentioned period, on account of which he shall have received any Money, Bonds, or other Securities subsequently to such last-mentioned period.

Part 3rd.—Containing all estates wherein dividends shall have been paid over to the parties entitled thereto since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount paid and the amount remaining unpaid.

XX. Previous to the Official Assignee exhibiting and delivering in open Court his Schedule in pursuance of the preceding Rule, he shall lay the same, together with the accounts of each estate and the Vouchers relating thereto, before the Master, in order that such Schedule may be examined and the several Vouchers compared with the accounts of the estates therein described.

XXI. In all cases where the Court shall direct that the estate and effects of any Insolvent shall be received by the Official Assignee and any Special Assignee or Assignees jointly, all Moneys, Jewels, and Securities for Money belonging to each estate shall within seven days after the receipt thereof be paid or delivered and be kept in deposit in the Bank of Madras; and no part thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom but upon the order in writing of all such Assignees, or of any two of them, of whom the Official Assignee shall be one.

XXII. The Chief Clerk shall, immediately after the hearing of any Insolvent upon his Petition, and after adjudication of the Court thereon, deliver over to the Official Assignee the Schedule of the Insolvent, which shall be thereafter kept in the Office of the Official Assignee. Provided that, if the Schedule be required by the Chief Clerk for any temporary purpose, it shall be delivered out to him as often as may be necessary, and shall be restored to the custody of the Official Assignee so soon as such purpose has been fulfilled.

Additional Rules for regulating the Proceedings in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras made and passed by the Supreme Court of Judicature there and read in Court on the 9th day of September 1853.

That henceforth the following Rule be substituted for Rule VII —

Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency where an adjudication has been pronounced and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule in the following manner. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining Creditor sung by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Fort St. George Gazette* which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order or of the appointment of the day for hearing, unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct.

Proviso to be added to Rule XI. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.

XXIII. That every Insolvent shall file with his Schedule a general Balance Sheet of his receipts and expenditure, which account shall in no case commence later than twelve Calendar months before the filing of the Schedule. But if at any time subsequent to the date of the earliest debt in the Schedule any property shall have gone from the Insolvent by sale, assignment, mortgage, distress, execution, or by any means other than the ordinary course of trade or living, the account shall commence so as to include all such transactions, and every Insolvent shall also state in the said general Balance Sheet the cause of his present insolvency and the amount of debts, if any, still due by him under any prior insolvency.

XXIV. That no dividend shall be reserved for any disputed claim or debt that shall not have been substantiated before or at the sitting of the Court at which the dividend shall be declared, unless the Court shall direct such reservation to be made.

XXV. That the Court in its discretion, and if it thinks fit to award any costs, may do so against, or to any Assignee, any Insolvent finally discharged, any Petitioner for revocation of adjudication, any Creditor or any Person interested in an Insolvent estate applying, opposing, or appearing on any application, and either out of the estate or out of the private moneys of any such Person or Party, and may direct to what amount, how, when and in what manner, and by whom the same shall be paid, recovered, or retained.

XXVI. That the Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court or to the Insolvent Court to permit him to proceed in Equity or at Law, or in the Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty Jurisdiction, or to defend any suit or action, or take or defend any proceedings without the payment of any fees of office to the Officers of the Supreme Court or Insolvent Court in respect of any demand, claim, or right against or belonging to any Insolvent estate, wherein no assets have been received, and wherein there are no assets expected or recoverable except such as shall be the subject of such suit or action. Provided always that such fees shall be a primary charge on and payable out of the assets recovered therein

TABLE OF FEES.—From and after this date the folio in the Table of Fees shall be deemed to consist of 90 words instead of 72, and all charges by the folio shall be made at the rate of 5 Annas per folio instead of 8 Annas as heretofore.

The Table of Fees of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Folio in this Table shall be deemed to consist of 90 words, and four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word

Attorneys.

	RS	A.
1 For Retainer	1	4
2 For every necessary Letter	1	2
3 For every attendance in Prison or at Client's House, or elsewhere out of their own Office, at the Client's request	3	8
4 If necessarily detained beyond an hour, for each additional hour	3	8
5 For every attendance at their own Offices	1	12
6 For every attendance on the Chief Clerk or Official Assignee or other Officer at their Offices in the Court House on matters of course	1	0
7 For attending Court on motions	2	0
8 For attending Court on hearing	5	0
9 For attending in Court each day the case is in the paper and not called on	3	8
10 For attending Master to tax Costs, each hour	1	8
11 For attending any Officer of the Court on matters referred to him, for every hour	3	8
12 For every necessary attendance not otherwise provided for	1	8
13 For drawing every Petition, Schedule, and every other proceeding, matter, or thing not otherwise provided for, the first folio	1	0
14 For every other folio	0	8
15 For engrossment or fair copy, per folio	0	8
16 For notices including copy and service within the Black Town and Fort	1	0
17 For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	0	8
18 For all copies not otherwise provided for, per folio	0	8
19 For perusing papers preparatory to hearing and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for Brief, subject to be increased in extraordinary cases	2	0
20 For short instructions to Counsel to move	0	12
21 For special instructions to do... ..	1	12
22 For drawing Brief, each Brief sheet of 5 folios	3	0
23 For fair copy of do., each sheet	2	0
24 For every other matter not hereinbefore specified, the same fees as in small causes on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

Sheriff.

	RS.	A.
1 For executing every Attachment and other Process which may issue to him	0	8
2 For returning same	0	8
3 For every search in his Office	0	8
4 For every certificate	0	8

Master and Taxing Officer.

1 For passing and certifying the Official Assignee's half-yearly Schedule, each Estate where One Hundred Rupees or more shall have been received or disbursed	5	0
2 For every Voucher or Exhibit in passing such Schedule	0	4
3 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
4 For less than an hour	3	8
5 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
6 For every folio exceeding 10	0	8
7 For taxing Bills of Costs and for every other matter not hereinbefore specified and required to be done by the Master, the same fees as on the Plea side of the Supreme Court		

Chief Clerk.

1 For filing Petition, Schedule, and amended Schedule	1	0
2 For every other document which required to be filed	0	8
3 For preparing and issuing every Summons and other Process	1	0
4 For every Oath administered	0	8
5 Every motion minuted	0	8
6 Every Rule or Order of Court entered on the Minutes	0	8
7 Every Certificate granted	1	0
8 Search in his Office	0	8
9 Entering every Petition for hearing	1	0
10 For reading and marking every Exhibit or other proceeding read in the Court	0	4
11 For entering notice of Opposition	0	8
12 For every attendance before the Supreme Court with Records, Books or Papers from his Office in cases appealed	3	0
13 For every attendance on the Court or on a Judge at Chambers with Papers from his Office by order of the Court or a Judge, or at the request of any party	2	0
14 For examining the Affidavit of service of notice upon each Creditor and comparing the same with the Schedule of the Insolvent and the order of Court directing the said notice, 2 Annas each	0	2
15 Copies of all Papers, per folio	0	8
16 For every Commission	2	8
17 For all orders not exceeding 5 folios	1	0
18 For every other folio	0	8
19 For all orders registered, per folio	0	8
20 For all deposits above 20 Rupees, per cent	2	8
21 For reducing into writing the examination of Insolvent by the Court	1	0
22 For reducing into writing at the requisition of a party interested, the examination of Insolvent and that of every witness, not exceeding 3 folios	1	8
23 For every other folio	0	8
24 For preparing and signing every advertisement, and sending the same to the Gazette Office	2	0
25 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
25 For less than an hour	3	8
27 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
28 For every folio exceeding 10	0	8

Sealer.

1 For every Seal to certificates and other Papers sent to England	5	0
2 For every other Seal of the Court	1	0

Interpreters.

1 For every necessary attendance at the Gaol or elsewhere, except before the Court or its Officers	3	8
2 For interpreting Depositions and Affidavits other than of service of Process or Notice, per folio	0	4
3 For ordinary Affidavits	0	8
4 For translation of Papers, per folio	0	10
5 For interpreting every Oath administered	0	8

MADRAS POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

OFFICE.—MASONIC TEMPLE—SOUTH BEACH.

Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Hearn . Inspector-General of Police, (*Europe*).
 Major W. S. Drever Ag. do. do.
 Major W. Robertson... .. Assistant Inspector-General, (*Europe*).
 Captain C. L. Highmoor, Ag. do do.

Major T. B. E. Tennant, Depy. Insp. Genl., Northern Range—Vizagapatam
 „ R. A. W. C. Stuart, do. do. Central Range, Vellore—*Europe*.
 Captain A. Balmer, Acting do. do. do do.
 Major W. O. Swanson, do do. Southern Range, Coimbatore—*Europe*
 „ A. M. Davies, Acting do. do. do do.

CONDITION OF ENTERING THE POLICE SERVICE

I Each Police Officer shall produce satisfactory Testimonials of character and previous conduct.

II. Each Police Officer shall devote his whole time to the Police service alone. He shall not take part in any trade or calling whatever, unless expressly permitted; and he shall faithfully and honestly use his best abilities to fulfil all his duty as a Police Officer.

III. He shall conform himself implicitly to all rules which shall from time to time be made for the regulation and good order of the service; and cultivate a proper regard for its honor and respectability.

IV He shall submit to discipline, observe subordination, and promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from persons in authority over him

V. He shall serve and reside wherever he may be directed.

VI. He shall appear at all times in such Police Dress and Accoutrement, as shall from time to time be ordered to be worn by each respective rank of the service, shall always be neat and clean in his appearance, and shall provide himself with the Dress, &c, or otherwise as ordered

VII He shall allow such reduction from his pay and allowance as may be required for Superannuation Fund, Clothing, Lodging, and the like, under the rules of the service.

VIII He shall promptly discharge such debts as the District Superintendent shall direct to be paid.

IX He shall not withdraw from the service without distinct permission, or until the expiration of two months after giving warning of his intention to do so

X He shall not on any occasion, or under any pretext whatever, directly or indirectly take or receive any present, gratuity, or fee from any person whatsoever, without the express permission of the District Superintendent

XI. He shall act with respect and deference towards all official authorities of the country; and with forbearance, kindness and civility towards persons of all ranks. He shall observe a respectable and peaceful line of private conduct and avoid all partizanship.

XII. Each Police Officer may be required to resign the service, and is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence and misconduct, by order of the Chief Commissioner; and he may be suspended, be fined or otherwise punished for minor offences at the discretion of the District Superintendent.

XIII. Leave, with retention of any part of his pay cannot be claimed as of right by any Police Officer; but will be granted, when it can be done without inconvenience to the public service.

XIV. Every article of Dress or Appointment, Lodgings, &c, which may have been supplied to a Police Officer at public cost will be immediately delivered up, or vacated, when he may cease to belong to the Police Force, or may have been suspended.

XV. If any of such article or appointments, or hut, or the like, have, in the opinion of the District Superintendent, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from any pay due to the party shall be made sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article

XVI. Every Police Officer who shall be dismissed shall forfeit the whole of the pay due to him at the time of dismissal.

W ROBINSON,

Chief Commissioner, Madras Police

MADRAS, 22nd July 1859.

POLICE OF THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PANTHEON ROAD.

Major W. S. Drever. Commr. of Police and Magistrate, Ag. Inspector-General of Police.
 " G. B. Bowen, Acting do do.
 T. Ramachendra Row, Esq..... } Deputy Commissioners of Police and Justices of the
 J. Ansell, Esq..... } Peace.
 Mr. G. H. Aubry..... } Clerk of the Peace.
 T. V. Ramachendra Row... Interpreter.
 C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo Manager
 Mr. W. Titnuss..... } Keeper of the Justices' Jail.
 " F. Mantel } Keeper of the Lock-up House, Royapettah Police Court.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. S. D. Simpson.....	A Division.	Mr. J. McNamara.....	G Division
" J. Edwards.....	B do.	" W. Brown	H do.
" W. Green	C do.	" T. Crosbie, Sub-Inspector ..	H do.
" J. C. Eaton, Ag. ..	D do.	" W. Titnuss ..	Town Police Court
" J. L. P. Lyons	E do.	" F. Mantel ..	Royapettah Police Court.
" T. A. Reardon	F do.		

SERJEANTS.

Mr. J. H. Wheeler	A Division	Mr. S. Dawkins... ..	D Division.
" N. J. Hyorth.....	A do.	" P. Flory	E do.
" A. Fitzgerald	B do.	" R. P. Stuart	E do.
" J. Newman.....	B do.	" D. A. Bruce.	F do.
" C. Radford	B do.	" J. Rankin	F do.
" W. J. Hunter	B do.	" M. H. Egerton	F do.
" D. Walsh.....	B do.	" W. J. Patterson	G do.
" F. W. Fitzpatrick	C do.	" C. Clutty	G do.
" J. Boyle	C do.	" J. Cameron	G do.
" D. Donovan	C do.	" W. Pinnigar.....	H do.
" D. Ballantyne.....	D do.	" J. Gear	H do.
" H. Montgomery.....	D do.	" J. Scott	H do.

MARINE POLICE.

Mr. P. J. Price, Superintendent. | Mr. David Wheeler, Inspector.
 Mr. A. Beigin, Constable

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

First District—Town Police Court.

T. G. Clarke, Esq., Magistrate.	|	M. Veerasawmy Iyer, Interpreter.
R. P. Campbell, Esq., Magistrate.	|	Vacant—

Second District—Royapettah Police Court.

Captain T. Weldon, Magistrate, <i>on other duty</i>	|	A. Aroomogum Moodelly, Interpreter.
" A. M. Lys, Ag. do.	|	C. Chellapillay Naidoo, do.
P. Seenevasa Row, Magistrate.	|	Mr. J. Monk, Chief Clerk.

For Magisterial purposes the Town of Madras is divided into two Districts.—

The 1st District consists of the B, C and H Police Divisions.

The 2nd District of the D, E, F and G Police Divisions.

The Reports are heard daily at 11 A. M. at the Office of the Commissioner of Police and Town Police Court.

The Magistrate takes his seat on the bench at 11 A.M., at each Police Court.

Summons may be obtained at each Court in cases of emergency at any hour during the day, but in ordinary cases between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Sundays and Holidays excepted.)

The Commissioner of Police is accessible at his office at all times during the day and night.

The Magistrates of Police are accessible from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., daily, at their respective Courts; but at all times in cases of emergency at their private houses.

The Penitentiary, Her Majesty's Debtor's Jail, the Justices' Jail and Lock-up Houses are in charge of the Commissioner of Police.

All religious and other processions are regulated and controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

All correspondence on matters connected with the Executive Police, must be addressed to the Commissioner of Police

All correspondence on Magisterial subjects, should be addressed to the Magistrates

All complaints against Police Officers are to be preferred to the Commissioner of Police

The Police is divided into Seven Divisions, with an Inspector at the head of each.

Under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VIII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council does hereby constitute the two undermentioned Districts to be Police Districts, within the town of Madras, from the first day of August 1868, in supersession of the Districts constituted by the Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, dated 13th February 1857 —

1ST DISTRICT—The 1st District shall comprise the Black Town of Madras, the villages of Royapooram, Washermanpettah and Tondiarpettah, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court at Madras, which are to the north of the Black Town wall, and the eastward of Cochrane's Canal, including Cochrane's Canal, a small triangular piece of ground on the north-western side of Cochrane's Canal forming part of the village of Cordongoor, the Wallajah Bridge, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and the villages of Veysurpaudy and Perambore defined by the Ootary nullah from the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge up to the Ootary or Sawyer's Bridge, and from thence west by the Coonoor road to the boundary of the said local limits, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES—On the north from the sea to the extreme north-western boundary of the said local limits, in the said village of Cordongoor, by the northern boundaries of the said local limits.

On the south from the extreme western point of the said local limits on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ootary nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea, by the southern bank of the said Cooum River

On the east by the Sea.

On the west from the extreme north-west point of the said local limits to the Coonoor road by the western boundary of the said local limits

2ND DISTRICT—The 2nd District shall comprise the villages of Pursawaukum, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chetput, Nungumbaukum, Parcarnettoo, Chintadrepettah, Narsingapooram, Comaleesveran Covil, Egmore and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the westward of Cochrane's Canal, and southward of Veysurpaudy and Perambore, and to the north and north-west of the Mount Road, and north of the Nungumbaukum road, and the Codumbaukum road, and are within the northern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and shall also comprise the villages of Triplicane, Mylapoor, Kistnampet, Royapettah, Velalla Tanampettah, Chengelveroyampettah, Shanar Cooum, Quibble Island and Adyar, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the said local limits which are to the south of the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and to the south and south-east of the Mount Road, and are within the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the Island, the Government Bridge, the Mount Road and so much of the Cooum River and Cochrane's Canal as are within the boundaries heretofore defined, and such District is bounded as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the extreme western point of the said local limits, on the Coonoor Road by the said Coonoor Road to the Ootary Nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge. Thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Cooum River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea by the southern bank of the said Cooum River.

On the south by the southern boundary of the said local limits.

On the east from the north-eastern corner of the Wallajah Bridge to the northern end of the Bar of Cooum River, by the eastern bank of the Cooum River, and from the northern end of the Bar of the Cooum River to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the Sea.

On the west from the Coonoor Road on the extreme western point of the said local limits, to the southern boundary of the said local limits, by the western boundary of the said local limits.

Within the Madras Police limits, there are 300 Toddy shops, 53 Putta Arrack shops, 48 Colombo Arrack shops, 75 Hotels, Tavern and Punch-houses in which Wine and Beer and in some Wine, Beer and Spirits are sold. Thirteen Houses for smoking Chendoo and eating Mudduth, and 3 Houses for selling Bojah.

REGULATIONS OF THE MADRAS POLICE COURTS.

Hours of business.—I. The Courts open at 11 A. M.

Applications for Process.—II Ordinary applications for process are to be made to the Magistrates before 12 o'clock.

III. Professional gentlemen applying on behalf of their Clients for the issue of any Process are requested to cause their cases to be entered by the Clerk in the Register of Applications, and also to furnish the Summons Clerk with a draft of the charge they wish to be entered in the Process.

Order of hearing charges.—IV Cases will be taken, as far as practicable, in the following order—

First.—Night charges and Prisoners in Custody

Secondly.—Summons cases.

Thirdly.—Committable cases

Subject to any cases being specially appointed for a particular hour

Advocates.—V No person will be permitted to act as an Advocate for any party in any case, except *Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys on the Rolls of the High Court*, subject to special exception in favor of the undermentioned Law Agents, who, being now admitted to practise in the Police Courts, will, as a special case, have that privilege continued to them.

Court business to be transacted in person. VI. All business with the Magistrates should be transacted in person.

The Magistrates cannot undertake to reply to written communications.

Articled Clerks of Gentlemen retained in a case, may make any application prior to trial when so authorized by their Principals

The chief Clerks of the Courts will be at all times ready to furnish any information, or assistance in their power.

Law Agents permitted to practise in Police Courts of Madras.

Mr. Gilbert Jeromiah,
 „ Henry Browne,
 „ P. Vencatroyloo Naidoo,
 „ A. V. Parthasarthy Iyengar,

Mr. Arthur Montague Corner,
 „ Robert Gordon Ward,
 „ S. Parthasarthy,
 „ H. C. Gouch.

HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY.

Lieut. W. H. Hallett. Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.

Mr. J. Tyrrell.....Keeper.

„ W. Seamen..... Depy. Keeper.

„ D. Steel..... Head Warder.

Mr. M. Stuttard.....Warden.

„ J. Manzell..... do.

All orders for Door, Carriage and Passage Mats, Ropes, Furniture, &c., to be addressed to the Keeper, Madras Penitentiary.

HER MAJESTY'S CIVIL DEBTORS' JAIL.

Mr. Thomas Berryman, Keeper.

PART VI.—MARINE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.—SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, NORTH BEACH.—Hours of business, from
11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

		Salary.	Rs.
H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.	Master Attendant		1,500
J. B. Crowther, Esq.*	Deputy Master Attendant		800
T. E. Marshall, Esq.	1st Assistant Master Attendant		400
W. H. Bartlett, Esq.	2nd do. do.		300
H. Burton, Esq.	3rd do. do. for landing and shipping Government Stores.		300

Out-Ports.		Salary.	Rs.
Captain John Castor	Coringa and Cocanada		350
" F. M. Gilham	Calicut and Bepore		300
" H. Grant	Negapatam		300
" J. W. Maiden	Cochin		350
" G. H. Phipps	Tuticorin		200
Mr. W. Waters	Vizagapatam		200
" H. Richardson	Masulipatam		200
Captain J. H. Graves.	Bimlipatam		200
" J. Daviot, Govt. Head Pilot	Paumben		200

Conservators.		Salary.	Rs.
Mr. G. V. Nelson	Tranquebar		30
" T. Nelson	Tellicherry		30
" J. Rozario	Cannanore		30
Sadut Khan	Mangalore		30
Mr. J. S. Vanderlowen	Cuddalore		30
Captain W. Farley	Calingapatam		30
" R. K. Gahan	Gopaulpore		30
Mr. J. Broom	Ganjam		30
M. Lefrenas, Government Pilot	Cochin.		

Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship.

H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq.	Ex-Officio President.
J. B. Crowther, Esq.	Examiner.

Port Surgeons.

The Medicial Officers at the undermentioned ports are appointed Port Surgeons to grant Bills of Health to vessels bound for the Mauritius, viz :—

Madras.—The Port and Marine Surgeon.	Negapatam.—The Apothecary in charge.
Ganjam.—The Apothecary, Chatterpore.	Quilon.—The Regimental Surgeon.
Vizagapatam.—The Regimental Surgeon.	Cochin.—The Civil Surgeon.
Masulipatam.—The Civil Surgeon.	Calicut.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cocanada.—The Apothecary in charge.	Tellicherry.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cuddalore.—The Civil Surgeon.	Cannanore.—The Garrison Surgeon.
Tranquebar.—The Civil Surgeon.	Mangalore.—The Senior Medical Officer.

* Marine Storekeeper, Superintendent, Mercantile, Marine Office, Registrar of Shipping and Conservator of the Port

Madras Screw Pile Pier.

This important work has been completed by Mr. Frederick Johnson, Civil Engineer of North Street, Westminster, London, pursuant to the terms of a Contract entered into between the Council of India and himself, under date the 9th of November 1858.

The dimensions of the structure are as follows :—

Extreme length, from high water-mark, 1,000 feet.

Breadth throughout, 40 feet. Besides its main body, the Pier has a cross of T-shaped head, 160 feet long by 40 broad. The work is constructed of Mitchell's Patent Screw Piles, of solid wrought iron, respectively 6 inches and 8 inches in diameter, placed in rows of four abreast, and at distances of 10 feet between the centre of each row.

These Piles are screwed down into the sand to the depths undermentioned, that is to say—the first 25 rows, 11 feet; the second 25 rows, 13 feet; and all the remainder, 15 feet.

The whole structure is securely tied together by transverse T-braces of wrought iron, and by longitudinal tension rods of the same material.

Commencing at the inner part side of the Pier Head and continued 200 feet on each side of the main structure, the iron Piles are protected by tender piles of timber placed at short intervals, and secured to the Iron Screw Piles by strong wrought Iron Bands.

Originally the platform was composed of beams of creosoted Baltic Timber covered with teak planks, six inches broad by four inches thick, with spaces between the planks. This has now been replaced by beams of teak covered with mangook planks, three inches thick, placed close together and the seams caulked in the same manner as the deck of a Ship.

Four lines of railway are laid down along the main Pier, with the necessary Turntables, &c., and the rest of the space available fitted up for the service of foot-passengers.

The Pier Head is furnished with six fixed cranes, varying in their lifting power from 3 to 10 tons, and 8 moveable cranes of 30 hundred weight each are placed on the railways traversing from point to point as necessity arises.

It is proposed to dispense with the Screw Moorings provided for in the Contract, and in lieu of them to put down Bridle Moorings with one arm Anchors.

The total cost of the works, as agreed on in Mr Johnson's Original Contract, was £1,03,616, but a second Contract was subsequently entered into for the extension of the structure shoreward a length of 80 feet, at an extra charge of £4,332.

The Pier was damaged in the Cyclone in May last by a native vessel drifting through it, in the same place as was damaged on a former occasion by the "St. Bernard."

Establishment of the Madras Pier.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Pier Master	350	0	0	Fitter	14	0	0
Deputy Pier Master	150	0	0	Blacksmith	16	0	0
2 Quarter Masters, 45½ Rs. each	90	0	0	12 Lascars, at 12 Rupees each	144	0	0
1 Writer	17	8	0	2 Duffadars, at 10½ Rs. each	21	0	0
4 Money-takers, at 17½ Rs. each	70	0	0	12 Peons, at 7 Rupees, each	84	0	0
Tindal	20	0	0	2 Sweepers, at 7 Rupees each	14	0	0
Do.	14	0	0	2 Conicopolies, at 10 Rs. each	20	0	0

Tolls on Goods and Passengers passing over the Madras Pier.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *May 30th*, 1871.—The following Tolls will be levied under the provisions of Section 2 of Act V of 1863 on goods and passengers passing over the Madras Pier on and after the 6th June 1871 :—

Ordinary Weights.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every cargo boat of export or import, goods, or baggage.....	0	8	0

Heavy Weights.

Steam boiler	15	0	0
Machinery in pieces of ½ ton or upwards, per ton	2	8	0
Other articles of ½ ton or upwards, and not specified below, per ton	0	8	0
4-wheeled carriage	3	8	0
2 do. do.	2	0	0
Small pony do.	2	0	0
Piano-forte do.	3	8	0
Dogs, Sheep and other small animals, each	0	1	0

Passengers.

	rs.	A.	P.
Each passenger landing or embarking, including personal baggage, taken in boat with him.	0	2	0
Ships' market boats taking provisions at the Pier.	0	4	0

All goods landed, which are subject to duty, will be discharged into the Custom House.

All goods landed, which are free from duty, will be discharged at the inner end of the Pier, from whence parties must make arrangements for their further removal.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

W. HUDLESON, *Acting Chief Secretary.*

An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the Traffic; and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make Rules and Regulations for the purpose of preserving order upon the Madras Pier, and for preventing damage thereto, and to provide for the levying of Tolls upon the same: It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Tolls at such rates as Government may from time to time fix, to be levied on all persons, &c., using the Madras Pier.

I. Tolls according to such rates as shall from time to time be settled or approved by the Governor of Madras in Council, shall be levied upon all Persons, Carts, Carriages, Merchandise, Baggage and other articles; and upon all Cattle and other animals landed at or shipped from or otherwise making use of the said Pier.

II. The said rates or Tolls, when so settled or approved as aforesaid shall, one week at least before the same shall take effect, be published in the Government Gazette, and shall also be

Notification of Tolls.

guages, on boards exhibited and also at the Pier Head.

in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the said Pier,

III. A Toll-keeper shall be appointed with an Establishment (all and every of whom shall wear a distinguishing badge), whose duty it shall be to take the lawful Tolls, settled or approved

Appointment to Toll-keeper and his Establishment.

and published as aforesaid, to pay the same into such Treasury, and keep such accounts as Government may from time to time prescribe.

Every person, other than

the persons appointed to collect the Tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any Toll upon the said Pier, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher Toll than the lawful Toll, or under color of this Act seize

Illegal collection of Tolls.

or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under color of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for that offence by the Indian Penal Code.

V. Any person who shall evade payment of the lawful Toll, or who shall force

Penalty for non-payment of Toll, &c.

his way into or upon the said Pier without paying the same, or who being upon the said Pier shall refuse to pay the same or who shall force, or attempt to force his way off, or from, or out of the said Pier without paying such lawful Toll, or who shall assault or in any way obstruct any Toll-keeper or any of his Assistants in the execution of their duty under this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

VI. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously damage the said Pier or

Penalty for wilfully damaging Pier.

any of its appurtenances, fixed or moveable, shall be punishable under Section 426, or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment

of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VII. Any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously cut, sever or unfasten, or who shall otherwise injure any rope, chain, or other fastening by which any boat, barge, or raft shall be made fast to the said Pier, or to any Buoy near the same, or who shall cut or send adrift any Buoy that shall be laid down near the said Pier, shall be punishable under Section 426 or 427 of the Indian Penal Code, according to the amount of loss or damage caused by such mischief; that is, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, if the damage caused be not above the amount of fifty Rupees, or to two years, if the damage be of greater amount than fifty Rupees, or with fine or with both.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the said Toll-keeper, or any of his Assistants to detain any merchandize, baggage or other articles, landed at, or to be shipped from the Pier, until the lawful Tolls are paid; and in the event of such payment being refused or withheld or delayed for the space of one week, if the owner or consignee of such goods be in Madras, (or otherwise for the space of one Calendar month) it shall be lawful for Government to sell or cause to be sold by public auction the said merchandize, baggage or other articles, and after paying all expenses attendant on such seizure, detention and sale, to hold the proceeds, (minus double the dues by way of a fine) at the disposal of the owner or consignee of the Goods.

IX. If any ship or vessel shall foul the Pier and thereby occasion damage thereto, the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, and upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to make an order upon the Master or Owners of such ship or vessel for the payment of such amount, and if the same be not paid within 24 hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to the Owners or Agents, or to the Master or other Officer of such ship or vessel (or forthwith if the Magistrate shall so order), it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to levy the amount thereof by distraining in manner hereafter provided, or if necessary, by seizure and sale of such vessel.

X. If any vessel or the Master or Owners of any vessel shall become liable under the provisions of this Act to pay any sum of money either by way of fine or penalty, or for the purpose of making good any damage, and the same shall not be paid within 24 hours after demand or after notice of such liability, (or forthwith if the Magistrate before whom the complaint for the recovery of such fine, penalty or amount of damage shall be made, shall so order), then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to distrain or cause to be distrained any goods or merchandize, to whomsoever the same may belong, on board such vessel, and any tackle, apparel or furniture belonging to such vessel, and to remove the same to some convenient place, leaving on board such vessel, notice in writing of such distress, and of the cause thereof, and of the place of removal, and if such sum of money, together with the cost of such distress and removal, be not paid within three days after the seizure, exclusive of the day of seizure, the said Conservator may cause the goods, merchandize, tackle, apparel and furniture so seized to be sold, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall pay to Government the said sum which the said vessel or the owners thereof were liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention and sale rendering to the Owner or Agent or Master or other person having the command of such vessel, the overplus, if any, on demand.

XI. It shall be lawful for Government to lay rails or Tramways across the Beach road between the Pier and the Custom House, and to erect railings on each side of such Tramway, with gates to be closed for the protection of the public when Vans are proceeding along such Tramways.

XII. Any person who shall force his way through any of such gates when so

closed as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of criminal trespass, and shall be punishable under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code; viz., with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 months, or with fine which may extend to Rupees 500, or with both.

Penalty for forcing way through said gates when closed.

Government may lay rails across road between Pier and Custom House with gates.

Police may remove all obstructions, &c., in or near approaches to Pier.

Governor in Council may pass bye-laws on any of following matters.

Penalty for breach of such bye-laws.

XIII. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer or Constable or Officer acting under the provisions of this Act, to remove summarily all obstructions, in or near the approaches to the Pier.

XIV. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Madras in Council to pass bye-laws which shall be published in the Government Gazette for the enforcement of any of the following matters, and any person infringing the same shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ~~50~~ Rupees; and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one Calendar month.

1st.—For regulating the approach of Boats, Barges and Rafts to the Pier, and for loading and unloading the same.

2nd.—For preventing damage to the Pier by boats lying alongside.

3rd.—For regulating the admission of Coolies to the Pier.

4th.—For the prevention of accidents from fires and lights on the Pier.

5th.—For regulating the Traffic along the Pier.

6th.—For fixing the hours at which the Pier shall be opened to the public, whether for goods or for passengers.

7th.—For all other purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Cognizance of offences. XV. All offences against the provisions of this Act shall be cognizable by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras.

Interpretation clause. XVI. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word Toll-keeper shall include the Assistant of the Toll-keeper.

Date of operation of Act. XVII. This Act shall take effect from the first day of September 1863.

Short title. XVIII. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Madras Pier Act, 1863.

An Act to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same), and to provide for its extension to other Piers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act V of 1863 (*An Act to prevent damage to the Madras Pier; to regulate the traffic; and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same*), by providing for the recovery of damages for injury done to the Madras Pier by any floating matter; and to enable the said Act to be extended to other Piers within the Presidency; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The term "drift" shall be taken to mean all boats, timber, or other floating matter, whether the same are, at the time they came into collision with the Madras Pier, in possession or under the control of any person, or not.

The term "owner" shall include consignee.

The term "Magistrate" shall include a Magistrate of the Town Police.

2. Whenever any drift shall foul the Pier, and thereby cause damage thereto, it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to seize such drift; and the amount of such damage shall be ascertained forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be; and, upon the amount of such damage being proved before a Magistrate to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful

Recovery of damages for injury done to Pier by any drift.

for such Magistrate to make an order upon the owner of such drift for the payment of such amount; and if the same be not paid within twenty-four hours after demand upon, or notice of such order to, the owner, it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell the whole, or any portion of such drift, in the manner prescribed by Section 10 of the said Act; and out of the proceeds of such sale he shall pay to Government the sum ordered to be paid by the Magistrate, together with the reasonable costs of such seizure, detention, and sale, rendering to the owner of such drift the surplus, if any, on demand.

3. When the owner of such drift is unknown, or cannot be ascertained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to make a general order for the payment of the ascertained amount of damage; and a copy of such order shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the Custom House; and at the expiration of twenty-four hours after such copy has been posted up, it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell such drift, and to pay over to Government the proceeds of such sale. Any surplus which may exist after payment of the amount ordered by the Magistrate, and of the reasonable costs of seizure, detention, and sale, and which may remain unclaimed by the owner after twelve months from the date of sale, shall be credited to the Port Fund.

4. When any drift, which has fouled and damaged the Madras Pier, is the property of several owners, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to make a general order upon all such owners for payment of the ascertained amount of damage; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Conservator of the Port of Madras to sell the whole or any part of such drift, and to make such payment to Government as is prescribed in Section 2 of this Act, and to divide the surplus among the several owners of such drift by paying to each a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole surplus, as the portion of such drift belonging to such owner shall bear to the entire value of the whole drift.

5. Where any such general order has been made under the preceding Section, the owner or owners of any part of such drift which has remained unsold shall be liable to contribute to the owner or owners of such drift as has been sold, by paying to him or them a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount paid over to Government, as the value of the drift unsold bears to the value of the whole drift liable to be sold.

6. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate by whom the amount of damage is ascertained to certify, by an order under his hand, what amount of contribution is payable by, and to each of, the several owners of such drift; and the amount so certified shall be recoverable by a civil suit; and such order shall be conclusive evidence of the liability to pay the amount so certified.

7. It shall be lawful for the Government of Madras to extend the provisions of this Act and of Madras Act V of 1863, to any other Pier within the said Presidency by Notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and in the *Gazette* of the District in which such Pier may be situate.

8. This Act shall be read with, and shall form part of, Madras Act V of 1863.

BYE-LAWS.

NOTIFICATION. MARINE DEPARTMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 14, 1865.

Under the provisions of Section XIV, (Madras) Act V of 1863, the Governor of Madras in Council has passed the following Bye-laws for observance on the Madras Pier:—

Bye-laws passed by the Government of Madras for observance on the Madras Pier, under authority of Section 14 of Act V of 1863.

1. No toll will be levied on persons using the Pier for recreation, but no one will be allowed to pass through the gates at the top of the ladders, either up or down, without paying toll.

2. Passengers when paying the toll are requested to demand a ticket, which may be at once destroyed, as after its issue it is no longer of value.

3. All Officers and others in the service of Government, proceeding over the Pier on duty, are exempt from toll.

4. The toll on goods is payable before they leave the Pier.

5. No idlers will be allowed on the Pier between 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. on week days. At other times the Pier will be open to visitors.

6. The working hours of the Pier shall be from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on week days, but, no goods shall be sent from the Pier, except under emergency after 5 P.M.

7. No goods will be permitted to pass over the Pier on Sundays, except in case of great emergency.

8. All coolies employed on the Pier shall wear a distinctive badge, and all others will be turned off during working hours.

9. All boats and rafts shall be made fast to the buoys round the Pier wharfage, and none shall be allowed to lie alongside of the Pier except when loading or unloading.

10. The Pier Master is empowered to remove from alongside the Pier all boats or rafts by cutting or casting off their painters if not removed when ordered.

11. Boats' crews must remain in their boats.

12. All smoking and the use of any fire whatsoever, is strictly forbidden on the Pier. Any infringement of the foregoing Bye-laws is punishable by fine of 25 Rupees and in default of payment, to imprisonment for one month.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

Registering Ports and Officers under the Madras Presidency.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *December 7, 1855.*—The undermentioned Ports are appointed Ports for the registry of British Shipping under the provisions of Part II, Acts XVII and XVIII, Victoria, Cap. 104, or “the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854,” and the undermentioned Officers are appointed to be respectively Registrars of Shipping and Surveyors at those several ports, viz:—

<i>Ports.</i>	<i>Registrar of Shipping.</i>	<i>Surveyors.</i>
Madras ..	The Master Attendant	W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd Asst. Master Attendant.

Coringa.....	Collector of Rajahmundry, Head } Asst. Collr. of Rajahmundry. }	Captain J. Castor.
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Cochin ...	Mr. J. D'Silva	Capt. J. W. Maiden, Mr. Attdt. at Cochin.
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Ships not entitled to registry under the said Act, but entitled to registry under the Local Acts X of 1841, and XI of 1850, may as before be registered at the aforesaid Ports of Madras, Cochin or Coringa, by the Registering Officers above noted, or at the undermentioned Ports, viz:—

At Negapatnam .. By the Collector or Head Assistant Collector at Tanjore.

Cahcut Collector or Head Assistant Collector at Malabar.

Tellicherry ..	Do.	do.	do.
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Mangalore ...	Do.	do.	Canara.
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Tuticorin ...	Do.	do.	Tinnevely.
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All reports, returns and references connected with the registry of Shipping under Acts XVII and XVIII, Vict., Cap. 104, or the Acts X of 1841, and XI of 1850, will be made to the Government through the Registrar of Shipping at Madras, i. e., the Master Attendant.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary.*

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, *September 7, 1865.*—Under Section 10, Act VI of 1863, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned places to be the only ports for the shipment and landing of Goods in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	No	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No	Names of Ports.
GANJAM.....	1	Ganjam.	GODAVERY..	11	Pudimadaka.
	2	Munsurcottah.		12	Pentacottah
	3	Sonapur.		13	Uppada.
	4	Barwah.		14	Cocanada.
	5	Pudy.		15	Coringa
	6	Bapanapaudu.		16	Bendamurlunka.
	7	Calangapatam.		17	Nursapur.
	8	Cocanada.	KISTNA.....	18	Masulipatam.
	9	Bimlipatam.		19	Kettapollen.
	10	Vizagapatam.		20	Nizampatam.
VIZAGAPATAM }					

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods—(continued.)

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
NELLORE.....	21	<i>Epoorpolliem</i>	MALABAR.....	80	<i>Tuticorin.</i>
	22	Motupalli.		81	<i>Conlpatam.</i>
	23	<i>Kottaputnum</i>		82	<i>Coolasagarapatam.</i>
	24	Itamukala		83	<i>Cochin.</i>
	25	<i>Pakala.</i>		84	Attiprom.
	26	<i>Ramapatam.</i>		85	Maddawyi.
	27	Chennipalem		86	Kurkuye.
	28	Tummalapent.		87	Attakuye.
	29	Zuvaladinna.		88	<i>Chowghat.</i>
	30	<i>Iskapalla.</i>		89	Velliangode.
	31	Ponnapudi		90	<i>Ponnany.</i>
	32	Maipadu.		91	Kuttay.
MADRAS.....	33	<i>Kistnapatam.</i>		92	Parony.
	34	Panmanjee		93	Tanore.
	35	Tupilli.		94	Parparangady.
	36	<i>Dugarazapatam</i>		95	Cadalundy.
SOUTH ARCOT ..	37	Pudi.		96	<i>Beyypore</i>
	38	<i>Ennore.</i>		97	Molunkudu.
	39	<i>Madra.</i>		98	<i>Calicut.</i>
TANJORE.....	40	<i>Covelong</i>		99	Pudiangadi.
	41	<i>Mercanum.</i>		100	Elatur.
	42	<i>Cuddalore.</i>		101	Kapatt.
MADURA.....	43	<i>Porto Novo.</i>		102	<i>Quilandy.</i>
	44	Condiempollum		103	Kolam.
	45	<i>Trinulvassel</i>		104	Cuddalore
	46	<i>Tranquebar</i>		105	Trekodi
	47	<i>Nagore.</i>		106	Kottahkai
	48	<i>Negapatam</i>		107	Vadakaral or Bada- [gherry.
	49	<i>Valangany.</i>		108	Mutanguel.
	50	<i>Topelora.</i>		109	Chombay
	51	<i>Pont Calmere.</i>		110	<i>Calat.</i>
	52	<i>Muttupettai.</i>		111	<i>Tellicherry.</i>
	53	<i>Adrampatam.</i>		112	Talai.
	54	Cattumadava		113	Daramapatam.
TINNEVELLY. ...	55	<i>Ammapatam.</i>	S. CANARA ...	114	Egaar.
	56	<i>Kottaputnum..</i>		115	<i>Cannanore</i>
	57	Gopalapatam.		116	Pudiangadi
	58	Sundrapondiaputnum.		117	Balaputam.
	59	Pasyputnum.		118	Etticolum
	60	Damotharamputnum.		119	Kavai.
	61	<i>Tondy.</i>		120	Katecherri.
	62	Numbudalay.		121	Bekal
	63	Puduputnum.		122	<i>Cassergode</i>
	64	Carungadu.		123	<i>Cumbla.</i>
	65	Terupalacudi.		124	<i>Mungeshur</i>
	66	<i>Daviputnum.</i>		125	<i>Mangalore.</i>
TINNEVELLY. ...	67	Mudiaputnum		126	<i>Mulki.</i>
	68	Attengari.		127	Pudbidri.
	69	Pullamadum.		128	Ermul.
	70	<i>Pavmben.</i>		129	Uchil.
	71	Ramasweram.		130	Caup.
	72	Mundapum.		131	Oodiaver.
	73	Vedalai.		132	<i>Malpe.</i>
	74	Morokayaputnum.		133	<i>Barcar or Hungercutti.</i>
	75	Muttupottai.		134	<i>Kondapur.</i>
	76	<i>Keelakarai.</i>		135	<i>Nakkenco.</i>
	77	Yervaudi.		136	<i>Baindu.</i>
	78	Valenokum.		137	Sherur,
	79	<i>Vypaur.</i>			

N. B.—Principal Ports at which there is a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, are printed in italics. Subordinate Ports are printed in Roman type.

W. HUDLESTON, Acting Secretary to Government.

PORT RULES FOR NARRAKEL.

Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Narrakel are bound to produce the Ship's Register, Manifest of the Cargo, and the last Port-clearance, to the Sea Customs authorities of the Sircar.

2. Port dues at the rate of two annas per ton shall be charged on all Sea-going vessels of the burden of twenty tons, and upwards, discharging or taking in cargo or passengers at the Port of Narrakel. Such dues shall not be charged oftener than once in sixty days.

3. Vessels entering the Port of Narrakel and leaving it within the space of seven days, without discharging or taking in cargo or passengers, shall be exempt from payment of Port dues.

4. All vessels in the Roadstead of Narrakel shall, when at anchor between sun-set and sun-rise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm.

5. No ballast is to be thrown over-board in the anchorage of Narrakel, or in less than 8 fathoms water.

6. An infraction of any of the above Rules will render a Commander liable to a penalty of one hundred Rupees.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MANONE,

Dewan of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th August 1865.

PORT RULES FOR BEYPORE.

Limits of the Ports of Beypore.

NOTIFICATION.--MARINE DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, June 14, 1866.*

The Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, hereby declares the Port of Beypore, in the District of Malabar, to be subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855. The Master Attendant at Calicut will be Conservator of the Port.

2. The limits of the Port and the Port Rules sanctioned, are as follows:—

To the North and South—the sea-shore within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides from boundary pillars $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles North and South of the river's mouth. To the West—the anchorage between two lines running West from the boundary pillars to 9 fathoms water. To the East the banks of the river backwater creeks, and stands within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides, and within a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river's mouth.

Rule 1. All vessels within the port of Beypore shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed for them by the Conservator and shall change their berths or remove when required by such authority.

Rule 2. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall, if required by the Conservator, rig in their jib and driver booms, and strike their masts and yards.

Rule 3. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall remove any anchor or spar, or other substance projecting from her side, if required to do so by the Conservator.

Rule 4. All vessels taking in or discharging ballast, or any particular kind of cargo, within the Port of Beypore, shall take up such berth as the Conservator may direct.

Rule 5. A free channel shall be kept for ships moving up and down the backwater, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharfs, quays, docks, and moorings, and all vessels shall be bound to move, when required by the Conservator, to clear such channels or passages.

Rule 6. All vessels within the Port of Beypore shall anchor, moor and unmoor, when and where required by the Conservator.

Rule 7. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall be moored or warped from place to place, as required by the Conservator, and no vessel shall cast off a warp

that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in mooring, without being required to do so by the Conservator or Officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

Rule 8. The Cargo Boat Rules published by Government, under date the 23rd April 1847, shall be in force at the port of Beypore.

Rule 9. No vessels within the limits of the port of Beypore shall boil any pitch or dammer on board, or shall draw off spirits by candles or other artificial lights.

Rule 10. All vessels in the roadstead of Beypore shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm, and all vessels under weigh at night, shall show a good light at the fore-royal, or upper fore-mast head, and when under weigh in tow of a Steamer, shall, in addition, show a light at each fore-yard arm; the Steamer showing the usual light prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

N. B.—An infraction of any of the above rules renders a Commander liable to a penalty of 100 Rupees under Section 9 of Act XXII of 1855.

J. D. SIM,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Port Dues.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.—*Fort St. George, October 2, 1867.*—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act VII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council hereby declares the Port Dues hereunder specified to be chargeable at the several ports named in the Schedules A and B of the said Act:—

<i>Eastern Group.</i>				<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Eastern Group.</i>				<i>Rates.</i>
Ganjam				Annas 2	Nagore			Annas 2	
Munsoorcottah .. .				" 2	Tuticorin			" 3	
Calingapatam .. .				" 2					
Bimlipatam .. .				" 2	<i>Western Group.</i>				
Vizagapatam .. .				" 2					
Cocanada and Coringa .. .				" 3	Cochin			Annas 3	
Maşulipatam				" 2	Calicut			" 2	
Madras				" 3	Bey pore .. .			" 2	
Cuddalore... ..				" 2	Tellicherry .. .			" 2	
Tranquebar				" 2	Cannanore			" 2	
Negapatam .. .				" 2	Mangalore .. .			" 2	

The ports of Negapatam and Nagore shall be treated as one and the same port; every vessel, in respect of which port dues shall have been charged and taken at one of the said two ports, being exempted from the charge on entering the other port.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, *Chief Secretary.*

Amended Rules for the better management of Boats and Canoes plying for hire at the Out-Ports of the Madras Presidency.

The following Rules for the better management and control of Boats and Catamarans, plying for hire at all out-ports under the Madras Presidency to which they may be extended by an Order of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, have received the sanction of the Government of India, and will come into force on the 1st day of October 1867.

I. No person, either as owner or servant, shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, to carry goods or passengers to or from any ship or vessel at the port, unless such person shall have previously received a license, and unless the Boat, Canoe or Catamaran which such person shall so use has been registered, as hereinafter mentioned. And in case any person who has not received such license shall use any Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran for the aforesaid purpose, or such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall not have been so registered, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, and the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be liable to confiscation, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. This rule is not to be considered as interfering with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers and their baggage, or Ships' stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or debarked within the limits assigned by the proper authorities, in

default of which a fine will be imposed under Clause X. The right of withdrawing this indulgence will be vested in the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, should it appear that the interests of Government require it.

II. The Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or other Registering Officer appointed by Government, on being satisfied that a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran is sea-worthy and fit for the service of the port, will, on application of the owner or owners, who must first subscribe to a declaration in writing that he or they fully understand these Rules, grant a license to such owner to use the Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, for the aforesaid purposes, such license (if a Boat or Canoe) expressing its dimensions and the number of the crew, as well as the number of passengers and quantity of cargo, it is to be permitted to carry. And, to enable the Registering Officer to grant a correct license, he shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, any such Boat or Canoe in presence of the owner, or any person deputed by him, the fee for such survey being regulated at each port by order of Government.

III. And as often as the property in such Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran shall be transferred, the owner must produce his license to the Registering Officer, that the requisite alteration may be made, the new owner subscribing to a similar declaration, respecting his comprehension of these Rules. In wilful neglect or default of which notice of change of ownership for the space of six days after such may have taken place, the original owner shall forfeit a sum not exceeding (25) twenty-five Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (6) six weeks, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

IV. Every owner shall paint in black English figures not less than six inches in length, upon a white ground, on a conspicuous part of the bow in one side, and of the quarter on the other, the number mentioned in the Register and license of his boat. And if any person shall fraudulently paint, or cause to be painted or counterfeited, upon any Boat or Canoe, not having been duly registered, any such figures, every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (100) one hundred Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding (6) six months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and every such Boat or Canoe shall be confiscated.

V. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in painting the figures above provided to be used, the Registering Officer shall cause the number to be cut or branded in the most common Native character in some part of every Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran, on its being registered; and if the owner should refuse to keep cut, branded, or painted, the figures assigned, or should hide or obliterate them, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And if any person, not being an owner shall be guilty of, or shall assist in, altering or, erasing any such figures, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. All numbers painted or branded on a Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran are to be effaced by the Registering Officer on the license being withdrawn.

VI. All men employed as Tindals or Boat men shall be registered in the Office of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs or other Registering Officers appointed by Government, and no others shall be allowed to ply in Registered Cargo Boats, Canoes or Catamaran, unless on emergency, and with the permission of the Registering Officer. Any offence against this rule will subject the owner to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (14) fourteen days, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for each man so engaged in his Boat; and the Lascars so employing themselves will forfeit all title to hire.

VII. All Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans must be manned with such number of crew as may be determined on by the Registering Officer and noted in the license; and any owner allowing his Boat, Canoe, or Catamaran to ply without the requisite complement of men, will be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. And all Boats, Canoes, or Catamarans, must carry such number of passengers and quantity of goods as shall be expressed in the license, a refusal to take, which will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license, if considered necessary.

BOAT AND CATAMARAN REGULATIONS, &c.,

1. It is hereby notified that beneath the Master Attendant's Office on the Beach, is an Office, where Boats and Catamarans can be procured, and where Registers of all Licensed Boats, Catamarans, and their respective Owners and Crews are kept, and are open to public inspection, and in which copies of the Act No. IV of 1842, for the better management of the Boats and Catamarans, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations, are suspended.

2. If a Boat or Catamaran is required for any extraordinary service to a Ship or Vessel, either at anchor or under weigh beyond the limits of the Port, then the amount of hire which may be demanded may be referred to the Master Attendant or his Deputy for adjustment. N. B.—For the purposes of the foregoing rule, a Ship at anchor in, or beyond 10 fathoms, and a Ship at any distance under sail beyond that depth of soundings in any line of bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag Staff shall be considered as without the limits of this Port.

3. In cases of great emergency, by night or by day, the owners of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let out on hire, shall aid and assist the Master Attendant and his Deputy by every means in their power, and shall induce the Boatmen and Catamaran men to perform their service required, and when great personal risk shall have been incurred, or arduous services performed, and those on whose account such duties are undertaken, refuse to remunerate the Crew for the same, the Master Attendant will bring the merits of the case to the notice of Government.

4. The Boat and Catamaran men are not to be employed on Board any Ship or Vessel in these roads any wilful breach of this Regulation will be considered desertion and neglect of duty, and will render the person offending, liable to the punishment provided for such desertion and neglect by Section XV of Act No. IV of 1842.

5. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans, and all other persons, either belonging to any Ship or Vessel in the Madras Roads or to the Boats, or Catamarans to be let on hire, are cautioned against the transhipment of any goods or passengers or ballast without first obtaining a Permit from the Collector of Sea Customs or his Deputy, any person or persons found guilty of any such transhipment being liable to the penalties provided in Section XXIII of the Marine Police Regulations.

6. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans must make known to their respective Crews, the full intent and purport of the several port signals, which, as occasion may require, will be displayed at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, especially the recall signal for all Boats and Catamarans, which is a white pendent with a red ball; and when this signal is hoisted, all Boats and Catamarans must immediately repair to the shore.

7. The Crews of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let on hire, shall not be changed or transferred from one Boat or Catamaran to another, without the sanction of the Master Attendant.

8. The Accommodation Boats shall be kept in the same good order as heretofore, and are always to be provided each with an awning, and with seats and cushions, and in case they shall not, in the judgment of the Master Attendant, be kept in proper order, the Owners shall be deprived of their licenses until the same shall be put in proper order for the reception of Passengers.

9. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans are to make known to their respective Crews that the Officer or Peon in charge of the Police or Revenue Boat, is authorized and empowered by Section XIX of Act No. IV of 1842, to stop, search, and detain any Boat and Catamaran plying to and from the Ship and Vessels in the Roads, and that all Boatmen and Catamaran men who may impede or obstruct any Police Officer in the execution of his or their duty, will render themselves amenable to the penalties provided for in Section XIX of the above recited Act.

10. Should any difference or dispute arise between the Owner or Owners of Boats and Catamarans let on hire, and any person or persons hiring the same, as to the amount of hire for services performed, the party or parties may refer the case for adjustment to the Master Attendant or his Deputy, in which case each party shall sign a paper agreeing to abide by the decision of the said Master Attendant or his Deputy, and such paper shall be retained in the Office of the said Master Attendant.

SCHEDULE A.

*SCHEDULE of Articles composing a Boat-load**I.—Goods taken by weight or Measurement.**These Articles are computed at 2 Tons to a Boat-load*

Articles	Packages.	Fair weather	Foul weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Benjamin	boxes	25	20	small
	bundles ..	60		
	chests ...	12	.....	half
Biscuits.....	bags....	30		
Boat Oars.....	No.	100		
Boots and Shoes	cases ..	8	6	small
		6	4	large
Butts.....	No.	3	2	
		8	6	large
Broad Cloth	bales	10	8	middling
		12	10	small
Buttons.....	cases. ..	6	4	
Beef	tierces	8		
	hogsheads	6		
Carriage.....	No.	1		
		8	.....	of 300 lbs
Cotton, scrowed	bales	10	.....	250 "
		12	.....	150 "
Cotton, loose.....	bags	16		
Codjoor Nuts	bundles ..	10	8	
	No.	1,000	.....	with husks
		1,500	.....	without husks
Cocoanuts.....	bags ..	25	.....	small
		20	.....	large
Chests.....	No.	4	3	12 dozen
Do. half.....	No.	8	6	6 do
Canvass	bales	1	3	20 bolts each
		8	6	3 corgos each
Clothing.....	bales ...	10	8	2 do do
		12	10	1 do do
Chearoy.....	bundles	20	15	
Chilbes.....	do	20	15	
		6	.....	large
Choya Root... ..	do ...	8	.....	small
Cochineal.....	boxes	12	10	
Cinnamon.....	bags....	35	30	
Camphor.....	boxes ..	12		
Cloves.....	bags ..	40	.....	80 lbs weight each bag
Curry Stuff Seeds.	bags.....	25	20	Ramapatam bags
Dates.....	bags ..	35	25	when from Bombay
Do.	tons	2	1½	when the packages are various
Drugs.....	bags	12	10	
Eating leaves.....	bundles	40		
Flour.....	casks ...	8	6	
Grain. { Ramapatam... ..	bags	20	.....	shipping
		25	.....	landing
Bengal	bags	25	.....	shipping
		30	25	landing
		6	.....	whole
Glass Ware.....	chests ...	12	.....	half
		6	.....	large
Gunny.....	bundles	12	.....	small
		25	.....	100 lbs each
Gunpowder.....	barrels	30	.....	60 do do
Gallingale	bundles ...	25		
Gin.....	cases	30		
Gun Carriage.....	No.	1	.....	complete with wheels from 3 to 4 pounder
Ginger dry	bags	30		
Hay.....	bales.	8	6	

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf	Remarks.
Horns	No.	1,000		
Hogsheds.	No.	6	4	
Hams	No.	120		
Indigo.....	chests ..	8	.....	whole
		12	.....	half
Leaguers	No.	2		
Nankeon.....	boxes ..	20		
Nuts.....	bags ..	30		
Pickle, Europe.....	boxes ..	30	20	
Palanquin.	No.	1		
Piece Goods...	bales ..	6	.....	large 3 & }
		8	.....	small 4 } bales for China
Pumpkins.	No.	100	.....	large
		250	.....	small
Punchcons.	No.	4	3	
Pipes.	No.	3	2	
Do. half	No.	6	4	
Pork	tierces ..	8		
	casks ..	8	6	
Pepper	bags.....	35	25	
		12	10	large
Articles.	No.	20	.....	small
Bindoo Plank...	No.	25		
Chittagong	No.	25	20	
Rafts	Duggies ...	No.	1	large
			2	small
			8	large
			12	small
	Mango do.	No.	20	landing
			10	shipping
	Shim Beams.....	No.	20	landing
			8	shipping
	Spars	No.	1	large
			4	small
Rattans.	No.	250	.....	100 in a bundle
		500	.....	50 do
Reapers	No.	60	.....	10 do
Saddlery	cases ..	8	6	
Sharks' Fins	bundles ..	3		
Sheathing Boards.....	No.	100	.....	double
		150	.....	single
Soapnut...	bags ..	30		
Spices of all sorts ...	bags ..	10	.....	large
		20	.....	small
Stationery	cases ..	6	4	
Staves	packs ..	20		
Stick Lac	bags.....	30		
	bundles ..	40		
Sugar.....	casks.....	4		
Do	lumps ..	50	.....	large
		70	.....	small
Do. of Batavia	canisters...	6		
Do. of Bengal	bags	20		
Do. of do.	chests ..	6		
Do. of China.....	small ..			
Sugar candy	packages..	40		
	tubs	25		
Do do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ tubs	50		
Tents	sets	6	.....	Private two-poled tents
Tamarind.	bags.....	15		
Do. Bengal.....	bags.....	20		
Thread	bund	7	6	
Tobacco	bags...	30		

II.—Dead Weight—Computed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per Boat-load.

Articles.	Packages.	Fair weather.	Foul weather or high surf.	Remarks.
Anchors	No.	1	.....	of 12 cwt—small anchors and grapnels in like proportion.
Arms	chests	12	.....	12 muskets each.
Blackwood	candie— {	6	.....	shipping
		7	.....	landing
Copper Sheet.....	{ chests	6	4	
	{ cases	4	3	
	{ slabs	100	80	large
		3	.....	3-pounders
Guns, Iron or Brass...	No.	2	.....	4 or 6 do.
		1	.....	9 do.
Japan	chests	10	8	
Metals of all kinds ..	tons	1		
Nails	tons	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Red Lead	tons	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Rod Wood	tons	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Sandal Wood.....	tons	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Salt.....	bags.....	$25\frac{1}{2}$		
Saltpetre.....	bags....	25		
		20	.....	13 inches
Shells	No.	100	.....	10 or 8 inches
		150	.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$ do.
		300	.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ do.
		150	.....	24-pounders.
		200	.....	18 do
Shot.....	No.	300	.....	12 do.
		400	.....	9 do.
		500	.....	6 do
Treasure.....	boxes	6	4	

Miscellaneous Articles

Bullocks.....	No.	2		
Coals	tons	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Cow and calf.....	No.	1		
Firewood.	Ramiapatam ... {	500	.....	large
		1,000	.....	small
	Candarungum ...	600		
	Checucottah	2,000		
	Alumbarary	2,000		
	Kistnapatam	1,000		
	Alepanum	150		
	Cuddalore	1,500		
	Acheedandoa.....	2,000		
	Rangoon	2,000		
Ghee and Oil.....	dubbers ...	25		
Horse	No.	1		
Linseed Oil . . .	jars	20		
Loose Oakum	whatever quantity	can be stowed conveniently		
Pecul weights of all kinds	peculs.....	30	25	
Pigs.....	No.	15		
Ponies	No.	2		
Poultry	Baskets, any quantity	that can be stowed conveniently.		
Sand, Ballast	tons.....	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Seed, Coconut.....	No.	200		
Sheep	No.	30		
Tar	barrels.....	8	6	
Tarpaulin	No.	30		

The number of passengers composing a Boat-load.

Europeans 12 persons. | Natives..... 15 persons.

N. B.—Two children are to be considered equal to one grown-up person.

SCHEDULE B.

MAXIMUM RATE OF BOAT AND CATAMARAN HIRE.

Accommodation Boats.

	RS.	A.	P.
Ordinary trip	3	8	8
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.. ..	5	0	0
Trip in foul weather	6	0	0
Transhument	1	0	0

Common Boats.

	To vessels in 4 fathoms or upwards.	To native Craft under 4 fathoms.	* 8 Annas less if proceeding to or from the Pier.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Ordinary trip. *	2 8	1 8	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms *	3 8	.	
Transhument *	1 8	1 8	
Trip in strong current or foul weather *	3 8	2 8	
Do. do. beyond 9 fathoms *	5 0	..	
Ballast trip *	2 12	1 10	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms. *	3 12	..	
Water trip (from the Beach)	3 8	2 8	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.	5 0	.	

Large Pier Boats.

	RS.	A.	P.	
Ordinary trip.....	1	0	0	} per ton.
Trip beyond 9 fathoms	0	8	0	
Transhument.....	0	12	0	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	1	8	0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms	2	4	0	
Water trip.	1	8	0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2	4	0	

Sundry Charges.

Coolies employed for weighing anchors, each man.....	1	0	0
For tarpaulin, each trip	0	4	0
Hire of four casks to contain 500 gallons of water (2 tons) for one trip.....	0	9	5
For filling do at the water's edge.....	0	9	0

NOTE.—A Government charge of 2 Annas a ton for water is likewise levied.

Small Catamarans.

Ordinary trip.....	0	8	0
Trip in foul weather or beyond 9 fathoms.....	1	0	0
Catamaran for rafting timber for one day.....	1	8	0

Large Catamarans.

Large Catamaran hire, ordinary size, of 16 logs, per trip..	10	0	0
Coolies per trip, for each man... ..	0	8	0
Do. large size, of 22 logs per trip. ...	15	0	0
Coolies per trip, for each man. ..	0	8	0

The above rates to apply to boats working to and from the Beach, between Clive's Battery and Parry and Co.'s Office.

Boat and Catamaran Hire.

	Accommodation Boat	Common Boat	Catamaran.	Large Catamaran.
	RS. A	RS. A.	RS A P.	RS. A.P.
<i>Extra Hire.</i>				
Trips between 6 and 8 P.M.	1 12	0 12	0 2 6	.....
Do do 8 P.M. and 5 A.M.	3 8	1 8	0 5 0	.....
Do. do. Parry and Co.'s and Marine Villa ..	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	.....
Do. do. Marine Villa and Adyar ..	2 0	12 0	0 8 0	..
Do. North of Royapooram ..	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	.....
For every hour, or portion of an hour, beyond the first, a Boat or Catamaran is detained alongside, or on shore, night or day.	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	.....
Detention for each hour ..		.		2 0 0
For the coolies for every hour, each man ..				0 2 0

PASSAGE RULES.

PORT ST GEORGE, 22nd August 1866, No. 326.—The following Extract from Notification from the *Gazette of India*, is re-published

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1467, SIMLA, the 23rd July 1866

Rules for the Grant of free passage by Sea to Civil Officers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules for regulating the provision of free passage by Sea for Public Officers in Civil employ, in substitution of the Rules contained in Financial Notification, dated 15th December 1865, No. 3,521,* published in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th December 1865, page 1318 —

Officers and other public servants on the permanent Establishment of a Department, will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, in cases in which they would receive travelling allowance if proceeding on duty by land. Military Officers in Civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when, being employed at a station beyond Sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill Station, on leave on Medical Certificate, also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave

For every Covenanted Civil Servant, Military Officer in Civil employ and Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, who may thus be entitled to a free passage, the entire charge for a 1st Class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such Officer either the full or a half rate of table money for the number of days occupied in the passage, according as his salary may or may not exceed Rupees 600 a month.*

The full rate of table-money shall be reckoned at 8 Rupees a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at 4 Rupees a day where it is exclusive of charge for wine, beer, spirits and soda-water.

For Public Servants messes at the Warrant Officer's or Engineer's table, viz, for Warrant Officers of every grade, European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Departments or Public Offices, Subordinate Accountants and Clerks of Departments of Public Offices, who are entitled to a free passage, and for the families of these classes, 2nd class accommodation, including generally a screened berth will be provided; and the entire cost of the second class passage, without any deduction from the passengers on account of table-money, will be borne by Government.

Passage for servants and luggage, within the limits prescribed by the rules of the Quarter-Master General's Department prevailing at the port of embarkation, will also be allowed and paid for by Government, in cases where a more liberal scale is not already authorized on special grounds.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS' ACT, 1870.

Amended by Act XII of 1872, (See Part XII, Appendix, p. 244-5.)

An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on Coasting voyages.

WHEREAS abuses have occurred in the overcrowding of Ships conveying Native Passengers between Ports and places in India, and Ports and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf; and whereas similar abuses have also occurred in the case of ships commanded or owned by subjects of Her Majesty and conveying Native Passengers between other Ports and places situate east of the Cape of Good Hope, and Ports and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf; and whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses, and to provide for the regulation of all such Ships as aforesaid which shall depart from or arrive at any of the said Ports or places in India, and also for the regulation of Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Chapter I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1870."

2. This Act extends to

all subjects of Her Majesty whether within British India or within the dominions of Princes of States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all persons being Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Extent of Act.

Act not to apply to Ships-of-war, &c.

Or to sea-going Steam Vessels conveying public mails.

Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or to any Ship of War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any Ship under contract with the Government of any European State, or to any sea-going Steam Vessel employed in the conveyance of the public mails under a contract.

3. Act No. XXI of 1858

for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages is hereby repealed; and Section one of Act No. II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the carriage of Passengers by sea*) shall be read as

Repeal of Act.

if, for the words and figures "Act XXI of 1858," were substituted.

4. Is this Act—

Interpretation-clause.

The word "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and, at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants;

"Magistrate."

The words "Local Government"

mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situate;

"Local Government."

"Master."

The word "Master" includes every person having command or charge of a Vessel;

The words "Native Passenger Ship"

mean a vessel carrying more than thirty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, which may depart or proceed on any voyage from a Port or place in British India or in the said dominions to any Port or place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, or which may arrive at any Port or place within British India or the said dominions from any Port or place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, having on board more than thirty such passenger.

"Native Passenger Ship."

India or the said dominions from any Port or place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, having on board more than thirty such passenger.

Chapter II.—Rules as to Native Passenger Ships.

5. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage to which this Act extends from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint; and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so to be appointed, no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other duly appointed Port or place.

Native Passenger Ship to sail only from Ports appointed by Government.

6. No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act, until the Master shall have obtained a certificate from an Officer authorized to grant the same.

Not to sail without obtaining a certificate.

Penalty.

7. If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions,

or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the Provisions of Section five or Section six.

The Owner or Master shall, for every passenger conveyed on a Ship unlawfully departing or proceeding on such voyage, or for every passenger unlawfully received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both;

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced under the provisions of Section thirty-five.

8. Within British India, the Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

9. The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing;

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing.

Power to enter and inspect Ship. 10. After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein.

and any person impeding or refusing to allow such inspection shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

11. The officer aforesaid may, if he think fit, cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is, in his opinion, sea-worthy and fit for her intended voyage.

Ship may be surveyed. 12. The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate, unless the Officer to be satisfied before giving certificate. he shall be satisfied—

(1). That the Ship is sea-worthy and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

(2). That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board, that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years.

That the space between-decks for passengers is sufficient. (3). That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

(4). That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the scale hereinafter contained.

13. No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than, together with the Master and crew, shall amount to the proportion of two persons for every three tons of the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship.

14. The Master of any such Ship, before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India, shall sign two lists, specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers, and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver

them to the officer aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists.

The Master shall note in writing on such last-mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the Ship at her destination or at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions hereto made, to any persons lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival if it be a

Foreign Port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the Officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place at which it shall be intended to land the passengers or any of them.

In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section on the part of the Master, or if any false entry be wilfully made by him in any such list, the Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

15. If, after the Ship shall have departed or proceeded on any such voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India or the said dominions, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such Ship shall, upon her voyage, touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India or the said dominions, the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port, and shall make lists of all such additional passengers; and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section.

In case the Master fail to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such list of additional passengers, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

16. If any Master of a Ship, after having obtained a certificate under section six or section fifteen of this Act, shall fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby such certificate shall become inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship, its passengers, or other matters to which such certificate relates, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

17. The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place within British India at which the Ship shall touch or arrive, shall with advertence to the requirements of this Act, transmit any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the Port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any Port within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked.

18. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in the last preceding section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any Foreign Port, shall be received in evidence, if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

19. Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India, the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of such proceeding, any deposition that such witness may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted) or any British Consular Officer elsewhere, shall, if authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or Consular Officer, be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceedings are instituted.

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal, such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate, or Consular Officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

20. Within British India, the Local Government may, by any proclamation to be from time to time issued for that purpose and published in the Government Gazette (if any), or in one of the public newspapers, declare what shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, the duration of the voyage of any Native Passenger Ship from any Port or place in British India or the said dominions to any other Port or place.

21. Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers shall be embarked under this Act, shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew, to the amount or in the proportion following, that is to say, a supply of water to the amount of five gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board, such water being carried in tanks or sweet casks, and a supply of rice, flour, oatmeal, or bread-stuffs to the amount of seven pounds weight to every week of such duration voyage for every such passenger;

Provided that, when any such Ship shall be destined to call at a Port or place in the course of her voyage for the purpose of filling up her water casks, a supply of water at the rate beforementioned for every week of an average voyage to such Port or place of calling, shall be deemed to be a compliance with this Act.

The provision of this section regarding food shall be deemed to have been complied with in any case where it shall appear that, by the special authority of the Local Government, any other articles of food were substituted for the articles above enumerated as being equivalent thereto.

Contract by passengers for supply of their own provisions.

22. The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, be applicable to any passenger who may have contracted to furnish his own provisions.

23. If any Ship, bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope and not within British India or the said dominions to any Port or place within British India or the said dominions, shall have on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act, be liable, on conviction, for each person in excess of such proportion to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

24. In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such Ship, shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent or Master of such Ship and two sureties resident in British India shall, have become bound under the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of rupees five thousand, conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Ships sailing to or from a port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

25. Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea,

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Every Master of a Ship offending under this Section, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

26. No bill of health shall be granted under Section twenty-four or Section twenty-five in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by this Act.

Bill of health.

Chapter III.—Coasting Steamers.

Certificates to be furnished to coasting Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers.

27. Steam Vessels intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India, shall, before proceeding on such voyages, be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided.

Certificates to coasting Steam Vessels how to be granted, &c.

28. Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same, and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless sooner revoked.

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by inspection or survey (to be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees,) that such Steam Vessel is sea-worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Vessel is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Vessel is permitted to carry: such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of the year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires.

29. The Owner or Master of any such Steam Vessel shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same a copy of the said certificate, and shall cause it to be continued in such position so long as the certificate remains in force; and in default, such Owner or Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

30. If such Steam Vessel has on board thereof any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger, over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one week, or to both.

31. If any such Steam Vessel shall proceed on any such voyage without such certificate as aforesaid, the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both.

32. In the grant or revocation of any certificate under this Act, the Officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

Chapter IV.—Miscellaneous.

33. If any native Passenger in any Ship shall be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both.

34. Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right of action which may accrue to any Native Passenger, or to any other person, in respect of the breach or non-performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

35. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship, and the Fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Order of payment, the Magistrate may in addition to the means prescribed by law enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

36. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence hereunder shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

37. The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act, shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act; or, at any Port or place where there is no such officer, by the Chief Officer of Customs.

38. Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

MADRAS CYCLONE CODE.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. It will be the duty of the local Superintendents of the Meteorological Stations at Masulipatam, Negapatam and Trichinopoly, to telegraph promptly to the Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent at Madras, in accordance with detailed instructions which have been issued by him to them, all abnormal, barometrical, temperature, and wind variations, which may indicate the likelihood, approach, prevalence, or passing away of a Gale or Cyclone. Arrangements have been made for similar information being furnished from Trincomallee and Pondicherry.

II. On the first observation, and during the continuance of "suspicious" or "dangerous" weather, the Government Astronomer will telegraph to his local Superintendents at all out-stations any observations, inquiries, directions, and warnings regarding the weather, which he may consider of possible utility. Orders have been given to ensure priority of despatch before all ordinary messages to his telegrams and their consequent replies.

III. Whenever the Astronomer shall have reason to apprehend the advent of a Gale or Cyclone he will at once, by telegram or otherwise, communicate warning to the Master Attendant, and during the prevalence of such Gale or Cyclone he will continue to give such information regarding its varying phases as may be deemed by him to be of possible utility.

IV. As Cyclones after passing over Southern India from East to West have been known to be destructive to shipping on and beyond the West Coast, the Government Astronomer will communicate to the Master Attendant such information as may be by him obtainable regarding the inland direction and progress of any future Cyclone, in order that timely warning of the apprehended danger may, when possible, be given to the local authorities along that coast, and may by them be given to the shipping.

SECTION II. - MARINE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Marine Department will enforce, as far as possible, a strict observance of the Port Rules in regard to the anchorage and berthing of ships, &c. A copy of these Rules will as heretofore be given to every Master of a Vessel arriving in the roads. From the middle of April till June, and from the middle of September till January, each Commander will also be furnished with a copy of Circular marked A, appended to this Code, regarding the precautions to be taken at the periodical changes of the monsoons.

II. As on the occasions of wrecks at Madras, the establishment of communication between the shore and stranded ships is, without the aid of rockets or other Artillery projectiles, sometimes practicable, two sets of life-saving apparatus, complete with hawsers, &c., (but without rockets,) will be kept in charge of the Master Attendant, who will be responsible for their being in a constant state of readiness and efficiency, for their periodical inspection, and for his boats' crews being trained to their use.

III. The Master Attendants at the Out-ports on the Eastern Coast of this Presidency will despatch by telegraph to the Master Attendant at Madras prompt intimation of apprehended dangerous weather, and during the prevalence of such weather will continue, when practicable, to furnish information regarding its changes. Such information, when of an important character, as well as that which may be obtained by the Marine Department from ships or steamers, tending to establish the probable direction and progress of a cyclone centre, will be promptly forwarded by the telegraph or otherwise by the Master Attendant to the Government Astronomer.

IV. Whenever the Master Attendant, or in his absence the Senior Officer of the Marine Department present at Madras, shall have reason to apprehend the advent of dangerous weather, he will as hitherto direct the hoisting of "a white flag with a blue cross," signifying "The weather is suspicious. Prepare for running to sea." Information of this will be given to the Brigade Major and also to the Superintendent of the Marine Police, who will at once place himself, Serjeant, boats' crews, and catamaran men under the orders of the Marine Department.

The following arrangements will also be made :—

1. All Officers of the Marine Department will be in attendance.
2. The Boat and Catamaran men belonging to the Marine Establishment will be assembled and held in readiness for immediate service.
3. The Marine life-saving apparatus will be run out by the boatmen, so as to be ready for use either independently or in co-operation with the Ordnance rocket parties.
4. The boats' crews for night service will be mustered before dark, and will remain in the lower verandah of the Marine Office.
5. The Pier Establishment will remain during the night at the Pier Office and will keep a good look-out along the Pier.

V. During the prevalence of "suspicious or dangerous weather" any important barometrical variations and any other information or advice that may be of possible utility will be, by signal or otherwise, communicated to the shipping by the Master Attendant.

VI. If it is decided by the Master Attendant, or Senior Marine Officer present at Madras, that the shipping shall be ordered to sea, the "red flag with swallow tail," signifying "cut or slip" will be hoisted at the Marine Office. If the indication of the approach of the storm should occur after sunset, three good lights will be hoisted—one at the mast-head, and one at each yardarm of the Master Attendant's flagstaff. These signals will be repeated at the Fort, and intimation thereof will be sent to the Brigade Major, who will in either case order seven (not an uncertain number as heretofore) guns to be fired seawards with an interval of five minutes between each gun. It is, however, open to any Ship Commander to put to sea before this signal is made, should he deem such a course to be prudent with regard to his own ship; and the signal is, moreover, not to be considered an imperative order. Each Commander must know best the trim of his own ship, and must exercise his own judgment as to whether he ought to remain at his anchors or proceed to sea.

VII. When from a change in the direction or increased violence of the wind, from observing that ships are beginning to drive, or from any other reason, the Master Attendant deems that imminent danger of actual wreck has arisen, he will intimate the fact to the Superintendent of Marine Police and to the Brigade Major, who will order "the wreck signal" to be fired. This signal will be two guns fired landwards in quick succession and twice repeated with an interval of three minutes between each pair of guns.

VIII. The Senior Officer of the Marine Department will keep his officers and men together, or will distribute them along the beach as occasion may require. He will also point out to the Ordnance rocket parties those ships which first require assistance; to the Senior Officer of the troops where and how the military working parties can be most usefully employed; and to the Senior Officer of Police where his men are likely to be most needed.

IX. The officers of the Marine Department will wear their distinctive dress or uniform on wreck occasions.

X. The Master Attendant at Madras will telegraph to the Master Attendants at the other ports on both coasts of Southern India such warnings and indications of the progress of cyclones as may be of possible utility.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

I. On information from the Master Attendant through the Superintendent of Marine Police being received by the Commissioner of Police of the “suspicious weather” signal having been hoisted, the latter will telegraph to Vellore, Salem, and Coimbatore, warning Police Officers to hold their respective reserves in readiness. On the receipt of a second telegram each of these reserves will be despatched by first train to Madras, where orders as to their duties will be issued to them.

II. The Commissioner will also send intelligence to St. Thomas’ Mount, where the Police reserve will be held in readiness and await further orders.

III. Information will be at once circulated by the Commissioner to Divisional Inspectors, by whom beats will be immediately extended and other duties so arranged as to enable them to collect at their respective central stations certain forces, which in all will amount to about 500 men.

IV. The Marine Police boatmen on the “suspicious weather” signal being hoisted will, with their Superintendent and European Serjeant, be at once placed under the orders of the Master Attendant.

V. On the Superintendent of Marine Police being informed by the Marine Authorities of imminent danger of wrecks occurring, or on hearing the wreck signal, he will promptly send intelligence to the Commissioner of Police, who will distribute marching orders to the Divisional parties. Unless special circumstances should require a change of arrangements, the F and G Divisions and reserve will assemble under the Reserve Inspector at the Commissioner’s Office and await further orders. The B, H, and C Divisions will be marched without delay to the Pier under the Deputy Commissioner. The D Division will be marched to the Beach near the Fort, and the E Division to the Ice House. Each party will be accompanied by two Sowars or mounted men.

VI. Should the services of the Police not be at once required, the party at the Pier will be sheltered in the verandah of the Custom House; that at the Fort in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal; and that at the Ice House at the Inspector General’s Office.

VII. The entire Police Force will be under the Commissioner, who will consult the Marine Officers on the spot as to where the services of his men are likely to be emergently required. The Commissioner will issue whatever detailed orders may be requisite.

VIII. The Police will be mainly restricted to their own proper duties, *i. e.*, the maintenance of order, protecting personal or other property washed on shore; supervising the conveyance of the shipwrecked crews and passengers to the nearest shelter, and as soon after as circumstances will permit to the hospital, Bidden Home, or other places of refuge; bringing back the hammocks, doolies, and sick carts; guarding or removing the dead, &c. They are not to be employed in hauling ropes or recovering wreckage or cargo, save in emergent circumstances, where there are no or insufficient military or other working parties on the spot.

IX. The Commissioner of Police will see that duties are so apportioned as to enable the men to be relieved from the reserves as frequently as circumstances may render requisite.

X. All officers and men will be in uniform.

SECTION IV.—TROOPS IN GARRISON.

I. The Ordnance Department will as hitherto have charge of and will work the Rocket and life-saving Apparatus, but portions of the Garrison Battery will be instructed and occasionally exercised in its use under the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal.

II. The two-day Marine signals to the shipping signifying "suspicious weather" (white flag with blue cross) and "cut or slip" (red flag with swallow tail), and the night signal of the approach of dangerous weather (three good lights, one at the mast head and one at each yardarm) will be repeated at the Fort flag-staff. On the first signal being hoisted the Brigade Major will warn the Ordnance, Medical, and Commissariat Departments of the fact, in order that all concerned may be held in readiness. On either of the last two signals being hoisted seven guns will be fired from the sea face of the Fort with an interval of five minutes between each gun. No further action will, however, be taken by the "Troops in Garrison" consequent on any of these signals.

III. In case of intimation being received from the Marine Department by the Brigade Major of imminent danger or of actual shipwreck, or in case of such danger or shipwreck being observed from the Fort, the "wreck signal" will be fired. It will be two guns fired in quick succession from St. George's Bastion, which will be twice repeated at intervals of three minutes.

IV. When the "wreck signal" is rendered necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation to the Troops in Garrison and to the Ordnance, Medical, and Commissariat Departments; and the following arrangements will be carried out:—

1. Two mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and six Troopers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will proceed to the Fort and place themselves under the orders of the Brigade Major. They will be used as orderlies, as occasion may require, and when not actually wanted will be kept as much under shelter as convenient. Twelve additional men of the Body Guard will remain in their lines with their horses saddled in case their services as patrols may be needed to watch ships driving to points at some distance from the Fort, and to convey prompt intelligence of wreck or applications for aid along the extended line of beach to the Officers Commanding Troops and other authorities on the spot.

2. The Royal Artillery and British Regiment garrisoning the Fort will fall in in fatigue dress, and working parties will be detailed and promptly despatched to the scene of action as required. Before, however, the working parties leave the Fort inquiry will be made at the Arsenal as to whether any assistance in men from the Royal Artillery is required to supplement the Ordnance rocket parties; and application will, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison, be made at the Arsenal for a supply of boat or firehooks, ropes of moderate length and thickness, grappling irons, &c., which will be under charge of the Officers Commanding the working parties, and will be used in saving life and property from the surf. Lanterns will also be applied for should the wrecks take place at night.

3. Half of the Native Infantry Regiment at Royapooram will at once fall in, and, accompanied by its Medical Officer with medicines and surgical appliances, will march to the beach in fatigue dress. The remaining Native Infantry in Garrison will be restricted to their respective lines and await further orders.

V. It is not anticipated that the Police will be unable of themselves to keep perfect order along the beach, and adequately to perform all their appropriate duties,

and, therefore, the action of the troops may be directed towards saving life and property ; but they will be ready to keep the ground or aid the Police in any way that may be required.

VI. The Officers Commanding Troops, will, wherever possible, consult with the Officers of the Marine Department on the spot as to where and how the services of their men can be most usefully employed, and the advice of the Marine Officers will be met with marked attention.

VII. Arrangements will be made for the relief, food, &c., of working parties by the Regiments and Departments concerned.

VIII. The Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison will make emergent requisition on the Officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Depôt for such tents as may be required to shelter shipwrecked people.

IX. Officers on wreck duty will be in uniform, and mounted Officers will have their horses with them.

SECTION V.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George, will be responsible that three sets of life-saving apparatus, with rockets, &c., complete, are at all times kept packed in carts ready for use in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal, and that the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers, &c., of the Department are instructed and periodically drilled to the practical use of the whole apparatus.

II. Inconvenience, danger, loss of life, and much damage of property were sustained in the cyclone of May 1872 by there being no available means of dragging from the sea the logs, pieces of wreck, bales of goods, &c., which were dashing to and fro on the edge of the surf. There will, therefore, be held at all times in readiness by the Commissary of Ordnance a supply of boat and firehooks, grappling irons, and ropes of short lengths for issue as required to the military working parties. Lanterns will also be kept ready for wreck night duties.

III. On the Commissary's receiving intelligence from the Brigade Major that the "suspicious weather" signal has been hoisted, he will make arrangements to have one rocket party of Europeans with a Detachment of Store Lascars in the Arsenal night and day till the danger passes off, or their services are required.

IV. On the "wreck signal" being fired, or on receiving intimation from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to the shipping, the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers will be formed by the Commissary of Ordnance into rocket parties with Detachments of Store Lascars ; and, as speedily as possible, one, two, or three of these parties (as may be required) will proceed to the point or points where their services are most urgently required. These points, and the ships to which aid is to be first given, will be decided on by the Commissary, in consultation with the Marine Authorities on the spot, by whom he will be guided in the matter. If the rockets are used in the rescue of any ship's crew, the whole apparatus attached to the rocket cart will, under ordinary circumstances, be employed and be worked by the men of the Ordnance Department.

V. Two trollies, drawn by mules, have been ordered on occasions of wreck to be placed at the disposal of the Commissary of Ordnance by the Commissariat Department. They are intended to be used for the conveyance of rocket apparatus, lawwers, &c., should any wreck or wrecks take place at a distance from the Fort,

such as at St. Thomé or the Adyar ; but, should they not be required for this purpose, they may be employed under his orders for any other necessary use connected with wreck work.

VI. The Commissary of Ordnance will, in communication with the Officer Commanding the District, arrange for the instruction of Detachments of the Battery of Royal Artillery in the use of the rocket and life-saving apparatus.

VII. He will apply to the Brigade Major or Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Fort, for any aid in men which he may emergently require in the case of a cyclone.

VIII. When hawsers are necessarily left attached to wrecks, the Commissary of Ordnance or Senior Ordnance Officer will inform the Police of the fact.

IX. All Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Store Lascars will be in uniform on wreck occasions.

SECTION VI.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. On the “wreck signal” becoming necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation of the fact to the Fort Surgeon and the Resident Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital. The latter will warn the Surgeon and the Physician of the General Hospital, and similar warning will be given to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary at Vepery and to the Surgeon of the 1st District at Royapooram by the Officers Commanding the Regiments at these places.

II. On hearing the guns of the “wreck signal,” or on receipt of intimation from the Brigade Major, these Medical Officers (except the Physician), taking with them a portion of their establishments and the medicines and surgical appliances, which have been detailed by their Departmental Head, will forthwith proceed to the beach, and, in consultation with the Senior Marine and Military Officers on the spot, will distribute themselves to the various scenes of wreck or apprehended wreck, as occasion may require.

III. The Physician of the General Hospital will remain at the institution to receive and afford medical aid to all such as may be sent there from the beach for treatment.

SECTION VII.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

I. On intimation being received from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to shipping, or on the “wreck signal” being heard, two trollies drawn by mules will immediately proceed under a Staff Serjeant to the Grand Arsenal and there await the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance.

II. Two other trollies, drawn by mules, each under care of a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer, and each containing an assortment (which will always be held in readiness in waterproof covers or cases) of blankets, towels, flannel-banians, flannel-drawers, biscuits, brandy, water and drinking vessels, will be taken in the first place to the Marine Office, and thence, as directed by the Marine Officer, to the scenes of shipwreck, where the contents will, if required, be issued and used for the relief of shipwrecked persons under the orders of the directing Medical, Military, or Marine Officers present. As many sets of bearers as are available with hammocks slung on poles will at the same time be sent to the beach and will be placed at the disposal of the said Officers.

III. The Executive Commissariat Officer will also despatch a supply of draught bullocks with drivers to the Camp Equipage Dépôt for sick carts, which, under the orders of the Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer in charge, will be taken to the beach as soon as the violence of the weather permits, and will also be placed at the disposal of the said officers.

SECTION VIII.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster-General will give directions that the Officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Dépôt will in cases of wreck promptly comply with emergent requisitions in writing from the Commissariat Department for munchheels, doolies, sick carts, &c., and with similar requisitions from the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison for tents for the shelter of shipwrecked people.

A.

CIRCULAR.

Weather uncertain at present season, so necessity for being prepared to stand to sea.

The periodical season of uncertain weather on this coast having now arrived, the undersigned would hereby earnestly caution all Commanders of Vessels in these roads to keep their ships as much as possible prepared in every respect for standing to sea, at short notice, should the necessity arise for doing so.

1. Top-gallant masts, &c., with their rigging also, must be got on deck, flying jib-boom sent in, topsails and courses kept ready reefed,

Masts to be sent down, and other needful preparations to be made.

and every thing on deck and below so arranged as to admit of being quickly secured on emergency. A good slip rope and buoy should be attached to the riding cable, and, as an additional precautionary measure, a

stout warp also, to be used as a spring in canting the vessel, if found necessary, on being required to put to sea.

2. A prudent distance from the shore in respect to anchorage must now be observed, as a vessel lying nearer in at the time of bad

Caution as to proper anchorage.

weather here is, from exposure to the heavy ground swell, necessarily far less able to ride easily and securely than one well out.

3. Too much care cannot be paid in maintaining a perfectly clear berth, and Commanders should be mindful to keep their ships at as

Great care to be taken in maintaining a clear berth.

great a distance from each other as can conveniently be managed in order to avoid risks of collision by driving, or when slipping to stand to sea.

4. Every attention in the way of observation and look-out will be paid by this Department, and the usual warning and other signals

Notice of signals.

promptly made, as need may call for. In order to prevent misapprehensions on the subject of signals, especial

attention is requested to the circumstance that (during the prevalence of foul weather, however, only) when a *private* signal is intended to be made to a single vessel, besides

hoisting her number in the first instance, No. I will be kept flying at the opposite yard arm. All other signals in which this said distinction is not made use of are to be considered as general, and obeyed accordingly.

5. It is very desirable that, during the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, Commanders should stay at nights on board their respective vessels, and also remain by them as much as possible until the uncertain period has been fairly passed over.

6. In event of wreck occurring, the usual appliances as put forth by the Board of Trade are adopted here, but should it be observed the rocket apparatus is not at once forthcoming, a line should be *immediately* sent on shore from the vessel by some kind of buoy, or other handy means, to which the tail block and double line will be attached by those on shore, or signals made as to what other steps must be carried out.

7. In conclusion, Commanders are earnestly reminded that, as intimated in the Port Instructions, "Commanding Officers are not to wait the display of signals if they deem it prudent to put to sea," it being in no way whatever obligatory for them so to await directions from the shore for standing to sea.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madras,

187

Deputy Master Attendant.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

OOTACAMUND,
8th October 1872.

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

REVISED MAIL STEAMERS, &c, SIGNALS.

The following revised Signals will be made hereafter from the Garrison Flag Staff to intimate the arrival of Mail Steamers, and the arrival of Overland News from Bombay by the Electric Telegraph.

- 1.—Flag P., or Blue pierced White with a } A Steamer in sight in the quarter indi-
White Pennant under the yard arm. } cated.
- 2.—A White Pennant at the yard arm. } Indicates a Ship in sight.
- 3.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's flag, } Indicates the approach of the Mail
Blue, White, Red and Yellow diagonally } Steamer.
quartered, substituted at the yard arm for }
the above signal.
- 4.—P. and O. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer } Two guns in quick succession.
from Suez. }
- 5.—P. and O. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer } One gun followed at an interval of half a
from Calcutta. } minute by two guns in quick succession.
- 6.—The French Mail Flag, Red, White } Indicates the approach of the French Mail
Centre with M. M. in black letters at the } Steamer.
yard arm. }
- 7.—French Mail Steamer from Suez. } Two guns at an interval of half a minute.
- 8.—French Mail Steamer from Calcutta. } Three guns at an interval of half a minute.
- 9.—Flags corresponding with the hour at } Indicates the hour at which the Mail will
which the Mail will close, hoisted at the } close.
mast-head. }
- 10.—The arrival of the P. and O. Mail } One gun, and the P. and O. flag with Tele-
Steamer at Gallo. } graph Flag under hoisted at the Flag Staff.
- 11.—The arrival of the Overland News from } One gun, and Telegraph flag hoisted at the
Bombay and Galle by Electric Telegraph. } Fort Flag Staff, for one hour.

The above signals will be hauled down exactly at the time notified, and the P. and O. S. N. Company's or French Mail Steamer Flag (as the case may be) hoisted at the mast-head, to indicate that the Mail is closed, which will be kept flying until the Steamer gets under-weigh.

N. B.—Occasions may occur when it will be necessary for a time to haul down the above signals and hoist the Union Jack, as when salutes are fired, &c., &c, after which the Mail signals will be re-hoisted.

HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 2nd October 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to direct that a Flag should be provided for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The design of the Flag which has received Her Majesty's approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, Troops in the service of the British Crown, and Troops and subjects of Native Chiefs in India, are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's Flag when unfurled as are shown to the Royal Flag.

The P. and O. S. Steamer signals on entering the port of Madras, are as follows :—

DAY.—From Suez, the Company's Flag at the Fore.
From Calcutta, do. do. Main.

NIGHT.—From Suez, to fire one Gun and send up two rockets.
From Calcutta, do. and burn two blue lights.

High water on full and change.....7° 34' Rise and fall of Tide.....3 feet.

LETTERS OF FLAGS DENOTING THE HOURS OF CLOSING THE MAILS.

G R M 1 Hour P. M.	G S B 9 Hours P. M.	G S M 17 Hours or 5 A. M.
G R N 2 Hours P. M.	G S C 10 Hours P. M.	G S N 18 Hours or 6 A. M.
G R P 3 Hours P. M.	G S D 11 Hours P. M.	G S P 19 Hours or 7 A. M.
G R Q 4 Hours P. M.	G S F 12 Hours or Midnight.	G S Q 20 Hours or 8 A. M.
G R S 5 Hours P. M.	G S H 13 Hours or 1 A. M.	G S R 21 Hours or 9 A. M.
G R T 6 Hours P. M.	G S J 14 Hours or 2 A. M.	G S T 22 Hours or 10 A. M.
G R V 7 Hours P. M.	G S K 15 Hours or 3 A. M.	G S V 23 Hours or 11 A. M.
G R W 8 Hours P. M.	G S L 16 Hours or 4 A. M.	G S W 24 Hours or 12 A. M.

MEN OF WAR STATIONED IN CHINA AND THE EAST INDIES.

*The Ensign to be shown at the Peak over the Code Pennant when the Signal Letters
are hoisted.*

CHINA STATION.

G Q B R Adventure, (2, screw troop ship.)
 G Q H M Avon, (4, twin screw gun boat)
 G Q J W Banterer, (1, gun boat.)
 G Q N H Barrosa, (17, screw corvette.)
 G Q P C Cadmus, (17, screw corvette.)
 G Q W T Curlew, (3, twin screw gun boat.)
 G R D T Dove, (2, gun boat.)
 G R F W Dwarf, (4, twin screw gun boat)
 G R H W Elk (4, do. do.)
 G R W N Hornet, (4, do. do.)
 G S D F Iron Duke, (14, twin sc. flag ship)
 G S F T Juno, (6, screw corvette.)
 G S L V Leven, (3, screw gun boat)
 G S P J Midge, (4, twin screw gun boat)
 G S V N Opossum, (1, gun boat)
 G T F J Princess Charlotte, (12, receiving
 Ship Hong Kong)
 G T N D Rinaldo, (7, screw sloop.)
 G T L P Ringdove, (3, twin screw gun boat.)
 G T N S Salamis, (1, paddle despatch vessel.)

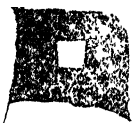
G T V H Starling, (3, gun boat.)
 G T W S Sylvia, (5, screw surveying vessel.)
 G V C B Teazer, (4, twin screw gun boat.)
 G V C W Thistle, (4, do. do.)
 G V N F Woodcock, (gun boat tender Hong
 Kong.)
 G V Q C Zebra, (7, screw sloop.)

EAST INDIA STATION.

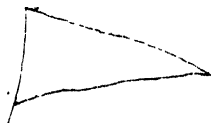
G Q B R Adventure, (troop ship.)
 G Q M P Briton, (10, screw corvette.)
 G Q M V Bulfinch, (3, twin screw gun boat.)
 G Q T S Columbine, (3, screw sloop.)
 G R B J Daphne, (5, do. do.)
 G R S K Glasgow, (28, screw frigate flag sp.)
 G S M D Lynx, (4, twin screw gun boat)
 G S M J Magpie, (3, do. do.)
 G S T P Nimble, (5, do. do.)
 G V K Q Vulture, (3, do. do.)
 G V N M Wolverine, (17, screw corvette.)

MERCHANT VESSELS CONNECTED WITH THE EAST INDIES.

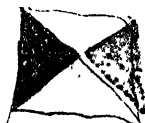
H B C L Hurkaru	H F P M Balnaguith	H L M C William Miles
H B F S Spirit of the North	H F P Q John Ritson	H L P G Aldebaran
H B R S Tycho Brahe, (str.)	H F R D Irene	H L W C Monteagle
H B S D T. K. Ord	H F R G River Indus	H M B J Henry Moore
H B T P Michael Angelo	H F S Q Merchantman	H M D N Concordia
H C J N Wellesley	H F V R Shakespeare	H M F S Express
H C J R Coldstream	H G C J Antipodes	H M F V Surat, (str.)
H C L B Crusader	H G M F Princess Royal	H M F Q Bangalore, (str.)
H C M D Benefactress	H G N S Valetta	H M G J Mongolia, (str.)
H C P G Royal Albert	H G P F Eclipse	H M K F Sumatra, (str.)
H C P S Time and Truth	H G R S Travancore, (str.)	H M N G Lena
H D B V Isabella Blyth	H G S N Foam [gale]	H M P G Velocity
H D C G Ruby	H G T L Florence Nightin-	H M P Q Acastus
H D G C Nimroud	H J C G Canata	H N D F Durley, (str.)
H D G Q Aliquis	H J D C Troas	H N D G Carnatic
H D K B Devonport	H J L F Cambalu	H N D P Rydall Hull, (str.)
H D P M May Queen	H J M N Victory	H N K J Salus
H D S V Candia, (str.)	H J K P Asia, (str.)	H N Q C Selma
H F C B Falcon	H J P R Indian Empire	H N R D Kanzu, (str.)
H F K R Vimeira	H K G S Atlantique	H N T R Jane Tatham
H F M N Duke of Argyll	H K R D Kangaroo (str.)	H P D S Abeona



A Steamer in sight



A Ship in sight



Approach of Steam Steamer



*Approach of
British War Steamer*



*Approach of
Foreign War Steamer or Vessel*



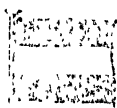
*Arrival of
Declared Goods from
Foreign Ports by Vessel*

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS

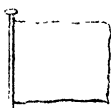
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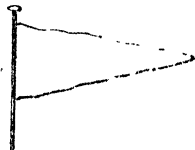
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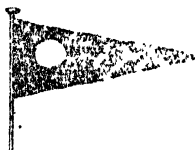
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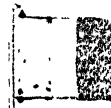
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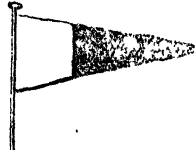
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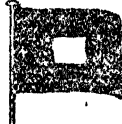
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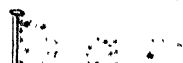
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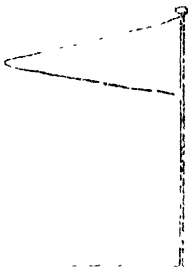


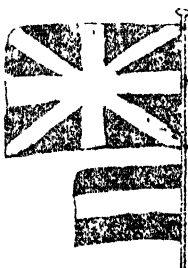
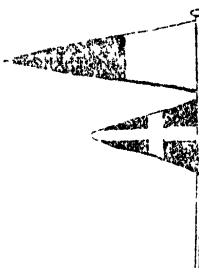
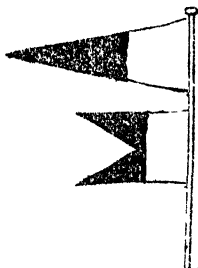
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W



MASTER ATTENDANT'S SIGNALS TO SHIPS &c.

			
<i>High Surf</i>	<i>The Weather is suspicious prepare for running to sea</i>	<i>Cut on Slip</i>	<i>Monthly Muster for Muntah Boats hoisted on the last day of every Month</i>
			
<i>Resort for tomorrow</i>	<i>Signal for Muntah Boats</i>	<i>Night Signal showing the approach of a Gale of Wind</i>	
			



H P N M	Oriental, (str.)	J N Q K	Ethereal	L B J N	Thracian
H P W B	Hermite	J P H V	Russia, (str.)	L B M D	Lord Clive, (str.)
H Q K C	Inverallan	J P L F	Australia, (str.)	L C H D	Chalmers
H Q S C	Dilawar	J P L H	Good Hope, (str.)	L C M J	William Mitchell
H Q V G	Brisbane	J Q H L	Corinna, (str.)	L C M T	Adaceus
H Q W T	Queen of the North	J Q N C	Athol, (str.)	L C P Q	Aral (str.)
H R D K	Vanguard	J Q R B	Moirs	L C R F	Sidome Madeleine
H R J L	Mifaa, (str.)	J Q S W	General Windham	L C W K	Saltwell, (str.)
H R M N	Sanderin, (str.)	J Q T B	Abyssinia, (str.)	L D G P	Omer Pasha
H R Q F	Charmian	J Q V B	Ethiopia, (str.)	L D H F	Evadne
H S B J	Peri	J Q V C	Himalaya, (str.)	L D H P	Agamemnon
H S C R	Inverduie	J Q V G	Mahratta, (str.)	L D P N	Mallard
H S C W	Undine	J Q V K	Satara, (str.)	L D Q N	Priam
H S Q B	Blue Cross, (str.)	J R C G	Patna, (str.)	L D T F	John Scott
H S T W	Killarney, (str.)	J R D F	Thos. Brocklebank	L D V Q	Bucephalus
H T F G	Cambrian	J R D W	Fenella, (str.)	L F K J	Coromandel, (str.)
H T F R	Rona	J R G C	Excelsior, (str.)	L F K V	Patna, (str.)
H T K S	Kingdom of Italy	J R Q L	Scindia, (str.)	L G C M	Japan, (str.)
H T L M	Theophane	J R S B	Sir R. Abercromby	L G P J	Palestine
H T K W	Berkshire	J S K Q	Indomitable	L G P T	Vigilant
H T S D	Cormorant	J S W K	Trent, (str.)	L G Q T	Harwick
H V B Q	Dacca, (str.)	J T C G	Columbian, (str.)	L H N M	Windsor Castle,
H V C G	Naworth Castle	J T D N	Isabella Hercules	L H P B	Bacchante [(str.)
H V D N	Hotspur, (str.)	J T G V	Scotland, (str.)	L H T C	Chaldea, (str.)
H V D P	Tanjore, (str.)	J T P B	Zenobia	L J B R	Blue Jacket
H V J C	Warren Hastings	J T P F	Singapore, (str.)	L J D W	Benvenue
H V L P	Agatha	J T R P	Orcus, (str.)	L J F N	Thomas Mitchell
H V Q N	Imogen	J V G C	City of Cambridge,	L J G D	John Temperley
H V T W	Shannon	J V L D	Assyria, (str.)	L J G H	Cheftain
H W K B	Windermere	J V N W	Arcot, (str.)	L J G S	Ebba Brahe
H W M C	Petersburgh, (str.)	J V Q K	Thos Wilson, (str.)	L J K C	Saladin
H W N C	Nile, (str.)	J V S Q	Calcutta, (str.)	L J K P	Clyde
H W N K	John Ritson	J W P B	Emblehope, (str.)	L J K R	Contest
H W P C	Seringapatam	K B D F	Europe, (str.)	L J M G	New Era
H W R B	Osprey	K B N G	Virago, (str.)	L J M S	Britannia
H W R G	Ceres	K C H B	Strathclyde, (str.)	L J T N	Indus
H W R S	Duvey de Lome	K C N L	Petret	L K D C	Simla, (str.)
J B D C	Janet Mitchell	K F N C	Riversdale	L N F T	Bolivia
J B K L	Missie	K G B W	Hougoumont	L N W J	Greyhound
J B T W	Palmyra	K G D F	Camella	L P G S	Mars
J C F D	Caldera	K G F L	Havering	L P H B	Hastings
J C S M	Darra	K H L C	Calcutta, (str.)	L P H J	David Malcolm
J D C G	York	K I L S W	Penguin, (str.)	L P H R	Octavia
J D H L	Washington Irving	K L P R	Winestead, (str.)	L P J D	Robert Morrison
J D H R	Hero	K L W S	Bagdad, (str.)	L P J V	Northumbrian
J D L B	Northumberland	K N D P	Ryal Hall, (str.)	L P N B	Toftcombs
J D M N	Edwin Fox	K N Q W	Bangalore	L P N D	Winifred
J D M R	Ocean Beauty	K N R S	Commodore Perry	L P N J	Astraea
J D N C	Lady MacNaghten	K N T B	Coromandel	L P M K	Bleng
J D N F	Benj. Buck Green	K N T G	Stornoway	L Q N V	Peveril of the Peak
J H N T	Inverness	K N T Q	Helen Wallace	L Q P G	Menzies
J K H W	John O'Gaunt	K N V J	Rival	L Q P R	Mahratta
J L K F	Crosby, (str.)	K P B L	Mary Stenhouse	L Q R S	Iceni
J L S P	Evora, (str.)	K P B M	Hippolyta	L Q R W	Caroline
J L T F	Crosby, (str.)	K P K W	Lochiel	L Q S W	Cambodia
J M D N	Mersey	K P N V	Zodiac	L Q T V	Trossacks
J M F K	Helena	K P Q H	Stamboul	L R F J	John Paul
J M G Q	Walmer Castle	K P T C	Leonidas	L R W H	Talbot
J M H N	Chrysolite	K P T D	Yeddo, (str.)	L S D B	Santiago
J M H S	Carolina, (str.)	K P T F	Glencoe	L S M Q	Salamanca
J M L V	Castle Eden	K Q F V	Zeno, (str.)	L S T P	Sarah Newman
J M N G	Albuera	K Q H C	Yorkshire, (str.)	L T F W	Prince Alfred
J M N Q	Louisa	K Q R L	Scindia, (str.)	L T G K	Tasmania
J M P K	Vixen, (str.)	K R M S	Bertha, (str.)	L T G M	Cœur de Lion
J M V P	Hindustan	K V R L	Three Bells	L T G R	Minden
J N C Q	Gambia, (str.)	K V S Q	Northfleet	L T H D	Rajasthan
J N D P	Galata, (str.)	K V T B	Colgram	L T H G	John Banks
J N D W	Ophir	K V W P	Jalawar	L T H J	Martaban
J N H F	Agnes, (str.)	K W M S	Earl of Lonsdale,	L T H S	Cordelia
J N H G	Excelsior	K W N V	Creole [(str.)	L T V Q	Windsor Castle
J N L D	Edinburgh, (str.)	L B J K	Parraca	L T V R	Suffolk

L T W G	Copenhagen	N M P D	Wolverine	P K V T	William Prowse
L T W K	The Bride	N P D Q	Dudbrook	P K W G	Land o'Cakes
L T W V	Scindian	N P T J	Ramillies	P L M R	La Hogue
L V B T	Alnwick Castle	N P J D	Sunbeam	P L M S	Clive
L V C B	Mariner	N Q D G	Mount Stuart El-	P L Q V	Bride
L V D F	Earl of Mar & Kel-	N Q D J	Lady Ann [stone	P L R J	Woodcote
L V D G	Raby Castle [lie	N Q J R	Euphrosyne	P L R W	Bengal
L V N J	Ravensworth	N Q P S	Stree Rajahrajas-	P L V Q	John Masterman
L V N K	Gosforth	N Q S H	Monarch [waree	P L W R	Eskdale
L V N W	Crest of the Wave	N Q T D	Sussex	P M C R	Cherokee
L V Q J	Norma	N Q T R	Tynemouth, (str.)	P M W T	General Caulfield
L W H P	Nourmahal	N Q W F	British Tar	P N D M	Southern Cross
L W J K	Cleopatra	N R H T	Tartar	P N G W	Siam
L W S T	Peru	N R K G	Ellenborough	P N Q R	Behar
L W T D	Cleaddon	N R L D	Bury St. Edmunds	P Q J G	Yorkshire, (str.)
M B H G	Saxon	N R L S	Nile	P Q L H	Lady Melville
M B H L	Akbar	N R P H	Camperdown	P Q T M	Romulus
M C V P	Gertrude	N R S F	Marchioness of	P R B V	Teviot
M C V S	Cornwallis		Londonderry	P R S H	William Melhuish
M C W N	Dorothy	N R V H	Steboneath	P S Q D	Clara
M D R T	Canning	N S D B	Coringa	P T H L	Lincolles
M D T F	Albatross	N S E L	Lobelia	P T J C	Accrington
M F D T	Clarendon	N S V D	Balaklava	P T J M	Geologist
M G F W	Indus	N T P Q	Sarah Sands	P T K H	Henrietta
M G H S	Roseneath	N V K H	Harvest Home	P W F J	Belvidera
M G V K	Thomas Hamlin	N V S H	John O'Gaunt	P W H C	Peeress
M J B W	Mutiah	N V W H	Satellite	Q B C M	St Oswin
M J D G	Lalla Rook	P B D V	Derwentwater	Q B F T	Heugrist
M J D N	Southern Cross	P B S Q	Persia	Q B G J	Magellan
M J H R	Kirkham	P B W D	Rockcliff	Q B J R	Endymion
M L F B	Theresa	P B W H	Maori	Q B R J	Renown
M L F C	Plunet	P B W S	Ann	Q B R W	Malabar
M N J V	Matilda Athling	P C R D	Wilham and Jane	Q B S C	Louisa
M N T Q	Athene	P C R M	Blackwall	Q B W L	Silome
M P B J	Tyburnia	P C S G	Joshua	Q C G F	Clyde
M P R G	Kinnaird	P C W F	Princess Royal	Q C V T	Leaping Water
M Q W D	Shaftesbury	P C W J	Agra	Q C W F	Thames
M R P S	Scotia, (str.)	P D C H	Courier	Q D H G	Prudhoe
M S B H	Ceylon	P D M K	Favorite	Q D H W	St Lawrence
M S N G	Dewa Gungadhar	P D Q L	Nubia, (str.)	Q D M W	Pegasus
M T C S	Ottawa	P D Q R	Queen of Sth (str.)	Q D V T	Zingra
M T J S	Clara Novello	P D R M	Hydaspes, (str.)	Q F J R	Isabella
M T S R	Latona	P D Q V	Empress of India	Q F N T	Bombay
M V T H	Strathallan	P F B Q	Sir Robert Sale	Q F L S	Mooltan, (str.)
M W C Q	Art Union	P F B R	Harkaway	Q F R M	Seafeld
M W J D	Drusus	P F C J	Herefordshire	Q G C V	Bellona, (str.)
M W K T	Peerless	P F D K	Palmerston	Q G H S	Uncas
M W V T	Cospatrick	P F D M	Calliope	Q G H W	Caldera
N B J F	Nemosis, (str.)	P F G J	Sir George Pollock	Q H C G	Middlesex
N B R V	Rachel	P H K B	Queen of the East	Q H K T	Alaya
N C G V	Lucknow	P H L W	Beemah	Q L F H	Good Success
N C L D	Beatrice	P H R V	Panic	Q L F P	Punjab
N C L G	St. Dunstan	P J C R	Martaban	Q L G T	St. Bernard
N C Q P	Warrior	P J G C	F. C. Clarke	Q L H B	Prince of Wales
N C T S	Clarence	P J K C	Countess of Sefton	Q L H J	Sultana
N C W L	City of Pekin	P J L S	Ann Henderson	Q L K V	Mayaram Dayaram
N D R G	Veritas	P J L T	Sultana	Q L M F	Futtl Razac
N D R H	Agra	P J M H	Ellen Bates	Q L M G	Fathe Salem
N G D C	Maida	P J M L	Duke of Wellington	Q L N F	Dollerah
N G D M	Samarang	P J N V	Endymion	Q L P R	Winestead, (str.)
N G J V	Boldon Lawn	P J R B	Miriam	Q L R J	Ripsma Ann Maria
N G M W	Rajmahal	P K R F	Mauritius, (str.)	Q L R W	Colonel Burney
N G T R	Daniel Rankin	P K J T	Nepaul	Q L S W	Armenian
N G V T	Empress	P K M R	Agamemnon	Q L V W	Atalanta
N G W H	Holmsdale	P K M S	Lord Raglan	Q L W V	Day Dream
N G W S	Mary Shepherd	P K N S	Nimrod	Q M B F	Ballie Nicol Jarvie
N H W S	Waterloo	P K R W	Trafalgar	Q M B S	Shelomith
N J F S	Adamant	P K S N	Marlborough	Q M C R	Rajah of Cochín
N K B L	Sea Queen	P K T N	Haddington	Q M G D	Paragon
N K H M	M. M. Peter	P K V M	Alfred	Q M H S	Pauline
N L T V	General Havelock	P K V Q	Roxburgh Castle	Q M H T	Teazer

Q M J C	Nonpareil	T K N J	Edward Percy	V D F W	Fleur-de-lis
Q M J L	Chieftain	T K N V	Cicero	V D H N	Mary Nicholson
Q M L V	Mariner's Hope	T K S W	Prince Rupert	V D J H	Areguipa
Q M T S	Lady McDonald	T K W D	Rowena	V F C R	Yeavinger Bell
Q N B K	Harriet Armitage	T L B M	Countess Russell	V F N B	Warrior
Q N D P	Eena	T L K D	Belvidero [brook	V F Q J	Louisa
Q N G B	Pearl, (str.)	T L P B	Catherine Hol-	V G B R	Botanist
Q N S D	Madras, (str.)	T L P C	Cadabux	V G B T	Hypatia
Q R D P	Jean Louis	T M N H	Tangier	V G C H	Thomas Soddon
Q S G W	White Eagle	T M N Q	Gertrude	V G K S	Moulin
Q W J C	Hashemy	T M N R	Pegasus	V G L M	Kate Tatham
R B H V	John Brightman	T M Q C	Nyanza	V G N W	Roslin Castle
R B M J	Empress of India	T N C D	Siam	V G P C	Euphrates, (str.)
R B T C	Agamemnon	T P F V	Gatineaw	V G P D	Orissa, (str.)
R D F J	General Wyndham	T P Q G	Agenoria	V G P H	Conornin, (str.)
R M H C	Rowena	T P S G	Shepherd	V H G B	Jessie Coffin
R M L N	Atalanta	T P V C	Alexandra	V H J F	Vectis
R N L H	Minnehaha	T Q D P	Zodiac	V H L R	Staffordshire
R N L C	Eastern Empire	T Q F W	Appelina	V H N K	Sydenham
R N T L	Samarang	T Q H B	Gresham	V K F N	Beatrice
R N W L	Chrysolite	T R B G	Aratoon Apar, (str.)	V K G F	Antelope
R P V B	Euxine	T R B H	Star of India	V L J N	Undine
R P V M	Sydenham	T R D J	Highflyer	V L K R	Kenilworth
R P W S	Pericles	T R F B	Eleanor	V M D T	Courier
R W P B	Victoria Bridge	T R F L	Dunphaile Castle	V M J K	Zurich
S B R N	Barzillai	T R F W	Sheffield	V M S F	Capella
S C L W	Ceres	T R H J	Lochnagar	V N B M	Maid Marian
S G D B	Voltiguer	T R H L	Essex	V N D L	Nimrod
S G F M	Pannure	T R H M	Reioer, (str.)	V N G F	St Hilda
S N L B	Westward Ho	T R J D	Portland	V N H Q	Anne Dymes
S N Q L	Douglas	T R N J	Meteor	V N H S	Trevelyan
S P T L	Venus	T R V W	Ivanhoe	V N J G	Alambagh
S P W B	Eleanora	T S B G	Donna Maria	V N J H	Rangoon, (str.)
S P W D	Berbice	T S C J	Crusader	V N J W	Bonaies
S Q N C	Queen of Sheba	T S G B	Sarah Bursgeat	V N K D	Dunkeld
S T F G	Marion	T S N G	George Avery	V N K S	Scimitar
S V W P	Persia	T S N V	Corsair	V N K W	Essex
S W M R	Fortuna	T V J N	Alice Ratson	V N L W	Agra
S W N F	Wide Awake	T V J P	George Croshaw	V N M Q	Ava
S W P H	Kensington	T V M G	Sea Bird	V N P Q	Esk
S W P N	Ophur	T V M R	Courad	V N P R	Apples
T B C Q	Augusta	T W D N	Ocean Chief	V N R G	Great Victoria, (str.)
T B D F	Richard	T W G V	Chanaral	V N S K	Cestrian
T B T P	Como	T W M R	City of Ningpo	V N T F	Bolivar, (str.)
T B D Q	Fortuna	T W N C	India, (str.)	V N T Q	John Bellamy
T B F L	Harriet	T W N D	City of Paris	V N W Q	James Seddon
T B G Q	Faithful	T W N P	Kurrachee, (str.)	V P B W	Calcutta
T B J D	Lady Elgin	T W N S	Penang, (str.)	V P C H	Baringa
T B P N	Ayrshire	T W P Q	Sparkler	V P D G	Cecilia
T B P V	Shah Jehan	T W R L	Medusa	V P D N	Canute
T B Q C	Omar Pasha	T W S M	Artemisia	V P F H	Nagpore
T B R H	Countess of Elgin	V B J F	Balmacara	V P G C	Simoon
T B R N	Turkey	V B K S	Alexandra	V P G J	Caractacus
T B S J	Hippogriffe	V B M H	The Lord Warden	V P J K	Euterpe
T B S N	Houghton	V B M W	Tartar	V P J R	Hindustan
T B V D	Ticondroga	V B N P	Essex	V P K C	Abbotsford
T B V W	Water Witch	V B P Q	Winchester	V P K M	Hindustan
T C Q L	Lebanon	V B Q C	John Lidgett	V P L S	Ruby
T C R K	Magnolia	V B Q M	Damio	V P M L	Colombo
T D N M	Kate Kearney	V B R J	Huntress	V P N E	Nada, (str.)
T F H D	Egoria	V B R L	Punjaub	V P N T	Raven
T F K L	Arbitrator	V C D Q	Cheviot	V P Q D	War Cloud
T G K F	Queen of India	V C D W	Ajax	V P R D	Neurchus
T G L D	Medea	V C J S	Hindustan	V P R Q	Manfred
T G L K	Egoria	V C M D	Orissa	V P S B	Sarah Scott
T G M K	Canova	V C W T	Atalanta, (str.)	V P S R	Pactolus
T G V L	Iphigenia	V D B F	Eurynome	V Q B D	Valetta
T G W J	Venetia	V D C B	Castlemaine	V Q B P	Comus
T H R K	Anglia	V D C F	Cordova	V Q F S	Burmah, (str.)
T H W V	Coronet	V D F H	Burdwan	V Q G F	Parana
T J C F	Patrician	V D F N	Staffordshire	V Q H J	Arabin, (str.)

V Q M J	Echo	V W R B	Hamilla Mitchell	W G T J	Himalaya
V Q P W	Viceroy, (str.)	V W R Q	Madras, (str.)	W G T L	Star of Devon
V R Q N	Mandarin	V W S H	Punjaub, (str.)	W H K P	Eastham
V R W D	Asinia	W C G H	Evelyn	W H M L	Rinaldo
V T D J	Flora	W C M P	Nimrod	W H M N	Mula, (str.)
V T F G	Berar	W D R H	Miranda	W H Q R	Cashmere, (str.)
V T G F	Unicorn	W F Q L	Vulcan	W K H J	Her Majesty,
V T H D	Brockham	W F Q M	Terpsichore	W L M S	Mangalore
V T J G	Golconda, (str.)	W F R B	Tiverton	W M D B	Koina, (str.)
V T L P	Wilham Ritson	W F R K	Bucentaur	W P L D	Channel Light
V T Q H	Delhi, (str.)	W F R T	Glenduror	W Q G S	Bride
V T R J	Beaumaris Castle	W F V Q	Kaffraria, (str.)	W Q G T	Dilharree
V T R N	Amersham	W G C H	Evelyn	W Q J C	Sirius (str.)
V T W N	Mutlah	W G K R	Canopus	W Q N R	Stephenson, (str.)
V T W S	Castle Avon	W G L M	Howrah	W Q T F	Mofussilite
V W B M	Crusader	W G L S	Thurso	W Q T F	Dilbhour
V W C K	John Allan	W G M R	Tarquin	W Q T K	Red Gauntlet (str.)
V W G N	Harry Warren	W G N F	Jessie Isabel	W Q V F	Hyderabad
V W G T	Dharwar	W G P Q	Darham	W Q V H	Oxfordshire (str.)
V W H L	Oberon	W G P T	Glenlora	W R C G	Agra (str.)
V W H S	Redgauntlet	W G P V	Napoleon	W R F S	James C Stevenson
V W H P	Kenilworth;	W G R F	Vixen, (str.)		(str.)
V W L P	Cavalier	W G R S	Kingdom o'Fife	W R G D	Peshawur, (str.)
V W Q B	Busheer, (str.)	W G S H	Blackwall		

PART VII.—COMMERCIAL.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY.—*Opened 1st July 1843.*

Capital, Rs. 56,25,000.

Hon'ble A. Mackenzie—*President.*

Directors nominated by Government.

F. Lushington, Esq., Acct. General. | R. Taylor, Esq., Examiner Local Accounts.

AND

R. A. Dalryell, Esq.

Elected by the Proprietors.

Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. | Hon. A. F. Brown, of Messrs. Parry & Co.
R. C. Walker, Esq., of Messrs C. Shand and Co. | C. A. Ainslie, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.
P. B. Gough, Esq., of Messrs Lecot & Co. | T. H. Allan, Esq., of Messrs. Bambridge, Byard, Gair & Co.

Officers.

J. McIver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. | W. T. Holmes, Acting Accountant.
T. E. Franck, Esq., Dy. do. and Chief Acct. | A. Black, Esq., Dy. Accountant.
(on leave.) | John Fletcher, Esq., Supt., Agency and
T. Gebbie, Esq.,—Ag. Deputy Secy. and | Public Debt Departments.
Treasurer. | H. R. Bell, Esq., Correspondence Dept.
J. L. Duffield, Esq., Acct. (on leave.)

Branches.

A. C. Cavendish, Esq., Deputy Inspector of Branches.

STATIONS,	AGENTS.	ACCOUNTANTS.
*Alleppey.. . . .	J. R. Oughterson, Esq.	J. E. Shaw, Esq.
Bangalore... ..	W. FitzGerald, Esq.	H. A. Gregory, Acting.
Bellary	J. Best, Esq.....	C. B. Shaw, Esq.
Berhampore .. .	T. Parsons, Esq..	H. Pritchard, Esq., Ag.
Bimlipatam.... .	A. C. Irwin, Esq., Acting ..	W. S. Madden, Esq.
Calicut.	R. Darling, Esq.....	W. H. Rennie, Esq.
Cocanada	T. McLennan, Esq.	G. A. Brethaupt, Esq.
Cochin... ..	D. Noble, Esq.	L. McIver, Esq.
Colombo... ..	C. E. Mirus Esq.	
Guntoor.—(Sub) . .	R. H. Johnson, Esq.....	
Kandy.—(Sub) (Ceylon)..	G. Madden, Esq.	A. King, Esq.
*Madura	E. B. Dawson, Esq.. . . .	J. W. Boys, Esq.
Mangalore.. . . .	E. Palmer, Esq.	W. G. FitzGerald, Esq.
Negapatam. . . .	H. Crewe, Esq.	J. H. Morison Esq.
Ootacamund	J. Franck, Esq... ..	D. Ferguson, Esq.
*Trichinopoly.. . .	J. McDougall, Esq., Ag..	A. Duffield, Esq.
Tuticorin.	A. Gray, Esq.	

* The Branch Banks marked* are in course of being closed.

RULES.

Accounts Currents.

- 1.—No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees
- 2.—The Bank makes no charge, and allows no interest.
- 3.—No account allowed to be overdrawn.
- 4.—Bank Bills and Hoonches are sent out for acceptance and for payment in Madras, the notarial step being taken in case of non-acceptance or of non-payment.
- 5.—The Bank collects Drafts, Cheques, &c., payable in Madras.
- 6.—Bills, Notes, &c., (not being at sight or on demand) intended for realization by the Bank, should be sent in at least one day before the due date.

Cash Credits and Loans on Deposit of Government Securities.

- 1.—No cash Credit granted for a less sum than 2,000 Rupees.
- 2.—No cash Credit account to be overdrawn.
- 3.—No loan granted for a less sum than 350 Rupees, and no payment of less amount than 200 Rupees received to account of a Loan.
- 4.—In instances of parties liquidating Loans before they attain maturity, the minimum period of interest to be charged shall be 15 days on Loans for 3,000 Rupees and under, and 10 days on Loans for sums exceeding 3,000 Rupees
- 5.—No Credit or Loan to be for more than three months

The Bank furnishes Pass Books and Stamped Cheques,—the latter at the expense of Constituents.

It is particularly requested that parties will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books,—all such entries will be made by the Bank on the Books being sent in to be written up.

Loans on Deposit of Goods.

- 1.—No Loans on Deposit of Goods will be granted for a less sum than 500 Rupees; nor will any sum less than that amount be received in part payment of a Loan.
- 2.—In instances of parties liquidating Loans before they attain maturity, the minimum period of interest to be charged shall be 15 days on Loans for 1,000 Rupees and under, and 10 days on Loans for sums exceeding that amount
- 3.—Applications to release Deposits shall be made before 2 P. M.
- 4.—Goods to be subject to the customary charge of Godown rent

Agency.

The Bank receives for safe custody Government Securities, Bank and Railway Stock, &c.; purchases and disposes of the same and realizes and remits the Dividends, Interest and Proceeds of Sale, as constituents may direct, on the following terms of Commission—

- 1.—On receiving charge of Securities or Shares Nil.
- 2.—On realizing Interest and Dividends, and paying them to order, or crediting in account $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- 3.—On buying or selling Government Securities and Bank Stock, or subscribing to an open Government Loan $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
- 4.—On the return of Government and other Securities on the principal sum.... $\frac{1}{2}$ do
- 5.—On realizing Interest on Securities deposited on Loan Account..... $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
- 6.—On procuring the encasement of Securities held for safe custody.. Nil.
- 7.—On the renewal of Securities held on Loan and Cash Credit Accounts.. Nil.
- 8.—On the realization of Interest of the sale of Securities,—when the proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Bills ... Nil
- 9.—On remittances in the Bank's Bill drawn on the Bank of England at the rate of exchange of the day, or in the Bank's Post Bills..... Nil

Post Bills.

Issued (in duplicate, if required) free of charge, payable on demand.

Transfers of Shares and Stocks.

- 1.—Shares are transferable by endorsement of the Proprietor on the Certificates, such endorsement specifying the name of the party to whom the transfer is to be made—Consolidated Stock transferable by Deed of Transfer

2.—Transfers must be registered at the Bank, and the Registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.

3.—Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and Transfer Bank Stock, must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorize any or all of them to act.

4.—Powers of Attorney, if signed in Great Britain or in any place where stamps are rendered necessary by law, must be executed on stamped paper.

5.—Powers of Attorney, Transfer and other Forms, may be had on application at the Bank.

Public Debt Department.

The management of the Public Debt of India in this Presidency having been transferred to the Bank from 1st March 1867, all applications for payment and enfacement of interest, renewal, sub-division and consolidation of Government Securities, are to be made to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

Government Savings' Bank Department.

The Bank is open daily for the transaction of business from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits received in sums of not less than one Rupee and not exceeding Rupees 2,500. Interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules and all other information can be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Branch Department.

The Bank allows Interest on fixed Deposits at its Branches—realizes Bills for Constituents, and transacts the same description of Business as at Head Office.

The Bank has branches at —

Alleppy,	Calicut,	Guntoor,	Negapatam,
Bangalore,	Cocanada,	Kandy, (Ceylon)	Ootacamund,
Berhampore,	Cochin,	Mangalore,	Tuticorin,
Bellary,	Colombo, (Ceylon)	Madura,	Trichinopoly
Bimlipatam,			

Drafts.

Drafts are issued by the Bank on its Branches, and on the Banks of Bengal and Bombay and their Branches.

Rates of Advance.

On deposit of Government 5½ per Cent.	Promissory Notes ..	Per cent.
On do. 5 do.	do. ...	do.
On do. 4 do.	do. ...	do.
Gold and Silver Coins and Bullion	do.	do.
Piece Goods, Yarns and Metals.....	{ 2-3rds of approved valuation.	

Rates of Interest and Discount.

INTEREST.

Loans at call on Government Securities	Per cent
Do. on Government Securities, 1 month ..	do.
Do. on do. 2 months	do.
Do. on do. 3 do.	do.
Cash Credit on do. (subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn.....	do.

DISCOUNT.

On Government acceptance.....	Per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes, Inland and Foreign Bills of Exchange, &c., at or within 60 days.....	do.
Do. above 60 days and within 3 months	do.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper.....	do.

Hours of Business.

FROM 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Loans on Deposits and Cash Credits granted, and applications to
release Deposits and to close Accounts, until 2 P. M.
All other business transacted until 3 do.
~~10~~ The Bank closes on Saturday at 1 do.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN McIVER,

MADRAS.

Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

BANK OF MADRAS—POPHAM'S BROADWAY—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. McIVER, Esq.—Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, Ex-officio Secretary.

ABSTRACT FROM GENERAL RULES.

1. The Secretary is authorized to certify by his signature all Deposits and Withdrawals.
2. The Bank opens for the transaction of business at 10 A. M. and closes at 3 P. M., Saturdays at 1 P. M., for receipts and payments every day. Holidays excepted.

3. Every Depositor or Withdrawer is expected to transact business in person. In the cases of individuals unable to attend at the Office, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to payments of Deposits to parties authorized by such absentees to receive the same.

4. No money will be received or kept in Deposit except in the name of the actual Depositor, who should attend at the Bank in person on making the first Deposit to give his or her name and other particulars in his or her own hand-writing in a book kept for that purpose.

5. No sum less than one Rupee, or more than 2,500, can be lodged. All Deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made and issued to the owner. This book is to be brought to the Bank whenever any sum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 31st March of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the Depositor upon his or her receipt being duly taken in the Pass Book, or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest until it shall amount to 2,500 Rupees, when no further Deposits will be received; but interest will be added to the Deposit till it shall amount to 3,000 Rupees, after which no further interest will be allowed.

6. Compound Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or at such rate as may be authorized by Government is allowed on deposits. No interest, however, is allowed for broken periods of a month, nor is it calculated on fractions of a Rupee; but deposits during the first four working days of a month, are dealt with as having been made in the preceding month, in regard to the interest due thereon.

7. No person or persons to Deposit money for the benefit of any other person or persons, except Parents on behalf of and on account of their Children, being minors. If such Deposits are made in the Children's names, they cannot be withdrawn during the minority of the Children, nor without an authority from them after they have come of age. No trust will be allowed to appear on any Deposit. Provided however that the Rule shall not be construed to prohibit individuals resident out of Madras, or Females who, according to the manners and customs of the country, do not usually appear in public from making their deposits in their own names, by the hands of other persons as agents on their behalf.

8. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums or portions of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the month preceding that in which the withdrawal is made. *but no person will be permitted to Deposit or withdraw money more than once during the month.* An exception will however be allowed in cases in which good and sufficient reasons may be assigned.

9. Receipts for sums withdrawn exceeding twenty Rupees should bear a stamp of one Anna, in conformity with the provisions of Act X of 1862.

10. On the death of a Depositor, the balance and credit will be paid to the Executors or Assignee; but should there be no Will forthcoming, then, in accordance with Act XXVI of 1855, or on a Bond of Indemnity, under the orders of Government. Should, however,

the Depositor have been in the Army or Navy, the balance will be paid in conformity with the rules of the Service to which he may have belonged.

11. All Pass Books of Depositors, both at the Presidency and in the Mofussil should be sent to this Office at the end of every official year (i. e., 31st March) for the purpose of adjusting the interest.

12. Money tendered for Deposit by married women in their individual names will not be received without an authority from their husbands in the subjoined form, executed on a Stamped paper of the value of eight Annas, agreeably to instructions from the Government Solicitor. A copy of this Form may be had on application at the Bank of Madras.

13. With the exception of European Soldiers on the effective strength of the Army, for whom other provision has been made, all classes, including Native Soldiers, Non-effective Staff, Pensioners, Invalids, and the Wives and Children of Soldiers, may deposit their savings in the Bank, provided the amount of the deposit be not less than one Rupee, or in excess of Rupees 2,500, or consist of fractions of a Rupee, except when a draft on a Government Treasury is tendered.

14. Persons residing in the Mofussil may effect the Deposit and Withdrawal of their savings either through the Civil, Hoozoor, or Divisional Paymasters' Treasuries, but no remittances are received from them direct at the Presidency Office.

15. Should a Pass-book be lost, another will be supplied by the Bank on the identity of the applicant, as the owner of the missing book being satisfactorily established; and after the lapse of a Month, a fee of one rupee is charged for the new book.

16. Should a Pass-book be so defaced or torn as to render the entries therein illegible, it will be retained by the Bank, a new one supplied, and a rupee charged for the same.

FORM.

To

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

BANK OF MADRAS,

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I hereby authorize my wife _____ to open an account in her own name with the Government Savings' Bank at Madras and, at her pleasure and without any further or other authority from me to pay money from time to time to the credit of such account, and to withdraw money from time to time from such account, and for her so doing and for your permitting her, thus to operate upon, and with such account, this shall be to the Bank of Madras and the Government of Madras a sufficient authority and indemnity.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

For further particulars vide Accountant General's Manual, p. 179.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ARBUTHNOT AND CO—Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.—PARTNERS—William Rier son Arbuthnot, (*Europe*), Hon'ble Alexander Mackenzie, Patrick Macfadyen, (*Europe*), William Wedderburn Arbuthnot, (Consul for Sweden and Norway,) and George Gough Arbuthnot.

AGENTS FOR

The Government of Ceylon.
The Government of Travancore.
The Mysore Administration.
Alexandra (Cotton Screw) Press Company, (Limited.)
The Merchant Shipping Company, (Limited.)
The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, (Limited.)
The Fairfield Coffee Company, (Limited.)
The Madras Equitable Assurance Society.
The London Assurance Corporation (Marine Fire and Life.)
The Azienda Assicuratrice Company (Marine)

The Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Marine.)
The Bombay Insurance Company do
The Canton Insurance Office do
The China Traders' Insurance Company do
The Maritime Insurance Co. (Limited.) do
The Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company do
The Thames and Mersey Insurance Co. (Limited.) do
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
'The Oosterling' Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
The Cuddapah Pressing Company, (Limited)

ASPINWALL AND CO.—Armenian Street and at Cochín.—PARTNERS : J. H. Aspinwall' (*Europe*), A. C. Scott, (*Europe*), Assistants—A. V. D. Best, J. McLintock and J. H. Peebles'

BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR AND CO.—Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.—PARTNERS. Alfred John Byard, (*Europe*), Thomas Gair, Thomas Henry Allan (*Madras*).—Assistants—Henry Bill, Macdonald Stephenson and John Hearne Tweedy.

AGENTS FOR

Universal Life Assurance Society.
Penix Fire Assurance Company.

Guardian Fire Assurance Company.
Liverpool Underwriter's Association.

BINNY AND CO.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS : William Scott, (*Europe*), Charles Alexander Ainslie, Clement Simpson and J. A. Boyson—Assistants, Dorning Rasbotham, F. S. Bone and W. Waterston.

AGENTS FOR

The Aska Sugar Company, (Limited)
The British India Steam Navigation Co. (Ltd)
The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co
The Victoria Press Co of Madras, (Limited)
The Triton Marine Insurance Co. of Calcutta.
The Home & Colonial Marine Insurance
Company of London (Limited.)

The Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.
The Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, (Limited.)
The Eastern Marine Insurance Co of Bombay
The Alliance Fire Assurance Co. of London
The Standard Life Assurance Co. of Edinburgh

BOWDEN AND CO., F. H.—No. 104, Armenian Street.—PARTNER: F. H. Bowden; Assistant, L. A. Bowden.

AGENTS FOR

Scottish Fire Insurance Company,

CAMMIADE, MARTIN AND CO.—No. 9, Mclean Street.—PARTNERS : Augusto Amand St. Martin, (Italian Consul), (*Europe*), Gilbert Henry Cammiade and Gustavo Francis St. Martin—Assistants : Robert Henry St. Martin, Charles Aimé Cammiade, Norman Morison and Edward Magry.

AGENTS FOR

"Lloyds" London.

DYMES AND CO.—Rutter's Building, North Beach.—PARTNERS : Albert Foster Pater, (*Madras*), Edward William Barnott, (*Europe*), and Lumsden Strango, Madras.

AGENTS FOR

North China Insurance Company.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Lancashire Insurance Company.
Peermad Coffee Company, (Limited)

Dymes' Cotton Press Company.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

DYMES, T. J. CARTWRIGHT AND CO.—(Consulate for the Empire of Germany and Swiss Confederation), North Beach.—PARTNERS : Thomas Jamieson Dymes, (*Europe*), E. Poppe, (*Madras*), Attorney for Partner—Assistant : P. Bachelor.

AGENTS FOR

Northern Assurance Company Fire and Life General Assurance Company for Sea, River and Land transport, Dresden and Vatarlaendische transport Versicherungs—Actien Gesellschaft, Reberfeld.

FACIOLE AND CO., No 177, Armenian Street, and opposite Round Tannah.—PARTNERS : A. Faciole—Assistants : E. Gêruzet and T. G. Kelly.

AGENTS FOR

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company.

GORDON, WOODROFFE AND CO.—21, North Beach.—PARTNERS : Henry Evans Gordon, (*London*), G. W. P. Woodroffe (*London*), F. Borthwick, (*Madras*); George Jackson, A. F. Beaufort, Assistants.

AGENTS FOR

The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire
and Life Insurance Company.
The Globe Marine Insurance Company.

The Wine Agency Company.
The Phospho Guano Company.

HUSON AND CO.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS : Arthur Huson (*Eur.*) and Edw. D. Estill.

* LECOT AND CO.—(Consul for France).—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS : Percy Bloomfield Patton Gough, H. Martine, (*Eur.*) Edmond Jules Lecot and Frederick Lecot, (*Eur.*)

AGENTS FOR

The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

Messageries Imperiales Steamers.

MAXWELL AND CO.—Second Line Beach.—**PARTNERS**; Robert Maxwell, (*Eur.*), William Burnet and John Maxwell.

AGENTS FOR

Queen Insurance Company, (Fire and Life.)
London and Provincial Marine Insurance
Company.

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, (Limited.)

McDOWELL AND CO—Second Line Beach—**PARTNERS**: James George Coleman, (Vice Consul for Spain), Assistants: Charles Brady, Michael McD. Coleman, Francis W. Pixley and and Redmond McD. Bigwood.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton-on-Trent.
Messrs. Hall and Sons, London
Messrs. Beyerman and Co., Bordeaux.
Denman's Greek Wines.
Messrs. Henry White and Co., London.
Messrs. Thurston and Company, London.
The Cabinet Wines of Xerez.
Messrs. Jalichs and Company, Pesth.
Messrs. F. Giesler and Company.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin and Sons, Bordeaux.
Agents for the Xerez Wine Company.
Messrs. Daukes and Company, London.
Vine Growers Association of Spain.
Vine Growers Company of Bordeaux.
Vine Growers Association of Cognac.
Messrs. E. J. Brand and Company, London
Riviere Gardet and Co., Cognac, Lamerick
Distillery Company.

OAKES AND CO—Broadway.—**PARTNERS**; William T. S. Oakes (*Eur.*), James Oakes and H. R. Dawson, Junior.

AGENTS FOR

The Royal Insurance Company, Life and
Fire, London and Liverpool.
Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, London
Messrs. J. and C. White and Co., London.
Messrs. Bagot and Hutton, Dublin
Messrs. Curcier and Adet, Bordeaux
Messrs. J. Hall and Sons, London
Messrs. Pigou and Wilkes, London.
Australian Meat Co., London and Australia.
Messrs. J. Jennings and Co., London
Messrs. Harrison and Co., London
Messrs. W. Carson and Sons, London
Messrs. McDougal and Co., London
Messrs. Bryant and May, London
Messrs. Letchford and Co., London.
Messrs. Dalton Brothers, Sheffield

Messrs. Newton, Walsall
Messrs. Castell and Brown, London.
Thorrey's Cattle food, London
Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., London.
Messrs. Rigaud and Co., Paris
Messrs. Boismenu Freres, St. Malo.
Messrs. Flowers and Son, Stratford-on-Avon
Messrs. Jayne and Sons, New York.
Participation Charentaise ("Grande Marque"
Brandy)
Messrs. Gosnell and Co., London.
Bignath Tea Company.
J. M. Purvis, Singapore.
J. Maria Farina, Cologne.
Messrs. Haviland and Co., Limoges.

PARRY AND CO—North Beach—**PARTNERS**: Alexander Forrester Brown, (Belgium Consul), John Jones (*Europe*) and J. C. Shaw—Assistants, Harry Nash and J. W. Griffiths.

AGENTS FOR

The Eagle and Albion Life Assurance Co
(of London)
The Church of England Life Assurance and
Trust and Annuity Institution (of London)
The Corporation of the Royal Exchange
Assurance (of London)
The Ocean Marine Insurance Company (of
London.)
H. M. Dockyard, Trincomallee
The Sun Fire Office (of London)
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.

The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Ocean Marine Insurance Co of Bombay
Secretaries and Treasurers of the St. George
Steam Press Company, (Limited)
The Land Mortgage Bank of India—Credit
Foncier Indian, (Limited.)
The Merchant's Marine Insurance Company,
(Limited.)
Agents and Treasurers of the Southern India
Coffee Company, (Limited.)

SHAND AND CO., Madras and Colombo—1st Line Beach—**PARTNERS**: Charels Shand, (*London*); Alexander Shand, (*Liverpool*); Ralph Abram Robinson, (*London*); Robert Chillingworth Walker, (*Madras*), Thomas Helmer, (Colombo), Thomas Blakie, (*Europe*).—Assistants, Rowland Evans and T. Arthur Taylor.

AGENTS FOR

The North British and Mercantile (Fire and Life) Insurance Company, and The Union (Marine) Insurance Company, Liverpool and London. Agents for the Registre Maritime or International Lloyds. Also Agents for the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia, Adelaide, and the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Associations, Melbourne,

WALKER AND CO.—37, Second Line Beach.—**PARTNERS**: George Walker, (*London*) William Byam Liddell and William Walker Munsie, Madras

LIST OF CONSULS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Names.	Government.	Station.	Date of Appointment.
R. O Campbell, (Binny and Co.)....	Austria ..	Madras.....	28 August 1857
Franck DeSouza.....	Portugal..	Madras...	13 March 1862
August Burmester....	Bremen....	Cocanada...	19 December 1864
Hastings Hicks.....	Hamburgh..	Madras..	28 August 1866
A. Forrester Brown, (Parry and Co) ...	Belgium.....	Madras.....	17 January 1868
William Wedderburn Arbuthnot..	Sweden and Norway ...	Madras.	12 March 1872
Stewart Hall..	America, U. S.	Cocanada..	6 February 1869
Jules Regnaud....	France	Cochin	15 October 1869
Jules LeFaucheur...	France	Cocanada...	13 December 1869
E. J Lecot, (Vice) Acting	France	Madras.....	16 August 1872
E. Poppe, Acting ..	Germany ...	Madras.....	3 May 1872
F. W. Abel... ..	Germany.....	Cocanada...	10 August 1871
James G. Coleman, (Vice) .	Spain.	Madras.....	28 September 1871
Auguste A. St Martin.....	Italy ..	Madras ..	

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ESTABLISHED 29TH SEPTEMBER 1836.)

R C. Walker, Esq.—*Chairman*| Hon'ble A Mackenzie—*Vice Chairman*.

Sub-Committee.

C A Ainslie, Esq.

| T. H Allan, Esq.

| Hon'ble A F. Brown.

Arbuthnot, W R, Esq.—*Eur*Dymes, T. J, Esq.—*Europe*.

| Morley, W. W, Esq.

Arbuthnot, W, Esq.—*Eur*.

Estill, E. D, Esq.

| Martine, H., Esq.—*Eur*.

Arbuthnot, W W, Esq.

Franck, T. E., Esq.—*Europe*.

| Maudo, A R, Esq.

Arbuthnot, G. G., Esq.

Gough, P. B, Esq.

| Munsie, W. W., Esq.

Aspinwall, J H, Esq.—*Eur*.

Grant, S. D., Esq.

| Montbrun, A. M G., Esq.

Byard, A. J., Esq.

Gordon, H. E., Esq.—*Europe*.

| Pater, A. F., Esq.

Boyd, J. R., Esq.

Helmer, T., Esq.—*Ceylon*.

| Poppe, Edward, Esq.

Burnet, W., Esq.

Huson, A., Esq.—*Europe*.| St Martin, A. A, Esq.—*Eur*

Borthwick, F., Esq.

Jones, J., Esq.—*Europe*.

| St Martin, G. F. Esq.

Boyson, J. A., Esq.

Liddell, W. B., Esq.

| Scott, W., Esq.—*Europe*.

Bayol, M., Esq.

Lecot, E. J., Esq.

| Smith, W. J., Esq.—*Europe*.Blakie, T., Esq.—*Europe*.Lecot, F Esq.—*Europe*.

| Simpson, C., Esq.

Best, A. V. D., Esq.

Maxwell, R., Esq.—*Europe*.

| Strange, L., Esq.

Cornet, Gustave, Esq.

Maxwell, J., Esq.

| Shaw, J. C., Esq.

Cartwright, F.M., Esq.—*Eur*.Mucfadyen, P., Esq.—*Eur*.

| Taylor, W. T., Esq.

Duval, S. S., Esq.—*Europe*.

McIver, J., Esq.

| Turnbull, S. R., Esq.

C. A Lawson, Esq.—*Secretary*.| Messrs. Binny and Co.—*Treasurers*.

Rules and Regulations of the Chamber.

1st. That the Madras Chamber of Commerce is formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of Trade; to receive and collect information on all matters of Mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of grievances and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon; to receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same and recording the decision made for future reference; and to form by that and other means a code of practice, whereby the transactions of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated.

2nd. That all merchants and other persons engaged in the general Trade of Madras be eligible as Members.

3rd. That persons desirous of joining the Chamber shall be proposed by one Member and seconded by another. Notice of the same shall be entered in the Ballot Book and circulated among the Members, and the election shall be made by ballot at the first General Meeting of the Chamber held after the expiry of one month from the date of the notice, a majority of two-thirds of those voting at the Meeting being necessary for admission.

4th. That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by parties whose subscriptions shall be in arrears.

5th. That the power of expulsion be reserved to the Chamber, to be decided by ballot by a majority at a General Meeting.

6th. That the executive duties of the Chamber shall be conducted by the Chairman with the assistance of the Sub-Committee, and that all matters of importance be referred for the decision of the general body of Subscribers, who shall be called together as often as is necessary by the Chairman, but not less frequently than once a month.

7th. That the Chairman shall on all occasions have a casting vote in addition to his own as a Member of the Chamber.

8th. That every Member on election shall pay an entrance fee of Rupees 100.

9th. That the subscription be fixed at Rupees 160 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Absentees in Europe to pay no subscription

10th. That if any Member allow his subscription to the Chamber to fall into arrears for more than one quarter without sufficient reason, his name shall be expunged from the list.

11th. That the Funds be paid as realized into the Government Bank, and that when exceeding one thousand Rupees they may be vested in Government Paper.

12th. That the ordinary expenditure be at the discretion of the Chairman; and that extraordinary be made by him with the sanction of the Sub-Committee.

13th. That an Annual General Meeting be held on the second Monday of December, or as near thereto as convenient, at which the Treasurer's account shall be submitted, and the Chairman for the following year shall be elected; the retiring Chairman becoming Vice-Chairman. In cases of the Chairman's re-election, a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

The Vice-Chairman shall conduct the duties of Chairman during the absence of the latter.

14th. That Special General Meetings may be convened on the requisition of the Chairman or of any three Members of the Chamber, not being Members of the same Firm—notice of the subject of discussion to be given in the requisition calling the Meeting.

15th. That at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, a Sub-Committee of not less than 5 Members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, shall be elected to assist the Chairman in the disposal of the business of the Chamber. Two Members of the same Firm should not be on the Committee.

16th. That a Fee of 15 Rupees shall accompany all references to the Chamber.

17th. That the Chairman shall provide a room for the accommodation of the Chamber

18th. That all parties subscribing to the Chamber shall affix their signatures to the Rules in a book to be kept for that purpose.



GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

As revised by the Chamber of Commerce, and recommended for
general approval and adoption.

No.	Per cent.
1.	On the total amount of payments and receipts of an Account excepting sums on which a higher Commission has been previously charged, and sums paid for Bills of Exchange on England drawn by the Agent. Half.
2.	On purchasing or selling Bills of Exchange One.
3.	On subscriptions to Government Loans, purchasing, selling, transferring or exchanging Public Securities and Bank Shares Quarter.
4.	On obtaining enforcement of Government Promissory Notes. One-eighth.
5.	On delivering up Public Securities or Lodging them in any of the Public Offices. Quarter.
6.	On negotiating or renewing a loan or Cash credit at the Bank of Madras or elsewhere. Half
7.	On receiving and delivering Private Commissions of goods and Merchandize. Two and a half.
8.	On charge of House Property and collection of Rents Five.
9.	On letters of Credit granted Two and a half.
10.	On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators or on becoming Security for Administrators Two and a half.
11.	On debts when process of Law or Arbitration is necessary do. If recovered by such means Five.
12.	On Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c., dishonored. One.
13.	On overdue debts collected Two and a half.
14.	On all sales or purchases of Goods Five. With the following exceptions — On Houses, Lands and Ships Two and a half. On Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery. do. On Treasure and Bullion One. On all Goods and Merchandize withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order. On all other descriptions of property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owners } Half Commission. On Goods transferred to Auction or Commission Salesmen.
15.	On investing Proceeds of Sales in Goods Two and a half.
16.	On guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts for Goods, or other Engagements do.
17.	On Ship's Disbursements do.
18.	On Ships, when no outward Commission on Freight or passage Money is earned Five.
19.	On Chartering Ships or engaging Tonnage for other Parties Two and a half.
20.	On the amount of Freight or Passage Money earned by Ships, by Charter or otherwise, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not Five.
21.	When the Commission of 2½ per cent on the Inward Freight, paid at Home or in Madras, does not in the case of steamers via the Suez Canal exceed Rs. 100, then that sum shall be charged.
22.	On effecting Insurance, whether on Lives or Property Half.
23.	On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, whether on Lives or Property and on recoveries of returns of Premium Two and a half.
24.	On negotiating Bottomry or Respondentia Bond do.
25.	On attending the delivery of Contract Goods Two.
26.	On receiving Passage Money by Ships entered inwards. One.
27.	On realizing Freight Two and a half.
28.	On arranging and superintending the transshipment of Cargo, on the amount of Freight so re-engaged Five
29.	On the management of Vessels chartered elsewhere for the conveyance of Coolies or Troops, on amount of Passage Money Two and a half.
30.	For acting in the capacity of Trustee, on the income of the Trust Fund. do.
31.	On landing and re-shipping Goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged Goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned on the declared value of all such Goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such Goods as may be publicly sold do.

AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

Capital.—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS' LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C

HOURS OF BUSINESS, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. T. TAYLOR,

Manager, Madras Branch

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LONDON AND CHINA.**

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C


Paid-up Capital, £750,000.—Reserved Fund, £50,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Toochow, Hankow, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Mauritius and Australia.

MADRAS AGENCY.

OFFICE, No 138, ARMENIAN STREET.

HOURS OF BUSINESS, 10 to 3—On Saturdays, 10 to 1.

 **For further particulars, see Advertisement at the end.**

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.


(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.—Reserved Fund, £444,000.

**RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT THE MADRAS, AND PONDICHERRY
AGENCIES.**

HOURS OF BUSINESS—From 10 till 3, (on Saturdays, from 10 till 1 o'clock.)

J. R. BOYD, Agent.

 **For further particulars, see Advertisement at the end.**

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	AGENTS, &c.
Madras Equitable Assurance Society.....	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
London Assurance Corporation (Marine Fire and Life.).....	
Azienda Assicuratrice Company (Marine.).....	
Commercial Union Assurance Company (do).....	
Bombay Insurance Company (do).....	
Canton Insurance Office (do).....	
China Traders' Insurance Company (do).....	
Maritime Insurance Company (Limited.) (do).....	
Swiss Lloyd's Insurance Company (do).....	
Thames and Mersey Insurance Company (Ltd.) (do).....	
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.....	Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co.
'The Oosterling' Sea and Fire Insurance Company.....	
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company.....	
Guardian Fire Assurance Company.....	Messrs. Binny & Co.
Liverpool Underwriters' Association.....	
Triton Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta.....	
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Co. of London, (Ltd.)...	
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia...	
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, (Ltd.).....	
Eastern Marine Insurance Company of Bombay.....	
Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London.....	F. H. Bowden, and Co
Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh.....	
Scottish Fire Insurance Company.....	Messrs. Dymes and Co
North China Insurance Company.....	
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.....	
Lancashire Insurance Company.....	
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.....	
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.....	Messrs. T. J. Dymes, Cartwright and Co
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company.....	
Northern Assurance Company Fire and Life.....	Gordon, Woodroffe and Co.
General Assurance Company for Sea, River and Land trans- port, Dresden and Vatarlaendische Transport Versiche- runga—Actien Gesellschaft, Reberfeld.	
Liverpool, London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Co...	Messrs. Lecot and Co.
Globe Marine Insurance Company.....	
Universal Life Assurance Society.....	Messrs. Maxwell and Co.
Queen Insurance Company, (Fire and Life.).....	
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.....	
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited.)	Messrs. Oakes and Co
Royal Insurance Co., Life and Fire, London and Liverpool.	
Eagle and Albin Life Assurance Company (of London.).....	Messrs. Parry and Co.
Church of England Life Assurance and Trust and Annuity Institution (of London.).....	
Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance (of London.)	
Ocean Marine Insurance Company (of London.).....	
Sun Fire Office (of London.).....	
Bombay Insurance Society.....	
Ocean Marine Insurance Company of Bombay.....	
The Merchant's Marine Insurance Company (Limited.).....	Messrs. Shand and Co
North British and Mercantile (Fire and Life) Insurance Company, and The Union (Marine) Insurance Company, Liverpool and London.....	
Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia, Adelaide, and the Merchants' Shipping and Underwriters' Associations, Melbourne.....	

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Board of Directors.

James Thompson, Esq., *Chairman.*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR.

(Appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council)

William Thomas Thornton, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grimes,
The Hon'ble Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.,

Arthur Hall, Esq.

AUDITORS.

William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L.,

Edward Harding Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co

SOLICITOR—John Mackrell and Co.

SECRETARY—John Westwood, Esq.

OFFICES :—8 and 9, Queen Street Place, Southwark Bridge, London, E. C

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

AGENT'S DEPARTMENT—C. A. Badham, Esq., Acting Agent and Manager

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

John H. Latham, Esq. Chief Engineer.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

A. Browning, Esq

C. Wilks, Esq.

C. B. Knorpp, Esq

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

W F Crawford, Esq

A. B. Bradbury, Esq

BANKERS—Bank of Madras and Agra Bank

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

HEAD OFFICE—Poonamallee Road

MADRAS COTTON-CLEANING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

Capital, Rupees 2,50,000 in 250 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

DIRECTORS.

J. B. Boyd, Esq. Oriental Bank Corporation.

C. A. Ainslie, Esq. Messrs. Binny and Co.

S B. Turnbull, Esq.

P. Somasomondrum Chetty and C. V. Ragavah Chetty.

BANKERS—Messrs. Binny and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

AUDITOR—C. L. O'Brien, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY—C. A. Ainslie, Esq., of Messrs. Binny and Co

Works—At Coimbatore and Pulladum.

Office—Messrs. Binny and Co.'s, Armenian Street.

Manager—J. Carment, Esq., Coimbatore.

The Company buy Cotton on commission and press or half press it as may be desired. Terms are ascertainable by reference to the Honorary Secretary or to the Manager at Coimbatore.

THE FAIRFIELD COFFEE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Secretaries and Treasurers—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co

Auditor—J. B. Cardozo, Esq.

General Superintendent—J W Minchin, Esq

ADVERTISING AND PRINTING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital, Rupees 80,000 in 800 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

ARTHUR HENRY CLARKE, Esq., *Secretary.*

Office of the Company—No. 22, Popham's Broadway, Black Town, Madras.

N.B.—At this Office the *Athenaeum and Daily News* and the *Weekly Overland Summary* are published. Book and Job Work of all kinds and Binding in all its branches are executed.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE-HOUSE

SECOND LINE BEACH.

Mr. C. F. Pierce—*Superintendent.*

Open on week days from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. On Sundays from 6 A.M. till 9 A.M.

LAND MORTGAGE AND BUILDING SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1867.

PRESIDENT—J. B. Cardozo, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1871-72

Mr. C. R. Daily,
" G. S. Casmier,
" G. H. Cammado,
" C. Hall,
" T. Taylor,

Mr. R. J. Newbigging,
" L. Brito,
" J. B. Cardozo.
" S. Brock,

Mr. J. H. Burns,
" J. D'Rozario,
" G. Kilman,
" C. R. Trotter.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE

Mr. G. Kilman,
" P. Brown,

Mr. T. G. Aviot,
P. Bashiem Naidoo.

M. Veerasawmy Pillay,
M. Soolthan Batcha Saib

TRUSTEES—J. B. Cardozo and L. Brito, Esqs.

AUDITOR.—Mr. P. Brown.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—R. J. Baldry, Esq., and E. Kistnasawmy Moodelliar.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. G. S. Casmier.

Bankers—The Oriental Bank Corporation

MADRAS PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST JULY 1869.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEARS 1872-73.

Mr. C. R. Daily,
" W. P. Williams,
" Jas. Clark,
" P. D'Silva,

P. S. Aroghiasawmy Chetty,
Mr. P. Brown,
" Jas. Gray,
" J. S. E. Huntley,

Mr. G. Kilman,
" G. S. Casmier,
" J. Burton,
" G. W. M. Taylor.

Mr. G. W. M. Taylor *Secretary.* | Mr. Jas. Burton... *Treasurer.*
Messrs. L. Brito and C. W. Farr ... *Trustees.* | The Govt. Savings' Bank. ... *Bankers.*

That the object of this Fund shall be, to meet *locally* the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the Head, or chief prop of a family.

That this Fund shall be raised by an *immediate* payment of donation, Rupees 5 1st class, and Rupees 2½ 2nd class, and monthly subscription, Rupee 1, 1st class, and Annas 8, 2nd class, in advance.

That on satisfactory proof of death of a Subscriber, the payment of Rupees *two hundred* and *one hundred* respectively shall be made to the Registered Claimant, on application to the Secretary, and his or her acquaintance taken on account.

MADRAS BUILDING SOCIETY, SECOND BRANCH,

ESTABLISHED 1st SEPTEMBER 1867

PRESIDENT—J. G. Coleman, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENT—J. Gray, Esq.

DIRECTORS FOR 1872-73.

Mr. A. Rodrigues,
 „ N. Ramanada Pillay,
 „ J. Hendrick,
 „ J. Burton,
 „ J. D'Caster,
 „ T. M. Kelly,
 „ A. G. Fonceca,

Mr. T. Mahomed Ghouse
 Saib,
 „ T. G. Aviet,
 „ D. A. Careless,
 „ T. G. Fonceca,
 „ E. Magry,
 „ D. W. Hanksins,

Mr. T. Lee,
 „ P. D'Rozario.
 „ J. S. E. Huntley,
 „ G. C. Hunt,
 „ D. S. White,
 „ C. Patch.
 „ C. Cauder Saib

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Burton,
 „ J. Hendrick,

Mr. A. Rodrigues,
 „ N. Ramanada Pillay.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. G. Aviet,

Mr. A. G. Fonceca,

Mr. T. M. Kelly,

TRUSTEES

Mr. J. Gray,

Mr. P. D'Silva,

Mr. A. H. Shaw.

AUDITOR—Mr. J. L. Pinto.

SURVEYING MEMBERS—Mr. T. A. Doyle and Mr. A. H. Shaw

Secretary.—Mr. W. Fernier

Treasurer.—Mr. J. A. Smith

Banker.—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, (*Limited.*)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

Capital—Rupees 7,640.

VALUE OF EACH SHARE RUPEES TEN

Maximum number of Shares to be held in one name 50

PRESIDENT—T. G. Clarke, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT—

DIRECTORS

Mr. J. R. Barrow,
 „ G. S. Casmier,
 „ G. W. M. Taylor,
 „ C. R. Daily,

Mr. J. Gray,
 „ J. Burton,
 „ C. R. Trotter,
 „ C. W. Farr,

P. S. Aroghasawmy Chetty,
 Mr. D. W. Hanksins,
 „ T. M. Kelly

MANAGING COMMITTEE

Mr. G. S. Casmier. *Manager*

Messrs. J. R. Barrow and C. R. Trotter

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. M. Kelly.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay

BANKERS—Oriental Bank Corporation, (*Limited*)

SECRETARY & TREASURER—Mr. E. G. D'Rozario.

Objects for which the Society has been established.

To check monopoly, adulteration, short weights and measures.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, Old Jail Street, Black Town.

Store Rooms, situated in No. 27, Old Jail Street, Black Town, are open daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Household articles of every description to be obtained at current market rates.

Articles of unexceptionable quality.

Daily market articles supplied at cost price. Society's Commission, 5 per cent. on purchase.

TERMS—CASH.—All orders attended to by Mr. E. G. D'Rozario, Old Jail Street, Black Town

MADRAS DEPOSIT AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, (Limited.)

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1869.

(REGISTERED UNDER ACT X OF 1866)

**Capital—Rupees 50,000 in 5,000 Shares of Rupees ten each :
with power to increase.**

Maximum number of Shares to be held in one name—One Hundred.

OFFICE, 139, ARMENIAN STREET—OPEN DAILY 7½ to 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Applications for Shares must be made to the Secretary accompanied by a deposit of one Rupee per Share.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

PRESIDENT—Mr. J. R. Barrow

VICE-PRESIDENT—Mr. J. Gray

P. S. Aroghisawmy Chettiar,
Mr. J. Burton,
" **J. W. Brunton,**
" **G. W. M. Taylor,**

Mr. C. R. Daily,
" **C. S. Casmier,**
" **D. W. Hankins,**

Mr. T. T. Jones,
" **J. Kristna Row,**
" **W. P. Williams.**

Solicitors—Messrs Prichard & Barclay.
Treasurer—Mr. C. W. Parr

Bankers—Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.
Secretary—Mr. D. A. Careless.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE SOCIETY IS ESTABLISHED.

To receive money in deposit for fixed periods at fixed rates of interest and to grant Loans on the security of Landed Property, Government and other approved securities, Jewellery and approved personal security.

ADVANTAGES.

Net profits to be divided half-yearly among the Shareholders, in proportion to the number of Shares held by them

Receiving Deposits and granting Loans on terms more favorable than people with small means are now able to obtain generally elsewhere.

A dividend of 7 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June 1872 was given to the Shareholders. The profits for the next half year are expected to be larger. The Society is in a flourishing condition, and its existence is a great boon to the poorer classes for whose benefit it is chiefly established, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of extortionate money-lenders.

The Institution is a very valuable one and deserves every support and encouragement.

LAND MORTGAGE AND BUILDING SOCIETY, FIRST BRANCH,

ESTABLISHED 1ST APRIL 1871

PRESIDENT—J. B. Cardozo, Esq

DIRECTORS FOR 1872-73.

Mr. C. R. Daily,
" **P. Bashiem,**
" **G. Kilman,**
" **G. S. Casmier,**
" **N. Bazely, Jr.,**

Mr. E. DeSouza,
" **G. H. Cammiade,**
" **C. Hall,**
" **J. B. Cardozo.**

Mr. J. W. Brunton,
" **D. Lissenburg,**
" **L. Brito,**
" **T. Taylor.**

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. Kilman,
" **P. Brown,**

Mr. T. G. Aviot,
" **P. Bashiem Naidoo,**

M. Sooltan Batcha Saib,
Mr. G. S. Casmier.

TRUSTEES—G. H. Cammiade and J. D'Rozario, Esqs.

AUDITOR—Mr. J. R. Engles.

SURVYING MEMBERS—R. J. Baldry, Esq, and E. Kistnasawmy-Moodelliar.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G. S. Casmier.

Bankers—The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE MADRAS WORKING MEN'S PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED IN AUGUST 1869,

For European, East Indian and Christian Native Residents in Madras.

DIRECTORS FOR THE YEARS 1872-73.

Mr. R. J. Newbigging *President.*

Mr. J. H. Aubort,
 „ J. R. Barrow,
 „ P. Brown,
 „ C. Burton,

Mr. J. Burton,
 „ J. Coombes,
 „ J. R. Engles,
 „ T. W. Jordon,

Mr. G. Kilman,
 „ C. W. Parr,
 „ G. W. M. Taylor,
 „ W. P. Williams

Messrs. C. Burton and C. W. Parr..... *Trustees.*Mr. C. W. Parr *Secretary and Treasurer.*

The object of this Fund is to meet the funeral and other incidental expenses attendant on the loss of the Head or chief prop of a family.

Copies of the Rules and Form of application with Medical Certificate and Declaration of Health can be obtained from the Secretary and Treasurer, Singana Naick Street, Black Town.

MADRAS HINDU PROVIDENT FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST MARCH 1871.

PATRON—S. Vejaragavooloo Chettiar.

PRESIDENT—D. KISSUN SING.

DIRECTORS.

D. Teagiah Shastriar,
 S. Appasawmy Chettiar,
 C. Appavoo Moodelhar,
 C. Sevasunkara Moodelhar,

C. W. Tamotharam Pillay,
 Y. Rajamannaroo Chettiar,
 P. Vejarunga Moodelhar,
 A. Moothoosawmy Moodelhar,

V. Rajaruthnum Moodelhar,
 C. Vardarajooloo Naidu,
 A. Cundasawmy Moodelhar,
 P. Chenshoo Naidu.

TRUSTEES—S. Appasawmy Chettiar and C. Appavoo Moodelhar

ACCOUNTANT—A. Cundasawmy Moodelhar

TREASURER—C. Vardarajooloo Naidoo. | SECRETARY—P. Chenshoo Naidu.

The main object of this Fund shall be to meet the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of Subscribers.

EGMORE BENEFIT SOCIETY, (*Limited.*)

ESTABLISHED 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1872.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT No X OF 1866

Capital—Rupees 300,000, in 1,200 Shares.

DIRECTORS FOR 1872-73.

P. Sarungapany Naidoo,
 C. Ruthnavaloo Moodelliar,
 J. Kistnasawmy Chetty,
 N. Narainasawmy Moodr.,

S. Soobroya Moodelhar,
 T. Venkatapathy Naidoo,
 P. Lutchmana Row,
 Mr. J. Monk,

P. Moonesawmy Chettyar,
 V. M. Coomarasawmy Moodr.,
 C. Chelvapillai Naidoo,
 P. Cundasawmy Moodelliar.

TRUSTEES.—N. Narainasawmy Naidoo Garu and J. Kistnasawmy Chettyar.

LEGAL ADVISERS.—C. Ruthnavaloo Moodelhar and C. Chelvapillai Naidoo Garu.

APPRAISERS.—N. Narainasawmy Naidoo Garu and P. Narayanasawmy Naidoo Garu.

AUDITOR.—A. Cundasawmy Moodelliar.

Secretary and Treasurer.—C. Buchhavachulu Naidoo Garu.

Bankers.—Madras Bank.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited.*)

[INCORPORATED 1856.]

OFFICE

13, Austin Friars, London, (E. C.)—53, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

SECRETARY—P. Macnaughtan, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs. William Nicol and Co.

AGENTS IN MADRAS—Messrs. Binny and Co.

The Dates of Departure and Rates of Freight and Passage-Money are subject to alteration from time to time.

List of Company's Agents.

Akyab... . Messrs	Bulloch, Bros. & Co.	Kurrachee ... Messrs.	Fleming & Co.
Alleppey. ... "	Andrews, Irvine & Co	Lanka.	"
Beyapore "	do.	Madras Messrs.	Binny & Co.
Bimlipatam . . "	Hyslop & Co.	Malacca "	L. Neubronner & Co.
Bombay "	W Nicol & Co	Mangalore . . "	Alstons & Co.
Bunder Abbas . "	Gray, Paul & Co	Masulipatam . .	Marden & Co.
Bushire "	do	Moulmein.....Mr. W. Kennedy	(Acting)
Bussorah .. . "	Gray, Mackenzie & Co	Muscat "	C H McGill.
Calcut "	Andrew, Irvine & Co.	Narrakal	Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Cannanore . . .	Herjee M & Sons	Negapatam... ..	Oliver & Co.
Carwar.. . . .	Mr P. Chivstad.	Penang	Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
Chittagong . . .	Messrs Bulloch Brothers & Co	Pondicherry. . .	Amalric & Co.
Cochin	Aspinwall & Co.	Pooee	"
Cocanada... ..	Hall, Syme & Co	Rangoon... . . .	Messrs Bulloch, Brothers & Co.
Colombo	Alstons, Scott & Co	Rutnagherry Mr	Kisheo Gunsett.
False Point... .	Wither & Co	Singapore ... Messrs	Hamilton, Gray & Co.
Galle.	Delmege, Reid & Co	Tellicherry . Mr	A Brown.
Ganjam	Mr. F. J. V. Minchin	Tuticorm	E Barter.
Goa	Messrs A M Gomes & Co	Vingorla	Wamun Appajee.
Gopaulpore Mr	F J V. Minchin	Vizagapatam Messrs.	Hyslop & Co.

Rates of Passage Money between Madras, Calcutta,
Bombay and Rangoon.

Ports	Cabin	Deck	Ports	Cabin	Deck
	RS A	RS A		RS A	RS A
Madras to Pondicherry	25 0	5 0	Madras to Rangoon . .	130 0	27 8
" to Negapatam	40 0	8 0	Masulipatam to Vizagapatam		
" to Galle	85 0	25 0	and Bimlipatam . . .	50 0	7 8
" to Colombo	90 0	16 0	" to Ganjam and		
" to Tuticorin	100 0	20 0	" to Gopaulpore	80 0	15 0
" to Cochin and Narrakal	140 0	25 0	" to Calcutta.	120 0	25 0
" to Calicut and Beyapore	150 0	30 0	" to Rangoon.	120 0	25 12
" to Cannanore	160 0	30 0	Cocanada to Vizagapatam	30 0	6 0
" to Mangalore	170 0	30 0	" to Bimlipatam	30 0	6 0
" to Carwar . . .	190 0	35 0	" to Ganjam and Go-		
" to Goa	210 0	40 0	paulpore.	60 0	12 0
" to Vingorla	215 0	40 0	" to Calcutta	110 0	22 8
" to Rutnagherry . . .	225 0	42 0	" to Rangoon	110 0	24 4
" to Bombay . . .	230 0	70 0	Vizagapatam to Ganjam and		
" to Masulipatam .	60 0	10 0	Gopaulpore	30 0	6 0
" to Cocanada . . .	70 0	12 8	" to Calcutta . . .	100 0	20 0
" to Vizagapatam... . .	80 0	15 0	" to Rangoon . . .	105 0	23 0
" to Bimlipatam.	80 0	15 0	Bimlipatam to Ganjam and Go-		
" to Ganjam and Gopaul-			paulpore	30 0	6 0
pore	110 0	20 0	" to Calcutta . . .	100 0	20 0
" to Calcutta. . . .	120 0	40 0	" to Rangoon.... .	100 0	23 0

INFORMATION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Passengers.

The rate of Cabin passage-money includes Table, but not Wines or Liquors, which are provided on board and charged as per scale in possession of the Steward. Bedding, linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense.

The full amount of passage-money is payable on accommodation being secured. Those who fail to embark after securing accommodation will have half the passage-money returned.

Return-Tickets, available for one month from date of landing, are issued to Cabin Passengers only, at a reduction of one-fifth on the return passage-money. Passengers holding Return-Tickets and travelling on board the Steamers after this period, will be charged on board with a fifth part of the return passage-money, if not previously paid on shore to an Agent of the Company.

No berth can be occupied by any passenger without application to the Agents on shore, or the Steward on board.

During the North-East Monsoon, when all the berths are engaged, Quarter Deck passages are granted to gentlemen entitling them to mess at the Cabin Table, at two-thirds of first-class fare. Quarter Deck Passengers are allowed space for a bed on the poop, which must be rolled up during the day, and a trunk or portmanteau of 5 cubic feet.

A number of the Steamers are provided with Forward-Cabins; and when such accommodation is available, second-class passages, inclusive of table, are granted at half of first-class rates.

Servants, being Deck Passengers, must not sleep in the Saloon nor enter the Saloon Cabins, except when in actual attendance on their employers.

European servants half of first-class fare. European maid-servants occupying a berth in their mistress's cabin, two-thirds of first-class fare. Native servants on deck, ordinary deck fare.

The rate of passage for Deck Passengers does not include diet, but they can be dieted on board as per scale in possession of the Steward.

One child under three years of age, if with the parent, free. When more than one, each child additional will be charged one-quarter fare. Children above three and under ten years, half fare. Children are not allowed in Cabin unless accompanied by an adult Cabin Passenger.

Passengers are strictly prohibited carrying Gunpowder, Sulphuric or other Acid, or any material which might occasion accidents on board the Steamers.

Passengers must comply with the Regulations established on board for general comfort and safety.

Baggage.

Each adult Cabin Passenger is allowed 3 cwts. of personal baggage. Any baggage in excess will be charged at Cargo Rates with 25 per cent. added.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other valuables must be specially booked, and freight paid thereon.

European servants, and children over three years of age, are allowed 168 lbs. of personal baggage. Deck Passenge allowed 56 lbs. each.

Passengers are requested to note that the Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to baggage under their own charge.

Freight.

All packages shipped on board the Company's Steamers must be well packed, have a distinctive mark in English, and the port of destination also inscribed on each in English.

Although the Company's Steamers for the most part trade to free ports, all packages shipped on board must be accompanied by a registered Custom House Pass. Non-compliance with this Regulation will subject shippers to detention in having their goods put on board, till a Pass from the Custom House is obtained.

Freight on all packages must be pre-paid at port of shipment.

The Company reserves to itself the power to charge by weight, measurement, or value, and is not accountable for damage arising from insufficiency of address or packing; nor for damage, leakage, or breakage to re-exported goods.

For general facility, the Company reserves to itself the Power of landing cargo at the ports of delivery in its own or hired boats, and when landed, to deposit the same on wharf, in receiving vessel, or in store; charging consignees with the expense of landing and storing, according to a scale of rates to be seen at the Offices of the Agents. Goods so landed to be at risk of consignees after being discharged from the Steamer.

The Company does not guarantee that the Steamers shall have room at ports of transshipment, nor that there shall be no delay there.

The correct contents of all packages must be stated in Bills of Lading. Packages containing Gunpowder, Sulphuric Acid, or any other material which might occasion accident, are strictly prohibited from being shipped on board the steamers.

Packages weighing more than 3 cwt. (excepting bales and boxes of manufactured goods) are only carried at advanced rates of freight, and by special agreement

When, owing to heavy weather or other causes, goods cannot be safely landed at their destination within the time stipulated for stoppage at such port in the Company's Mail Contract with Government, the Company reserves to itself the right to convey them to the next port on the voyage or to the final port of call, to be returned thence by one of the Company's Steamers having space, at the Company's expense and merchants' risk; and the consignee cannot claim indemnity for such delay nor the consequences thereof.

A written declaration of the contents and value of goods is required by the Company, and must be delivered by the shipper to the Company's Agent with the Bill of Lading. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the Company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery.

The Company will not be liable for any single package of cargo beyond the value of Five Hundred Rupees, unless additional freight at a half specie rates has been paid on value above Five Hundred Rupees, and in all cases where claims are made, proof of loss must be furnished.

Specie will not be landed by the Company. It can only be delivered on presentation of Bills of Lading on board, and will be carried on at consignee's risk if delivery is not taken during the Steamer's stay in port.

Carriages are conveyed by special agreement.

Single packages and parcels, not exceeding 2 feet in measurement, are charged Rs. 2-8 under 1,000 miles; under 2,000 miles, Rs. 5; over that distance, Rs. 10.

Goods must be alongside at least 24 hours before the advertised hour of departure, and shippers are requested to see that their receipts for same are in order before leaving the vessel. Most of the mistakes made arise through shippers sending their goods at the last moment.

Bills of Lading are only signed on the Company's forms, which may be had of the Agents at the several ports. These must be presented and delivered up, cancelled, before delivery of goods can be granted.

Horses, Cattle, &c.

The rates of conveyance for animals are exclusive of food, and all animals are carried on deck as shipper's risk.

The charge for conveyance of horses includes passage of a syco in attendance on each horse and space for fodder, which must be provided by the owner.

Horse boxes are not provided by the Company.

Shippers of horses are recommended to remove the shoes, and to provide coir matting for the animals to stand on, to prevent them slipping with the motion of the vessel.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

• COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, REUNION AND MAURITIUS.

COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Paris..... ..28, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires.
 Marseilles16, Rue Canebiere.
 Bordeaux19, Quai de Bacalan.

AGENTS.

London..... ..Brenier, 97, Cannon-street, E. C.
 Liverpool G. H. Fletcher, 9 and 12, Exchange Buildings.
 Rotterdam.....Smith and Co.
 Hamburg.....Eugene Cellier.
 Zurich.....Compagnie Nord-Est des Chemins de fer Suisses.
 Geneva.....Ch. Fischer.
 Cadix Ant. et L. Sicre.
 Lyons..... ..Causse, 7, place des Terreaux.
 Saint-Etienne ..H. Agullon et Co.
 Bayonne A. Leon aine et Frere.
 Cette Caffarell et Darolles.
 Mulhouse Wolf.

INDIAN OCEAN LINES.

Suez F. Pourpe. Cairo Billiet. Aden Charles Guarmani. Mahé (Seychelles) ... Edward Donnijod. Saint-Denis (Reunion)..Zaccharie Bertho. Port-Louis (Mauritius).Blyth Brothers. Point-de-Galle Hildevert Auber. Pondicherry De Lautrec. MadrasE. J. Lecot.	Calcutta.F. Lamauroux. Singapore Paul Brasier. Batavia W. Suermontdt. SaigonBrossard de Corbigny. Manilla.. . . Russell and Sturgis. Hong-Kong .. . C. Bertrand, A. P. Shang-Hae . . . DeCirty. Yoko-HamaAndre Conil. Hiogo Daloz.
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PORTS CALLED AT BY THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Departures from

Marseilles to	{ Port Said, Ismailia, Suez Aden, Point-de-Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shang-Hae, Yoko-Hama.	{ On Sundays ; 5th January, 19th January and every two weeks 8 A. M.
Aden* to	{ Mahé, Reunion, Mauritius.	{ Saturday 6th January 1873, and every four weeks thereafter.

* The departure from Aden to Mauritius is subordinate to the arrival of the China boat.

Information for the use of Passengers.

INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN LINES.

The Company's Steamers leave Marseilles on the Sunday ; 5th January, 19th January and every two weeks from the 5th January, at 8 A.M.

Passengers from Paris, London or Rotterdam should start from—

Paris, on the Saturday morning previous ;	} These indications are subordinate to the changes which may take place in the hours of departures of railway trains or other conveyances used for the journey to Marseilles.
London, on the Friday evening previous ;	
Rotterdam, on the Friday morning previous.	

At Point-de-Galle a Steamer waits for the passengers going to India. This steamer leaves Galle after the transhipment with the Steamer coming from Marseilles ; she calls at Pondicherry and Madras, and stops at Calcutta. The trip from Marseilles to Calcutta is regularly accomplished within 30 days.

The Steamer coming from Marseilles proceeds to Singapore where she is due on the 30th day after her departure from Marseilles, thence to Saigon, where she is due on the 34th day, thence to Hong-Kong, where she is due on the 37th day and finally to Shang-Hae where she arrives on the 43rd day.

Passengers for Yoko-Hama take at Hong-Kong the Steamer of the Japan line *direct from Hong-Kong to Yoko-Hama*. This latter boat, which sails a short time after the arrival of the main line Steamer performs, in seven days, the trip to Yoko-Hama, where she is due about the 46th day after the departure from Marseilles.

Passengers for Batavia embark at Singapore on a branch Steamer which leaves a few hours after the arrival of the packet coming from Marseilles. The trip from Marseilles to Batavia is regularly performed in 32 days.

The branch Steamer plying between Hong-Kong and Yoko-Hama leaves Hong-Kong but after the arrival of the boat from Marseilles.

On the homeward trip, the days of departure from the ports called at by the main or branch line Steamers, are as follows :

From Yoko-Hama : the Saturdays 4th January, 18th January ; and every two weeks thereafter.

From Shang-Hae : the Fridays 10th and 24th January ; and every two weeks.

From Batavia : the Sundays 5th and 19th January ; and every two weeks.

From Calcutta : the Tuesdays, 21st January and 18th February ; and every four weeks.

The days and hours of departures from Marseilles, Yoko-Hama, Shang-Hae, Batavia and Calcutta are the only fixed dates, subject however to the alterations occasioned by changes in the monsoon. The days of departures from, and arrivals at the other ports be subordinate to the length of the passage.

In case the Yoko-Hama boat is delayed on her trip, the departure from Hong-Kong of the main line Steamer may be postponed 48 hours after the arrival of the branch Steamer.

The boats on the Calcutta and Batavia lines cannot leave Point-de-Galle or Singapore before the arrival of the Steamer from Marseilles.

During the S. W. monsoon, from April to September, the departures from Yoko-Hama, and Shang-Hae are anticipated 5 days, from Batavia 4 days, from Calcutta 2 days.

During the N. E. monsoon, from November to March, an allowance of 4 supplementary days is made on the passage from Marseilles to Japan.

In the Ocean ports, the hours of departures are regulated by the tides.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION LINE.

The Steamers on this line ply between Mauritius and Aden, where they will tranship Passengers, mails and Merchandise on the Steamers of the main line, on the outward and the homeward journeys.

The departures will take place every 28 days :

From Mauritius on Friday, beginning 10th January 1873.

From Aden on Monday, approximatively, beginning 6th January 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Accommodation.	Via Suez Canal.			Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Pondicherry.	Calcutta.	Singapore.	Batavia.	Saigon.	Hong-Kong.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.	Mahé (Seychelles.)	Mauritius and Bourbon.
	Marseilles.	Port-Saïd.	Ismailia.													
1st Class.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 540	Rs. 520	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 76	Rs. 16	Rs. 106	Rs. 300	Rs. 480	Rs. 430	Rs. 480	Rs. 592	Rs. 592	Rs. 570	Rs. 720
2nd do.	450	406	390	376	240	58	12	80	226	360	322	360	444	444	428	540
3rd do.	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	216	194	216	266	266	256	324
<i>Children.</i>																
Three years and under ten, half fare. Under three years, free.																
<i>Servants.</i>																
European	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	216	194	216	266	266	256	324
Native.....	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	146	170
<i>Deck Passengers.</i>																
Victualling themselves	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	146	170
Do. by Steamer	180	162	156	150	96	18	6	32	90	144	130	144	178	178	172	216

An Allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to passengers from Europe to India (or *vice versa*) re-embarking within 6 months from the date of landing and of 10 per cent. to those re-embarking within 12 months.

BAGGAGE:—1st and 2nd Class passengers are allowed 3 cwt. of Baggage free of freight.

3rd Class and Deck Passengers are allowed 1½ cwt. of Baggage free of freight.

Children paying half rate, 1½ cwt. : Children paying quarter rate ; 84 lbs.

FROM MARSEILLES TO LONDON.—First Class through Tickets are issued in Marseilles for the journey from Marseilles to London at £6-12-11. These Tickets are available for one month, 3 cwt. of baggage sent free from Marseilles to London for each 1st. Class passenger. Extra baggage 18s. per cwt.

The company provide bedding linen, towels and wines.

E. J. LECOT,

MADRAS, 15th June 1872.

Agent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

P. and O. Steamer Signals on entering the Port of Madras.

DAY.—*From Suez*, the Company's Flag at the Fore,

From Calcutta do. do *Main*.

NIGHT.—*From Suez*—To fire *one gun* and send up *two rockets*.

From Calcutta do do and burn *two blue lights*.

NAMES OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS.

At Home.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Thomas Black, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL.—Fletcher and Parr, 23, Castle-Street.

Do John Bibby, Sons and Co.*

Abroad.

Adelaide	Elder, Smith & Co.	Lisbon	R. Knowles & Co
Aden.	H. Gilson.	Lyons	Arlès-Dutour & Co.
Alexandria	W. H. Roberts.	Madras.	J. H. DeSabs.
Amoy	Tait & Co	Malta	J. J. Sullivan
Ancona.	A. Elia.	Marseilles	Estrine & Co
Antwerp	J. P. Best.	Melbourne	F. R. Kendall.
Batavia.	MacLaine, Watson & Co	Milan	Parodi & Bauernmeister.
Bombay.....	G. F. Henry.	Nagasaki	J. I. Gribble.
Bordeaux	Faure Bros	Paris	G. S. Pritchard, 4, Rue Rosini
Boulogne.	Lebeau & Co.	Penang	Brown & Co.
Brindisi.	A. Hall	Rome	A. Scibona.
Calcutta.....	H. P. Lovell.	Rotterdam	Ittmann & Son.
Ceylon (Galle) .	James Weir.	Shanghai	F. D. Barnes
Foo-Chow.....	Turner & Co.	Singapore	H. W. Geiger.
Genoa.....	CampagnaComle, Itahana.	Suez	J. R. Kellock.
Gibraltar.....	W. H. Smith	Swatow	Bradly & Co.
Hamburg.....	Hermann Binder.	Sydney.	J. H. Moore.
Havre.	Maucel & Co	Venice	Malcolm Brothers.
Hong-Kong.	A. Melver	Yokohama	J. Rickett.
King Geo's Snd....	W. C. Clifton.		

CONDITIONS, REGULATIONS, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Passengers.

The Company's Rates of Passage Money are for the Sea Passage only. They include Stewards' Fees and Table, but not Wines, Spirits, or Beer, which can be purchased on Board. Bedding, Linen and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female Servants.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's service.

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other liquors, for use during the voyage, an ample stock thereof being provided at moderate prices.

Railway Tickets for the journey through Egypt are issued by the Agents of the Company on behalf of the Egyptian Government, at the following rates —

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS	£3
SECOND CLASS DO.	£2
CHILDREN above 3 and under 10 years of age.....	Half-fare.

* For Overland Cargo.

Or it is optional with the Passengers to pay the Company for the Sea passage only, and to pay their own transit through Egypt upon arrival at Alexandria or Suez, as the case may be.

Half the amount of Passage Money, when the Passage exceeds £20, is required to be paid on securing Passage, and the balance a fortnight before embarkation.

Passengers not embarking after engaging Passage, to forfeit the deposit of half the amount of Passage Money.

In case, however, of a Passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a Passage at the period for which it is taken, a transfer of the Passage can be effected to a subsequent Steamer, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the deposit paid, and accommodation will be allotted as similar as circumstances will permit.

The Company's Steamers each carry a qualified Surgeon.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board the Steamer will be charged ten per cent additional.

Passengers to or from Australia, the Straits, China, or Japan, have the privilege of proceeding *via* Bombay, staying a week or fortnight there at their own expense, or they can proceed *via* Madras or Calcutta and Bombay, paying their own expenses across India.

Passengers must comply with the regulations established on board the Steamers for general comfort and safety

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a Passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on board. It is to be understood that a passenger occupying a Cabin of two or more Berths, on the departure of the Vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation) is not to object to the vacant Berth or Berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports if required.

Passengers will have to defray their own expenses for Hotels, in the event of any detention.

NOTE—Passage Tickets are granted by the Company, subject to certain Conditions and Regulations, which are endorsed thereon, and before the Tickets can be made available the Passengers must subscribe to the conditions, by affixing their signatures thereto

Baggage.

The attention of Passengers by the Company's Steamers is respectfully requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage: much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non observance. These Regulations are equally important to Passengers performing the land journey between Alexandria and Suez, for the Egyptian Transit Administration will not accept any responsibility unless they be strictly complied with.

All baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteau or Trunks, marked with the owners's name and port of destination, in paint, in full, and fastened securely with case locks; padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages Canvas Covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed, and lead to the loss of the Packages.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other valuables, must be specially declared and registered prior to shipment, and Freight paid thereon, at the Company's established rates, failing which such Packages are liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages containing Parcels, Specie, or Merchandise, are liable to seizure and confiscation in Egypt, and to detention for Freight by the Agents of the Company.

First Class Passengers are allowed on board 336 lbs of *personal* Baggage, free of Freight; Children of first class Passengers (over 3 and under 10 years), Second class Passengers, and Servants 168 lbs. each.

A Passenger taking a reserved Cabin will be entitled to take *in the Steamers* free of freight, 4½ cwt.; and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, will be entitled to take 9 cwt.

The charge for the conveyance of Extra Baggage is—

From any Port on this side to any Ports East of Suez, or *vice versa*, 27s. per cwt., including the charge for Transit through Egypt (7s. per cwt.)

Between any two Ports on the side of Alexandria, 10s per cwt.

Between any two Ports East of Suez, 10s. per cwt.

Passengers passing through Egypt will be charged by the Transit Administration 7s. per cwt. for conveyance of Baggage through, should it exceed, for First-class Passengers, 336 lbs. each; for Second-class Passengers, 200 lbs.; Children (over three and under ten years) half the above weights. This amount is collected on board the Company's Steamers for the convenience of Passengers.

Insurance on Baggage and Personal Effects can be effected on moderate terms.

EXTENSION OF THE COMPANY'S LINE TO VENICE.

The Company's Steamers leave Venice, under contract with the Italian Government, every Friday, at noon, for Ancona and Brindisi. They will continue to leave Brindisi every Monday, at 5 A.M., as hitherto.

Passengers embarking at Venice, Ancona and Brindisi by the Company's Steamers for India, China, Japan, and Australia, can have 336 lbs. of their Baggage conveyed by the Steamer from Southampton free of charge; all in excess of that weight will be charged for at the rates mentioned above.

Passengers embarking at Brindisi, by the company's Steamers for Alexandria, can also have their Baggage conveyed by the Steamer from Southampton at the rate of 10s. per cwt.

Passengers outwards, joining the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Suez, can ship their Baggage by the Company's vessels from Southampton to Suez, subject to the following charge, payable in advance:—

For the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., 17s. 5 cwt. } Inclusive of the charge for transport made
For any excess over 3 cwt., 22s. 5 cwt. } by the Transit Administration of Egypt.

The freight of Dog to India, China, Japan, or Australia, at the owner's risk, is £5, exclusive of food, attendance, and the expense of transit through Egypt. All charges must be paid previous to the departure of the Steamer; and the Dog must be placed in charge of the butcher on board, and cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed on the Quarter-deck or in the Saloons or Cabins.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS—GOODS OF A DANGEROUS NATURE.

The Company will not receive on board of their Vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such goods be shipped without notice the Shippers will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment—(See Extract from the Merchant Shipping Act, at p. 18.)

N. B.—The Baggage of Passengers proceeding via Trieste, must be shipped at Southampton, so as to ensure its arrival at Suez a week in advance of the Passengers to whom it may belong. Non-compliance with this regulation is likely to involve loss or detention of the Baggage in Egypt.

Passengers making their own arrangements for transit through Egypt must claim their Baggage on the Outward Route at Alexandria, on the Homeward Route at Suez, as it will not be conveyed through Egypt under the terms of the Company's Contract with the Transit Administration.

Passengers requiring information respecting their Baggage during the voyage can obtain it by application to the Officer in charge.

Passengers who may miss any package of Baggage on arrival at their destination, are recommended to apply, without delay, to the Company's Agent, giving full particulars, in writing, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Depot at Bombay or Southampton.

Baggage can be occasionally had up from the Baggage Room during the passage, by application to the Officer in charge.

No Trunks or Boxes allowed in the Saloon or Cabins, but only small Portmanteau or Carpet Bags.

The Portmanteau for Cabin use should not exceed 3 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth.

NOTICE.—All parties are requested to take notice, that the Company do not hold themselves liable for detention or delay of Passengers arising from accident, or from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from circumstances arising out of, or connected with, the employment of the Company's Vessels in Her Majesty's Mail Service, and that the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage to, or loss or detention of, Passengers Baggage, or for any consequences arising from the restrictions of quarantine, wheresoever imposed. In all cases in which the Company's Steamers may be placed in quarantine, First-Class Passengers will be charged Ten Shillings, and Second-Class Passengers Five Shillings per diem, for their maintenance on Board during the detention of the Ship.

PASSAGE MONEY ON P. AND O. S. NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

General and Reserved Accommodation Rates of Passage Money from Madras, Exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Beer.

	Southampton.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	Suez.	Aden.	Brindisi, Venice and Ancona.	Batavia.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Point-de-Galle.	Bombay.	Penang.	Singapore.	Hong-kong.	Shanghai.	Calcutta.	Yokohama.
GENERAL RATES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Lady or Gentleman.....	650	600	550	500	250	600	330	350	400	400	80	200	210	210	420	540	100	540
RESERVED ACCOMMODATION RATES.																		
Cabin for two	1,750	1,600	1,500	1,350	650	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabin for one.....	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,000	500	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHILDREN.																		
Three and under ten years of age, each	325	300	275	250	125	300	165	175	200	200	40	100	105	105	210	270	50	270
Under three years (if with parent) Free.....	No berths	pro v	ded		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SERVANTS.																		
European and 2nd Class.	400	350	350	320	180	350	..	200	250	250	40	100	145	145	250	310	60	310
Native.....	200	175	175	*160	*90	*175	*..	*100	*125	*125	*20	*50	*73	*73	*125	*155	*30	*155
NATIVES.																		
First Class (exclusive of Victualling).....	..	..	..	375	188	..	248	293	300	300	60	150	158	158	315	405	75	405
Deck (do. do. ).....	..	..	..	167	84	..	110	117	134	134	27	67	70	70	140	180	34	180

* The rates for Native Servants between Ports in India or China include a passage back to the Port of embarkation, should the First Class Passenger be desirous of sending the Servant back at once.

Transit fares through Egypt, to be added to the above rates of Passage Money to the Ports of Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Southampton.

First Class . . . Rs 30-0-0 | Second Class. . . Rs 20-0-0 | Children above 3 and under 10 years of age, half Fare.

MADRAS CARRYING COMPANY.

PROPRIETOR—SAMUAL BATES

Head Office—Madras, 199, Mount Road (directly opposite Government House)

OFFICES AND AGENCIES, &c

Head Office, Madras—Manager, John Binny, 199, Mount Road

Madras Agency	Wm DeBrass, Mt Road.	Mettapollium	Abdul Rhymun.
Do. (Branch)	No 9, 2d Line Beach.	Coonoor	J Reeves
Do. (do)	Railway Station Salt	Ootacamund	C D Cabral, Clarendon Hall
Cuddapah	T. Parangoosum Naidoo	Palghaut	T R Coopoosawmy
Arcot	V Autheemoolum, Mdly	Beypore	J H DeCruiz
Wallajahpett.	C Vurdarajooloo Pillay	Calicut	J L Rozario
Vellore	T Saminadah Row	Caroor	V Balakishna
Vaniembaddy	V Hyder Hoossain	Trichinopoly	V Aroomoogum Chetty
Coopum	C Vencatasooboo Mdly	Madura	C Ponnoosawmy Mdly
Colar Station	P Cundlasawmy Mdly	Tinnevely	P Mooiosgasen Pillay
Colar Town	V Vencatasoobiah	Tanjore	T Rungasawmy Pillay.
Salem	A Gungudra Mdly, Actg	Satiamungalum	K Veucata Row
Baugalore	Gauzee Khan	Needammongalem	T A Vasoodava Iyer
Mysore	R DeBrass, Railway Sta- tion	Combaconum.	A Sambasiva Iyer
Pothanore Station and Coimbatore		Negapatam	D Masulamoney Pillay.

For Rules, &c, apply at the Head Office.

THROUGH CONVEYANCES TO AND FROM THE HILLS

Now that the New Coonoor Ghaut is nearly completed, the Company are prepared to convey Passengers up and down this Ghaut in wheeled conveyances as follows, viz:—

PARTICULARS		UP				DOWN			
		Pothanore to Ootacamund		Pothanore to Coonoor		Ootacamund to Pothanore		Coonoor to Pothanore	
Between	Conveyances with relays	1 Passenger and servant	2 Passengers and 1 servant*	1 Passenger and servant	2 Passengers and 1 servant	1 Passenger and servant	2 Passengers and 1 servant	1 Passenger and servant	2 Passengers and 1 servant
Pothanore and Ootacamund	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Co. conveyance through	55	80	50	70	55	75	45	60
Pothanore & Kullar	4 Wheeled Transit and Pair Horse	50	70	45	60	50	65	40	50
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 2 wheeled Transit								
Coonoor & Ootacamund	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach	55	70	45	60	55	70	45	55
Pothanore and Kullar	Single Horse 2 wheeled Transit								
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach	45	65	40	55	50	65	40	50
Coonoor & Ootacamund	4 Wheeled Bullock Transit								
Pothanore and Kullar	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Transit	45	60	40	50	45	60	35	45
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Transit								
Coonoor & Ootacamund	Single Horse 2 wheeled Transit	40	55	35	45	40	55	30	40
Pothanore and Kullar	Pair Horse 2 wheeled Transit								
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach	40	55	35	45	40	55	30	40
Coonoor & Ootacamund	4 Wheeled Bullock Transit								
Pothanore and Kullar	Pair Horse 2 wheeled Transit	40	55	35	45	40	55	30	40
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach								
Coonoor & Ootacamund	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach	40	55	35	45	40	55	30	40
Pothanore and Kullar	4 Wheeled Bullock Transit								
Kullar and Coonoor	Pair Horse 2 wheeled Transit	40	55	35	45	40	55	30	40
Coonoor & Ootacamund	Pair Horse 4 wheeled Coach								

* No Luggage or Servants carried on Horse Transit up the Ghaut.

Rates for Conveyance of Passengers.

Miles.	FROM	TRANSIT										One Passenger only																					
		One Passenger with Native Servant					Two Passengers with one Native Servant					Spring Cart		Common Cart		Horse or Pony with Saddle for Lady or Gentleman		Palanquin		Tongon		Munchiel		Covered		Uncovered.		Coolies, each					
		Single Horse (Carriage with relays		Pair Horse Carriage with relays		Bullock Transit with relays		Single Horse (Carriage with relays		Pair Horse Carriage with relays		Bullock Transit with relays		One pair of Bullocks with out relays		Spring Cart		Horse or Pony with Saddle for Lady or Gentleman		Palanquin		Tongon		Munchiel		Covered		Uncovered.		Coolies, each			
		Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A	Rs	A		
60½	Ootacamund to Pothanore	45	0	55	0	40	0	60	0	75	0	50	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
101	Ootacamund to Coonoor	0	0	11	0	7	8	0	0	15	0	10	0	6	8	0	5	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Do to Coonoor and back same day	0	0	19	0	12	0	0	0	25	0	15	0	10	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Coonoor to Pothanore	25	0	45	0	32	0	45	0	60	0	45	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
183	Coonoor to Kullar or Mettapollium	20	0	25	0	18	0	25	0	30	0	25	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Mettapollium or Kullar to Coonoor	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Coonoor to Ootacamund	0	0	13	0	9	0	0	0	18	0	12	0	7	8	0	5	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Coonoor to Ootacamund and back same day	0	0	19	0	12	0	0	0	25	0	15	0	10	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Coonoor to Kottagerry	0	0	18	0	12	0	6	0	24	0	15	0	0	0	10	11	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Between	20	0	26	0	16	0	25	0	33	0	21	0	9	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Pothanore and Kullar	18	0	23	0	15	0	24	0	30	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Pothanore and Mettapollium	3	6	4	8	3	0	5	0	6	8	4	0	1	8	2	0	1	8	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
84	Mettapollium and Kullar	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	12	8	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Bangalore and Mysore	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	2	0	1	8	4	0	3	8	3	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
4	Coonoor and Wellington	2	8	5	0	2	0	3	8	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Pothanore and Coimbatore Town	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	12	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	Trichinopoly and Madura	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	Madura and Tinnevely	0	0	0	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	22	8	15	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Do and Palamcottah	0	0	0	0	17	8	0	0	0	0	22	8	15	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Pair Horse each b tween Ootacamund and Coonoor.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

COMPLETED, IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, AND CONTEMPLATED.

1. **The East Indian Railway** consists of the Main Line from Calcutta to Delhi; from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where it joins the Great Indian Peninsular Railway; the Chord Line from Raneegunge to Luckescera; and the Branch Line to Kurhurbalee; the whole length, 1,502 miles, of which 399 miles are double, has been completed.
 2. **The Great Indian Peninsula Railway** consists of the Main Line running North-East from Bombay to Jubbulpore, where it joins the East Indian Railway; and South-East to Raichore, where it joins the North-West Branch of the Madras Railway; and the important Branch Line from Bhosawill to Nagpore. Through communication between Bombay and Calcutta, as well as the North-West, was established in March 1869, by the opening of the line to Jubbulpore. The bridge over the Kistna river is not yet completed; but its whole length of 1,272 miles, of which 287 are double, is sufficiently finished to enable the traffic to be carried on.
 3. **The Madras Railway** consists of the South-West Line from Madras to Bellore with a branch from Jollapett to Bangalore; and the North-West Line from Arcotum to Bellary and Raichore, where it joins the G. I. P. Railway. The whole of this undertaking 832 miles, with the exception of the branch from Coimbatore to the Neilgherry Hills, is now completed.
 4. **The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway** runs almost due North from Bombay to Ahmedabad. 384 miles sanctioned: 310 miles opened.
 5. **The Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway** runs from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, a distance of 109 miles, and from Mooltan, passing by Lahore and Umritsur, joining the East Indian Railway at Ghazeeabad, a distance of 566 miles. The bridge over the Sutlej, connecting the line between Delhi and Lahore, was opened on the 15th October 1870, and communication from Calcutta and from Bombay to Mooltan was thus established.
 6. **The Eastern Bengal** runs North-East from Calcutta to Dacca on a principal branch of the Ganges, and is now 159 miles in length.
 7. **The Great Southern of India** from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, and thence to Erode, where it joins the Madras Railway (S. W.) Line, 378 miles sanctioned: 168 miles opened. The extension to Tuticorin, 210 miles, has not yet been commenced with.
 8. **The Calcutta and South-Eastern** from Calcutta to Midnapore, a distance of 28 miles.
 9. **The Oudh and Rohilcund Railway** is designed to afford railway communication through the important and fertile districts of Oudh and Rohilcund, and to make Branches to various places on the East Indian Railway. The length of Line sanctioned is 672 miles, of which 42 have been opened between Cawnpoor to Lucknow, and 28 from the Nulhatee station on the East Indian Railway to Moorsheadabad on the Ganges.
- The extent of railway communication now open in India is 5,051 miles. The three presidency towns, and the capitals of the North-West provinces, and of the Punjab, are now united, and the system of trunk lines laid out by Lord Dalhousie may be regarded as completed.
- The following extensions in this Presidency have been recommended and are in contemplation:—
10. A line from Caroor to Tinnevely, by Dindigul and Madura, with a branch from Kytar to Tuticorin, to be executed by the G. S. I. Railway.
 11. A line from Bellary to Dharwar, to be executed by the Madras Railway Company.
 12. A line from Conjeveram to Cuddalore, with a branch to Pondicherry, to be executed by the Carnatic Railway Company.
 13. Four short branch lines from the South-west Line of the Madras Railway to the towns of Arcot, Vellore, Salem, and Palghaut.
 14. A line from Bellore to Cannanore by Calicut and Tellicherry.
 15. A line from Pothanoor on the S. W. line by Coimbatore, to Kullar at the foot of the Neilgherries.
 16. A branch line from the Needamungalum station, on the G. S. I. Railway, to Combaconum.
 17. A line from Puttamby on the S. W. line of the Madras Railway to Cochin.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Board of Directors.

Col. J. T. Smith, R. E., *Chairman.*J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

Lieut. Col D. Montgomerie

George Norton, Esq.

N. B. Ackworth, Esq.

Julian Byrne, Esq., *Secretary*

Main or S. W. Line.

The Main Line has been opened throughout to Beypoor, a distance of 106½ miles

The Trains commenced to run from one side of the Peninsula to the other on the 12th May 1862.

Bangalore Branch

It leaves the Main Line at Jollarett, 132 miles from Madras. The length of this Line is 84½ miles, and open for Traffic on the 1st August 1864.

Salt Cotaar Branch.

This Branch leaves the Main Line between Madras and Perambore, and runs to the extensive Salt Depôts opposite the People's Park, a distance of one and a half mile

N. W. Line Railway.

This Line leaves the Main Line at Arcunum, 42 miles from Madras. A distance of 340 miles from the junction Station at Arcunum to Racheore has been opened for traffic.

Indian Executive.

R. B. Elwin..... Agent and Manager

J. W. Mellis..... Assistant do

B. Anderson..... Chief Engineer

T. H. Going..... Dy do

Francis B. Hanna..... Asst to Chief Engr.

Geo. Harding..... Engr. in charge of
Ter Works (Eur.)

F. Church..... Chief Auditor

J. Cramp..... Chief Accountant

W. B. Wright..... Locomotive Supt

W. J. Collinson..... Assistant do. (Eur.)

C. E. Boodle..... Asst Loco. Supt.

H. E. Church..... Traffic Manager.

I. S. Moss..... Deputy Do.

C. Hill..... Assistant at Salem

G. R. Byron..... Do. Madras.

A. W. Darke..... Do Gooty.

R. Allon..... Genl Storekeeper.

J. W. Bradley..... Comptroller of Store
Accounts.

F. Peele..... Cashier.

C. Bartoli..... Paymaster.

Medical Staff.

Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, M. D. Consulting Physician.

Dr. J. Urquhart, M. D. Surgeon, Perambore Works, (Eur.)

Madras Resident Apy. J. Harris.

Do. Relieving do. J. H. Oliver.

Perambore. E. G. Scott.

Arcunum..... W. Lowe.

Vellore..... H. A. Hussey

Jollarett..... D. P. Mann.

Salem..... Hosan Beg.

Erode..... H. Tripp.

Coimbatore..... R. Thomas.

Palghaut..... J. C. Ellis.

Beypoor..... S. W. Lennon.

Bangalore J. Westwood.

Tripetty..... J. W. Lincoln

Cheyarr. A. L. Permaul.

Cuddapah. S. Rama Kistna.

Gooty Geo. Marrow.

Bellary. A. J. D'Cruize.

Racheore W. R. Kierulf.

Neilgherry Branch... C. Permaul.

LIST OF ENGINEERS.

Beresford Anderson..	Chief Engineer.	G. Hardinge, (Eur.)..	Engr. in charge of
T. H. Going	Deputy do.		Madras Cenl. Station,
F. B. Hanna.	Asst. to Chief Engr		Terminal, Salt Cotaar
F. M. Pfeil.....	Resdt. Engr., 1st Dn.		and Perambore Works.
	S. W. Line.	W. F. Potter.....	Engineer in charge of
A. T. Wilkinson.....	Do. 2nd do.		Elec. Tel. Department.
H. R. P. Carter.....	Do. 3rd do.	P. Scott.....	Engineer in charge of
W. Boulton.....	Do. 4th do.		Neilgherry Brh. Line.
G. E. Smith.....	Do. 1st Dn.,	G. A. F. French.....	Asst. to do.
	N. W. Line	H. C. West.....	On special duty.
W. R. Robinson.....	Do. 2nd do.	G. K. Winter	(Europe)
E. W. Stoney.....	Resdt. Engr., 3rd Dn.		

NOTICE.

The Madras Railway Company hereby give public notice, that under the provisions of Act No. III of 1865, entitled "An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers," they will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, the undermentioned Goods, unless the value of such Goods shall have been declared to the said Company at the time of booking and an increased charge of 2½ pies per Maund per mile, shall have been paid :

"Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals" or "of which such metals form part."

"Articles of ivory, ebony or sandal wood."

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, }
16th March 1865.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

DATES OF OPENING SOUTH-WEST LINE.

EASTERN COAST.

Madras	to Arcot.....	65 Miles, 1st July 1856.
Arcot	to Vellore.....	16 " 7th May 1857.
Vellore	to Goriattum.....	15 " 19th May 1858.
Goriattum	to Amboor.....	17 " 16th January 1860.
Amboor	to Vaniembady.....	10 " 1st February 1860.
Vaniembady	to Tripatore.....	14 " 23rd May 1860.
Tripatore	to Salem	70 " 1st February 1861.
Salem	to Sunkerydroog.....	24 " 1st December 1861.
Sunkerydroog	to Coimbatore.....	71 " 12th May 1862.

WESTERN COAST.

Coimbatore	to Puttamby.....	65 Miles, 14th April 1862.
Puttamby	to Cootipoorum....	12 " 23rd September 1861.
Cootipoorum	to Tiroom.....	9 " 1st May 1861.
Tiroom	to Beypoor.....	19 " 12th March 1861.

Main South-West Line.... 407 Miles, open throughout 12th May 1862.
Jollarpett to Bangalore..... 85 Miles, 1st August 1864.

South-West Line..... 492 Miles.

North-West Line.

Arconum	to Naggery.....	17 Miles, 4th March 1861.
Naggery	to Puttoor.....	10 " 8th December 1861.
Puttoor	to Tiruputty.....	14 " 15th September 1862.
Tiruputty	to Reddypully....	38 " 1st October 1864.
Reddypully	to Cuddapah.....	40 " 1st September 1865.
Cuddapah	to Moodanoor.....	34 " 1st August 1866.
Moodanoor	to Tadputri.....	32 " 1st September 1868.
Tadputri	to Gooty.....	30 " 1st August 1869.
Gooty	to Toongabudra River.	76 " 12th December 1870.
Goondacul	to Veerapoor.....	18 " 16th January 1871.
Veerapoor	to Bellary.....	14 " 1st March 1871.
Toongabudra River	to Raichoor.....	17 " 15th March 1871.

North-West Line..... 304 Miles, open throughout 15th March 1871.

Third Class Passengers are conveyed as under :—**WESTWARDS.**

From Madras to Perambore, Avady, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Chinamapett, Arconum, the North-West Line Stations *as far as Cuddapah*, and all Stations between Arcot and Coimbatore by the 7 A. M. Train.

From Madras to all stations up to Jollarett, by the 8-50 A. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Arconum, Puttoor, Tirupetty, Codoor, Nundalore and all stations between Cuddapah and Raichoor by the 2 P. M. Mail Train.

From Madras to all stations as far as Vellore and Tirupetty, by the 2-30 P. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Trivellore, Arconum, Arcot, Vellore, Gooriatum, Vaniembady, Jollarett, Salem and all stations between Salem and Beypoor, and Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Jollarett to all stations as far as Coimbatore by the 7-30 P.M. Train from Madras.

From Jollarett to all Stations on the B. Branch and Bangalore by the 1-50 A. M., 5-30 A. M., and 1-45 P. M. Trains.

From Gooty to Goondacul, Veerapoor and Bellary by the 4-45 A. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Bellary by the 7 A. M. Train.

From Cuddapah to all Stations between Cuddapah and Bellary by the 7 A. M. Train.

EASTWARDS.

From Beypoor to all Stations between Beypoor and Salem to Jollarett, Vaniembady, Amboor, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Avady, Perambore and Madras by the 8-15 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all Stations as far as Jollarett, to Vaniembady, Amboor, Gooriatum, Veerinjeeppurum, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Perambore and Madras by the 4-15 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all Stations between Coimbatore and Jollarett by the 8 A. M. Train.

From Vellore to all stations between Vellore, and Madras by the 6 A. M. Train.

From Jollarett to all Stations between Jollarett and Madras by the 5-50 A. M. Train.

From Raichoor to all Stations between Raichoor and Cuddapah, to Nundalore, Codoor, Tirupetty, Puttoor, Arconum, Trivellore, Tinnanore, Perambore and Madras by the 4 P. M. Mail Train.

From Bellary to all Stations between Bellary and Cuddapah by the 9-15 A. M. Train.

From Bellary to all Stations between Bellary and Gooty by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all Stations between Cuddapah and Arconum by the 7-45 A. M. Train.

From Tirupetty to all Stations between Tirupetty and Madras by the 5-30 A. M. Train.

From Bangalore to all Stations on the Branch and Jollarett by the 9 A.M. Train.

From Bangalore to all Stations on the Branch to Jollarett, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Palghaut, Beypoor, and Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam by the 8-30 P. M. Train.

The following Rules are published for general information :—

1. No Passenger will be allowed to take his seat in or upon any Carriage used on the Railway, without having paid his fare.
2. Passengers must show their Tickets to the Guard when required, and deliver them up to the persons authorized to receive them, before leaving the Station.
3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets, will be required to pay the fare from the place whence the Train originally started.
4. Passengers at Road Stations will only be booked conditionally upon there being room in the Carriages.
5. Every person attempting to defraud the company by, in any manner, endeavouring to evade the payment of his full fare is liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees..... 50
6. Any person attempting to get into or upon, or to quit any Carriage after the Train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees..... 20
7. Any person smoking in a Carriage or Station, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees; and if after being warned any person shall persist in smoking, he will be liable, in addition to the penalty of Twenty Rupees, to removal from the premises and the forfeiture of his fare 20
8. Any person found intoxicated, committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other Passengers, or obstructing any Officer of the company in the discharge of his duty, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees, and to removal from the premises, and to forfeit his fare..... 20
9. Any Passenger wilfully damaging, or removing any Lamp, Number, Plate, or any part of any Carriage, Wagon, Truck, or other property of the Railway Company, will be liable to a fine of Fifty Rupees..... 50
10. No person, unless duly authorized, will be permitted to ride on the Engine or Tender, under a penalty of Twenty Rupees..... 20

11. No Male person shall enter a Carriage or waiting Room reserved for Females, under a penalty of one hundred Rupees.....	100
12. Any person trespassing on the Railway, or on the stations, or on any part of the Company's premises, will be liable to a fine of Twenty Rupees and to a further penalty of Fifty Rupees, for persisting, after due notice has been given.....	20 50
13. Any person driving any animal across the Railway, except at the appointed times and places, will be liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees.....	50
14. The owner of Cattle, found trespassing on any part of the Company's premises, is liable to a penalty of Ten Rupees for each Animal.....	10
15. Any person carrying dangerous goods, without due notice and permission having been given, shall be liable to a fine of Two Hundred Rupees.....	200
16. The Officers and servants of the Railway Company are required to enforce the strict observance of the above Rules and are empowered if necessary to apprehend offenders.	

ROBERT B. ELWIN, *Agent and Manager.*

Sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 180, dated 12th June 1856, in conformity with the Act of the Legislative Council, No. 18 of 1854, dated 12th August 1854, entitled "An Act relating to Railways in India."

J. C. ANDERSON, *LIEUT. COL., R. E.,*

Consulting Engineer for Railways.

MADRAS, 13th June, 1865.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

I. **MADRAS TIME** is kept at all Stations. The times shown in this book are those at which the Trains are intended to arrive at, and depart from the various Stations, but the Company do not guarantee these times being kept, nor do they hold themselves responsible for delays.

II. **PASSENGERS**, to insure being booked, should be at the Stations 10 minutes before the time named in the Table; the doors of the booking Offices will be closed at the times mentioned, after which no person can be admitted. Passengers cannot be re-booked at Road-side Stations, to proceed by the Train in which they have arrived, except under special circumstances. Passengers are booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the Carriages upon the arrival of the Train.

III. **PASSENGERS** are requested to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office Counter, as mistakes cannot be afterwards recognised.

CHILDREN under three years of age travel "free." Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age in First Class Carriages are conveyed at half fares.

IV. **THE TICKETS** given to Passengers on payment of their Fares will be required to be produced to the Company's servants or given up to them whenever demanded; any Passenger unable or refusing to produce his Ticket is liable to be charged the fare from the Station whence the Train originally started. The Tickets are not transferable, and are only available on the day of issue. When Passengers leave the Train, the Tickets will be required to be given up.

Any person who shall attempt to defraud the Company by travelling or attempting to travel upon the Railway, without having previously paid his fare, or who shall in any other manner attempt to evade the payment thereof, is subject to a penalty not exceeding Rupees Fifty.

V. **PASSENGERS** desiring to travel from any Station on the Main Line to any Station on the Branches must change Carriages as under — For Bellary and Veerapoor at Goondacul Junction. For Bangalore, and Stations on that Branch, at Jolarpet Junction.

VI. **PASSENGERS** wishing to avoid a change of Carriages at the Junction can engage Through Carriages at the following rates, by giving two days' notice —

First Class Carriage on payment for Eight Tickets.
Second do. do. do. for Twenty do.

The First Class charge includes eight, and the Second Class twenty Passengers. Any number in excess of eight and twenty respectively, will be charged the ordinary Day or Night Fare.

VII. **SALOON FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES** can be obtained on the same terms as First Class Through Carriages

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

VIII. Families requiring First Class Reserved Compartments can obtain them on application, at reduced rates, on the following conditions:—

By DAY TRAINS.

For a Family not exceeding six in number on payment for five Tickets.

By NIGHT TRAINS.

For a Family not exceeding five in number on payment for four Tickets.

If by the Day and Night Trains respectively a Family of more than six or five in number wish to travel in the same Compartment, each Passenger in excess of these numbers will be charged the ordinary Fare

IX. RETURN TICKETS.—First Class Return Tickets for the Double journey, at one fare and a quarter of the Day fare, will be issued at Madras and Perambore to the following Stations, and *vice versa*, available for return on any day not exceeding ten days, inclusive of the day of issue, by either day or night Trains. Thus a Ticket issued on the 1st of the month, will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, the 10th.

Bangalore	Rs. 26	Salem.....	Rs. 24
Shervaroy Hills.....	„ 23	Coimbatore.....	„ 35

NOTE.—Return Tickets to or from *Coimbatore* are available for return on any day not exceeding 15 days.

X. FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS are also issued at Vellore to Madras and Bangalore and *vice versa* at the following fares available for the same period.—

Vellore to Madras and <i>vice versa</i>	Rs. 9 8 0
Do. to Bangalore and <i>vice versa</i>	„ 16 0 0

XI. FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS can be procured at any other Stations than those mentioned above on payment of a charge of 2 annas per mile, equivalent to one fare and a third of that by Day Train.

The Company are prepared to issue, on application to the Traffic Manager, First Class Return Tickets at reduced rates to Cricket and Pleasure parties.

The holders of First Class return Tickets, available for return within ten days' are entitled to "return" conveyance by any Train leaving on the tenth day, although the Train may not be due to arrive at its destination until the eleventh day.

LADIES.—Reserved accommodation in any of the Trains can always be obtained for Ladies without extra charge by giving 48 hours' notice to Traffic Manager at the Royapooram Terminus.

A NATIVE FEMALE SERVANT will be allowed to accompany her mistress in a First Class Carriage on payment of Second Class Day Fare, provided such an arrangement does not interfere with the comfort of other passengers travelling in the same compartment.

PERIODICAL TICKETS.—First Class Periodical Tickets, available between Madras and Bangalore at the undermentioned rates, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Manager, Royapooram Terminus, Madras.—

For One Month.....	Rs. 80	For Three Months.....	Rs. 225
„ Two „	„ 150	„ Six „	„ 400

SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS for the double journey at a fare and a quarter of the Second Class *night* fare can be obtained at any Station, available for return on any day not exceeding 10 days for distances of 220 Miles and under and 15 days for distances above 220 Miles. The tickets are available by either day or night trains.

XII RETURN TICKETS will be issued from Madras to Trivellore and back, by Special Train only during the new Moon Festivals, available for two days during Monthly, and three days during the Half-yearly Festivals, held in January and July, of each year, exclusive of dates of issue—

First Class	Rs. 1 8 0
Second Class.....	„ 0 12 0
Third Class	„ 0 8 0

RETURN TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to Tirutany during the Kirthecay Festivals available for two days during the Monthly Festivals and three days during Audy, Kirthecay, Thiye, and Massee, exclusive of date of issue:—

FARES.

ARRS.													
2nd Class.			3rd Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.				
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madras.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	Naggery.....	0	6	0	0	4	0
Trivellore.....	0	15	0	0	8	0	Puttoor	0	12	0	0	7	0
Arconum.....	0	6	0	0	3	0	Poody	1	2	0	0	10	0
Arcof... ..	1	0	0	0	11	0	Tirupetty....	1	5	0	0	13	0
Vellore.....	1	12	0	1	0	0							

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS will also be issued at Conjeveram to Tirutany and Trivellore on the same terms at the following fares:—

Conjeveram to Tirutany... ..	8 Annas.	Conjeveram to Trivellore... ..	12 Annas.
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THIRD CLASS MARKET RETURN TICKETS are issued on Thursday at the undermentioned Stations to Bangalore at the following Fares available for return by 8-30 p. m. Mail Train on the same day only.—Each Passenger is allowed to carry "Free of charge" 40 lbs of produce and will be charged for all in excess of 40 lbs at the Goods Rates.—

Cadgoody	Rs. 0 4 6	Colar Road	Rs. 1 0 0
Malloor	„ 0 9 0	Coopum	„ 1 8 0

NOTE.—Holders of 3rd Class Market Tickets over-riding on the return journey will be charged 2nd Class *night* fare from Bangalore.

PLANTATION COOLIES.—Plantation Coolies, in batches of not less than fifty in number, will be conveyed in 3rd Class Carriages from and to any Station on the line at the reduced rate of 2 pies per cooly per mile.

XIII. G. S. I. RAILWAY.—By the 5 P. M. Train from Madras, and by the 8-30 P. M. Train from Bangalore, First, Second and Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Madras, Arcotum, Jollarett and Bangalore, to Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. By the 5 P. M. Train from Madras, First, Second and Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Salem to Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. By the 7-30 P. M. Goods Train from Madras, Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Jollarett and Salem to Caroor and Trichinopoly. By the 4-15 A. M. Train from Coimbatore First, Second and Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Coimbatore to Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. By 8 A. M. Goods Train from Coimbatore Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Coimbatore to Caroor and Trichinopoly.

Holders of through tickets for distances over 200 miles will be allowed one day extra for every additional 200 miles or part of 200 miles in the through distance to enable them to brake their Journey if they wish to do so at any places along the route at which the Mail Train Stops.

XIV. SPECIAL TRAINS may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, Madras, by giving thirty-six hours previous notice.

XV. LUGGAGE.—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge, 112 lbs. Second Class 25 lbs., and Third Class 15 lbs of personal baggage. All baggage in excess of this weight (whether in the owner's charge or not) will be charged at 2 pies per maund per mile.

All Luggage must be pre-paid at the Booking Station.

ACT No. 18 OF 1854, CLAUSE 9.

"No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any passenger's Luggage, unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for."

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages except small Packages which can be placed under the Seat occupied by the Owner. Station-Masters and Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the Seat.

XVI. THE COMPANY will not be responsible for loss of, or injury to, any Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Securities and valuable papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, China and such like valuable articles, unless the same shall have been accepted by an authorized servant of the Company, and an increased charge paid.

XVII. SMOKING.—Smoking in the Carriages and on Company's premises is prohibited.

XVIII. FEES.—The Company's Servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

XIX. COMPLAINTS.—It is required that any incivility or want of attention on the part of any servant of the Company may be communicated to H. E. CHURCH, Traffic Manager.

By order,

R. B. ELWIN,

April 1st, 1871.

Agent and Manager.

Rules & Regulations for the Conveyance of Horses, Carriages & Dogs

HORSES AND CARRIAGES must be at the Stations 45 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be despatched, and when sent from any other Station than Madras, one day's previous notice should be given. They are conveyed only to and from the Stations shown in the following Tables. The Company do not undertake to forward them by any particular Train, nor do they hold themselves responsible for any injury occurring in loading or unloading.

The Company will not be responsible for any injury to Horses conveyed by Good's Train, whether arising from fear, sudden starting of the Train, or from any other cause. Owners will be required to signify on paper their assent to these conditions of carriage before a Horse is loaded.

GROOMS.—One Groom or Horsekeeper will be allowed to travel free with each Horse and in the same Vehicle.

Dogs.—Each Dog must be provided with a chain and muzzle, or the Company will not be responsible for their safe conveyance. Special compartments are provided for Dogs, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages. Cats and Monkeys will be charged at the same Rates as Dogs.

The Minimum charge for Horses is.....	3 Rupees.
Do. do. do. for 4-Wheeled Carriages	5 "
Do. do. do. for 2 do. do.	3 "

Rates for Parcels.

Distance.	10 lbs. and under.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 125 lbs.	126 to 150 lbs.	151 to 200 lbs.	201 to 250 lbs.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 to 50 Miles	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 12	1 2	1 8	1 14	2 4	2 10
51 „ 100 „	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 2	1 10	2 2	2 10	3 2	3 10
101 „ 150 „	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 8	2 2	2 12	3 6	4 0	4 10
151 „ 200 „	0 10	0 15	1 4	1 14	2 10	3 6	4 2	4 14	5 10
201 „ 250 „	0 12	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 2	4 0	4 14	5 12	6 10
251 „ 300 „	0 14	1 5	1 12	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10	7 10
301 „ 350 „	1 0	1 8	2 0	3 0	4 2	5 4	6 6	7 8	8 10
351 „ 400 „	1 2	1 11	2 4	3 6	4 10	5 14	7 2	8 6	9 10
401 „ 450 „	1 4	1 14	2 8	3 12	5 2	6 8	7 14	9 4	10 10
451 „ 500 „	1 6	2 1	2 12	4 2	5 10	7 2	8 10	10 2	11 10
501 „ 550 „	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 8	6 2	7 12	9 6	11 0	12 10
551 „ 600 „	1 10	2 7	3 4	4 14	6 10	8 6	10 2	11 14	13 10
601 „ 650 „	1 12	2 10	3 8	5 4	7 2	9 0	10 14	12 12	14 10
651 „ 700 „	1 14	2 13	3 12	5 10	7 10	9 10	11 10	13 10	15 10

N. B.—Parcels weighing more than 250 lbs. will be charged for in proportion to the rate for 250 lbs.

“Parcels of Newspapers from Madras are carried at half the Rates charged for other Parcels.”

Reduced Rates for Parcels conveyed over the Madras Railway as well as Parcels conveyed to or from the Madras and Great Southern of India Railways —

Weighing 1 lb and under Annas 6

„ above 1 lb and not exceeding 2lbs „ 8

2. These charges must be pre-paid and include delivery within 4 Miles of the receiving Station, provided the Parcels are fully addressed in English.

Rates for Fish, Fruit, Ice and Vegetables.

Distances.	10 lbs. and under.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 125 lbs.	126 to 150 lbs.	151 to 200 lbs.	201 to 250 lbs.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 to 50 Miles	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	1 0	1 4
51 „ 100 „	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 15	1 4	1 9
101 „ 150 „	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 10	0 12	1 0	1 2	1 8	1 13
151 „ 200 „	0 4	0 7	0 8	0 12	0 14	1 3	1 5	1 12	2 2
201 „ 250 „	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 14	1 0	1 6	1 8	2 0	2 7
251 „ 300 „	0 6	0 9	0 12	1 0	1 2	1 9	1 11	2 4	2 12
301 „ 350 „	0 7	0 10	0 15	1 2	1 4	1 11	1 14	2 8	3 1
351 „ 400 „	0 8	0 12	1 1	1 4	1 6	1 13	2 1	2 12	3 6
401 „ 450 „	0 9	0 14	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 15	2 4	3 0	3 11
451 „ 500 „	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 10	2 1	2 7	3 4	4 0
501 „ 550 „	0 11	1 2	1 5	1 9	1 12	2 3	2 9	3 8	4 5
551 „ 600 „	0 12	1 4	1 6	1 10	1 14	2 5	2 11	3 12	4 11
601 „ 650 „	0 13	1 5	1 7	1 11	2 0	2 7	2 12	4 0	5 0
651 „ 700 „	0 14	1 6	1 8	1 12	2 3	2 9	2 13	4 4	5 5

N. B.—Parcels weighing more than 250 lbs. will be charged for in proportion to the rate for 250 lbs. Fruit, Ice, Fish and Vegetables are conveyed by Passenger Train “at Owner’s risk.”

All Charges must be pre-paid.

Rules and Regulations for the Conveyance of Parcels.

Parcels will be conveyed at the above rates, but must be fully and plainly addressed in English. Parcels arriving in Madras will be handed over to the Company’s Delivery Agents for delivery unless addressed “to be left until called for.”

All Parcels must be delivered at the respective Stations 30 minutes before the departure of Trains by which they are to be forwarded or they cannot be booked for that Train.

The Company will not be answerable in any case for loss of, or injury to Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Glass, China, Valuable Papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, Lace, Shawls and such like valuable articles, unless the value and nature of such articles shall have been declared, and an increased charge for their safe conveyance accepted by an authorised servant of the Company: neither will they be responsible for loss of, or injury to Parcels when insecurely packed, nor for loss or damage by leakage. Perishable Parcels will only be conveyed at “Owner’s risk,” and must be pre-paid.

Through Passenger Train Service between MADRAS and BOMBAY.

FROM MADRAS TO BOMBAY.	FARES FROM MADRAS.				FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS.	1, 2, 3, and Mail.	FARES FROM BOMBAY.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Luggage & Maund.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Luggage & Maund.
G. I. P. Railway.	P. M. 0	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	{ Bombay. Dep. Byculla. Caillian. Poona. Sholapoor. Raichoor. Arr. Raichoor. Dep. Bellary Arr. Gooty.. Cuddapah... Trupetty Arconum. Madras Arr..	A. M. 0	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	
	2 0	1 1	0 11	0 7 2		11 0	.....	.....	.....
	3 50	4 1	1 2	0 11		11 11	.....	.....	.....
	5 35	7 14	2 3	0 14 0		P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....
	9 30	15 3	4 4	2 9 1 11 0		P. M. 12 36	.....	.....	.....
	A. M. 0	26 8	10 8	2 11 0		7 30	.....	.....	.....
	3 20	31 0	12 0	3 3 0		A. M. 3 24	.....	.....	.....
	8 20	35 0	13 0	3 10 6		P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....
	9 20	.....	.....	.....		P. M. 3 0	.....	.....	.....
	
G. I. P. Railway.	P. M. 8 45	50 0	23 15	5 5 3	{ Raichore. Dep. Sholapoor .. Poona.. Caillian.. Byculla.. Bombay. Arr.	4 0	44 9	22 4	9 15 3	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

The Mail Train from Madras stops at Cuddapah 30 minutes for Dinner. The Mail Train from Bombay stops at Gooty 30 minutes for Dinner, and at Arconum 25 minutes for Breakfast.

Through Tickets are issued at all Stations on Madras Railway, to all Stations on G. I. P. Railway and vice versa. Monthly Return First and Second Class Tickets will be issued between the undermentioned Stations only of the Madras, G. I. P., East Indian and S. P. and D., Railways at a fare and a half for the double Journey —

G. I. P. Railway		G. I. P. Railway		E. Indian Railway.		S. P. and D. Railway.	
Madras.	Cuddapah.	Bombay.	Poonna.	Calcutta.	Benares.	Mooltan.	Umballa City.
Arconum.	Bellary.	Byculla.	Sholapoor.	Howrah.	Muzapore.	Lahore.	Umballa Cantonment.
Bangalore.	Adoni.	Narel.	Goolburga.	Bankupore.	Allahabad.	Meer-Meer East.	Meerut City.
Coimbatore.			Khandwa.	Dinapore.	Cawnpore.	Umrutur.	Meerut Cantonment.

These Tickets entitle the holder to one journey only in each direction, and to break the journey in either direction along the route. The return journey must be completed within one Calendar month from the date of issue.

Children under three years of age travel "free." Children above three not exceeding ten years of age travelling in First and Second Class Carriages are conveyed at half fares.

N. B.—During the Monsoon an additional charge is levied of Rs. 4 for each 1st and 2nd Class Passenger and 4 annas per maund for Luggage. 3rd Class Passengers are not booked through.

The Time Tables are omitted in consequence of different changes.

COMPILER.

Rates for Passengers.

FROM MADRAS TO

STATIONS.		1ST CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		COOLY CLASS
		Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Perambore		0 6	0 7	0 2	0 4	0 1	0 1	
Avady.		1 4	1 8	0 5	0 13	0 4	0 4	0 2
Tinuanore.		1 11	2 1	0 8	1 2	0 5	0 6	0 3
Trivellore ..		2 7	3 0	0 11	1 10	0 7	0 9	0 4
Cudumbatoor ..		2 13	3 7	0 13	1 14	0 8	0 10	0 5
Chinamapett ..		3 6	4 2	0 15	2 4	0 9	0 12	0 6
Aroonum Junction. .		4 1	4 15	1 2	2 11	0 11	0 14	0 7
N. W. L.	Tirutany.	4 13		1 5		0 13		
	Naggersy... . .	5 10		1 9		0 15		
	Puttoor	6 9		1 13		1 2		
	Poody.	7 5		2 1		1 4		
	Thirupetty	7 14		2 3		1 5		
	Codoor	10 4		2 13		1 11		
	Reddypully	11 7		3 3		1 15		
	Rajampett.. . . .	12 3		3 6		2 1		
	Nundaloer.	12 14		3 9		2 2		
	Wontimettah. . . .	13 13		3 13		2 5		
	CUDDAPAH.. . . .	15 3		4 4		2 9		
	Camalapoer.		16 15		5 3		2 14	
	Yerragoontla. . . .		18 1		5 13		3 1	
	Moodanoor.		19 3		6 7		3 4	
	Kondipuram.		20 13		7 5		3 9	
	Tadputri.		22 12		8 6		3 15	
	Royalcheroo. . . .		24 8		9 5		4 4	
	GOOTY.		26 8		10 8		4 9	
	GOONDACAL JUNC..		27 11		10 10		4 13	
	Veerapoer.		29 6		11 2		5 1	
	BELLARY.		31 0		12 0		5 9	
	Nuncheila.		28 7		10 14		4 15	
	Auspre.		29 12		11 3		5 2	
	Adoni		30 14		11 8		5 5	
	Kosgee		32 9		12 0		5 10	
	Toongabudra River..		33 5		12 3		5 12	
	Mutmurri		34 0		12 6		6 4	
	Raichoor.		35 0		13 0		5 13	
Sholinghur		5 4	.....	1 7	.....	0 14	.....	0 9
Arcot.		6 2	7 7	1 11	4 1	1 0	1 6	0 11
Thiruvellum]		6 14		1 14		1 2		0 12
Vellore		7 10	9 5	2 2	5 1	1 4	1 11	0 14
Veeringeepoorum . .		8 6		2 8		1 6		1 0
Gooriattum... . . .		9 0	11 0	2 8	6 0	1 8	2 0	1 0
Mailputty		9 15	.....	2 12	.....	1 11	.....	1 2
Amboor		10 10	.....	2 15	.....	1 12	.....	1 3
Vaniembady.		11 9	14 2	3 3	7 11	1 15	2 9	1 5
B. B. L.	JOLLAHPETT... . .	12 6	15 2	3 7	8 4	2 1	2 12	1 6
	Coopum.. . . .	14 7	17 10	4 0	9 10	2 7	3 3	
	Colar Road.	16 8	20 3	4 9	11 0	2 12	3 11	
	Malloor	18 0	22 0	5 9	12 0	3 0	4 0	
	Cadjoody	19 4	23 8	5 5	12 13	3 3	4 4	
	Bangalore	20 6	24 14	5 10	13 9	3 6	4 8	

Rates for Passengers.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	1ST CLASS.		2ND CLASS.		3RD CLASS.		COOLY CLASS
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Tripatore	12 14	15 11	3 9	8 9	2 2	2 14	.
Samulputty.. . . .	14 4	17 7	3 15	9 8	2 6	3 3	...
Morapoor	15 9	.....	4 5	.....	2 10	.....	...
Mullapuram.. . . .	16 14	20 10	4 11	11 4	2 13	3 12	.
Shervaroy Hills	18 0	22 0	5 0	12 0	3 0	4 0	..
SALEM	19 7	23 12	5 6	12 15	3 4	4 5	.
McDonald's Choultry.	20 10	24 15	5 12	13 4	3 7	4 8	...
Sunkery Droog . . .	21 11	26 0	6 0	13 9	3 10	4 11	..
ERODE.	22 13	27 3	6 5	13 14	3 13	4 14	...
G.S.I.R. | Caroor		29 12	.	15 0	.	5 5	...
| Trichinopoly. . . .		32 9	.	16 2	.	5 13	.
| Tanjore		34 10	.	17 0	.	6 2	..
| Negapatam		37 11	.	18 4	...	6 10	..
Peranduray.	23 10	28 1	6 9	14 2	3 15	5 1	..
Wutkallee.	25 1	29 6	6 15	14 8	4 3	5 4	.
Avenashy Road . . .	25 13	30 2	7 3	14 11	4 5	5 6	..
Somanoor.. . . .	26 13	31 2	7 7	15 0	4 8	5 9	.
COIMBATORE.	28 5	32 10	7 14	15 7	4 12	5 13	.
Muddikurru. . . . .	...	33 3	.....	15 9	.....	5 14	.
Walliar . . . . .	.....	34 1	.....	15 13	.....	6 1	..
Conjecode . . . . .	.....	34 11	.....	16 0	.....	6 2	..
PALGHAT. . . . .	.....	35 9	.....	16 4	.....	6 5	..
Purley. . . . .	.....	36 0	.....	16 6	.....	6 6	.
Luckady. . . . .	.....	36 14	.....	16 9	.....	6 8	...
Woottapollium . . .	.....	37 5	.....	16 11	.....	6 9	.
Shoranoor . . . . .	.....	38 1	.....	16 15	.....	6 11	.
Puttamby. . . . .	.....	38 12	.....	17 2	.....	6 14	...
Cootipooram. . . . .	.....	39 14	.....	17 7	.....	7 0	.
Tiroor. . . . .	.....	40 11	.....	17 10	.....	7 2	.
Tanoor . . . . .	.....	41 3	.....	17 13	.....	7 4	.
Perpengady. . . . .	.....	41 10	.....	17 15	.....	7 5	.
BEYPOOR . . . . .	.....	42 8	.....	18 2	...	7 7	..

Rates for Horses and Carriages.

FROM MADRAS TO

STATIONS		HORSES						CARRIAGES			
		One Horse	IF ONE PROPERTY				Four Wheel	Two Wheel			
			2 Horses		3 Horses						
Arconum Junction.. . . .		Rs 1	A 1	Rs 6	A 1	Rs 8	A 1	Rs 6	A 12	Rs 4	A 1
N W L	Tiruputti	7	14	11	13	15	12	13	2	7	14
	Cuddapah	15	3	22	13	30	6	25	5	15	3
	Tadputri	21	6	32	1	42	12	35	10	21	6
	Gooty	24	3	36	5	48	6	40	5	24	3
	Goondacul	25	11	38	9	51	6	42	13	25	11
	Bellary	28	11	43	1	57	6	47	13	28	11
	Raichoor	32	15	49	6	65	13	54	14	32	15
Arcot		6	2	9	2	12	3	10	3	6	2
Vellore		7	10	11	6	15	3	12	11	7	10
Gooriattum		9	0	13	8	18	0	15	0	9	0
Jollarpett		12	6	18	9	24	12	20	10	12	6
B L	Colar Road	16	8	24	12	33	0	27	8	16	8
	Malloor	18	0	27	0	36	0	30	0	18	0
	Bangalore	20	6	30	8	40	11	33	15	20	6
Tripatore		12	14	19	4	25	11	21	7	12	14
Mullapuram		16	14	25	5	38	12	—	—	—	—
Salem		19	7	29	2	38	13	32	6	19	7
Erode		22	13	34	3	45	9	38	0	22	13
C S I R	Caroor	26	11	39	15	53	4	44	7	26	11
	Trichinopoly	30	14	46	5	61	11	51	7	30	14
	Tanjore	34	0	50	15	67	14	56	10	34	0
	Negapatam	38	9	57	13	77	1	64	4	38	9
Avenashy Road.. . . .		25	13	38	11	51	9	43	0	25	13
Coimbatore		28	5	42	8	56	10	47	3	28	5
Palghaut		31	2	46	11	62	4	51	14	31	2
Wootapollium		33	0	49	8	66	0	55	0	33	0
Shoranoor		33	12	50	10	67	8	56	4	33	12
Tiroor		36	6	54	9	72	12	60	10	36	6
Beypoor		38	3	57	4	76	5	63	10	38	3

FROM JOLLARPETT TO

Madras ..		12	6	18	9	24	12	20	10	12	6
Arconum Junction..		8	0	12	11	16	14	14	1	8	7
N W L	Tiruputti ..	12	5	18	7	24	9	20	8	12	5
	Cuddapah ..	19	8	29	4	39	0	32	8	19	8
	Tadputri ..	25	11	38	9	51	6	42	13	25	11
	Gooty ..	28	8	42	12	57	0	47	8	28	8
	Goondacul Junction ..	30	0	45	0	60	0	50	0	30	0
	Bellary ..	33	0	49	8	66	0	55	0	33	0
	Raichoor ..	37	4	55	13	74	7	62	1	37	4
Arcot ..		6	5	9	7	12	9	10	8	6	5
Vellore ..		4	14	7	5	9	12	-8	2	4	14
Gooriattum ..		3	8	5	3	6	15	5	13	3	8
Vaniembady ..		3	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	3	0
B L	Colar Road ..	4	2	6	3	8	4	6	14	4	2
	Malloor ..	5	10	8	7	11	4	9	6	5	10
	Bangalore ..	8	0	11	15	15	15	13	5	8	0
Tripatore ..		3	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	3	0
Shervaroy Hills ..		5	10	8	7	11	4	9	6	5	10
Salem ..		7	1	10	9	14	1	11	12	7	1
Erode ..		10	7	15	10	20	13	17	6	10	7
C S I R	Caroor ..	14	5	21	6	28	8	23	13	14	5
	Trichinopoly ..	18	8	27	12	36	15	30	13	18	8
	Tanjore ..	21	10	32	6	43	2	36	0	21	10
	Negapatam ..	26	3	39	4	52	5	44	10	26	3
Avenashy Road ..		13	7	20	2	26	13	22	6	13	7
Coimbatore ..		15	15	23	15	31	14	26	9	15	15
Palghant ..		18	12	28	2	37	8	31	4	18	12
Wootapollum ..		20	10	30	15	41	4	34	6	20	10
Shoranoor ..		21	6	32	1	42	12	35	10	21	6
Tiroor ..		24	0	36	0	48	0	40	0	24	0
Beyoor ..		25	13	38	11	51	9	43	0	25	13

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM BANGALORE TO

STATIONS		HORSES			CARRIAGES	
		One Horse	IF ONE PROPERTY		Four Wheel	Two Wheel
			2 Horses	3 Horses		
		RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A.	RS A
Madras		20 6	30 8	40 11	33 15	20 6
Arconum Junction .. .		16 5	24 8	32 10	27 8	16 5
N W L	Cuddapah .. .	27 8	41 3	54 15	45 13	27 8
	Tadputri .. .	33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11
	Gooty .. .	36 8	54 11	72 15	60 13	36 8
	Goondacul Junction .. .	38 0	56 15	75 15	63 5	38 0
	Bellary .. .	41 0	61 7	81 15	68 5	41 0
	Raichoor .. .	45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3
Arcot .. .		14 4	21 6	28 8	23 12	14 4
Vellore .. .		12 12	19 2	25 8	21 4	12 12
Goornattum .. .		11 6	17 0	22 11	18 15	11 6
Jollarpett .. .		8 0	11 15	15 15	13 5	8 0
B B L	Colar Road .. .	3 14	5 12	7 11	6 7	3 14
	Malloor .. .	3 9	5 6	4 8	5 0	3 0
Triplicane .. .		8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7
Shervaray Hills .. .		13 10	20 6	27 3	22 11	13 10
Salem .. .		14 15	22 6	29 13	24 14	14 15
Erode .. .		18 6	27 9	36 12	30 10	18 6
S I R	Caroor .. .	22 4	33 5	44 7	37 1	22 4
	Trichinopoly .. .	26 7	39 11	52 14	44 1	26 7
	Tanjore .. .	29 9	44 5	59 1	49 4	29 9
	Negapatam .. .	34 2	51 8	68 4	56 14	34 2
Coimbatore .. .		23 13	35 12	47 10	39 11	23 13
Palghat .. .		26 12	40 1	53 7	44 9	26 12
Beypoor .. .		33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11

FROM CUDDAPAH TO

		RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A.	RS A
Madras .. .		15 3	22 13	30 6	25 5	15 3
Arconum Junction .. .		11 3	16 12	22 5	18 10	11 3
N W L	Tirutany .. .	10 7	15 10	20 13	17 6	10 7
	Naggery .. .	9 9	14 6	19 2	15 15	9 9
	Tiruputty .. .	7 5	11 0	14 10	12 3	7 5
	Reddypally .. .	3 12	5 10	7 8	6 4	3 12
	Tadputri .. .	6 3	9 5	12 6	10 5	6 3
	Gooty .. .	9 0	13 8	18 0	15 0	9 0
	Goondacul Junction .. .	10 8	15 12	21 0	17 8	10 8
	Bellary .. .	13 8	20 4	27 0	22 8	13 8
	Raichoor .. .	17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12
Arcot .. .		13 5	20 0	26 10	22 3	13 5
Vellore .. .		14 12	22 1	29 7	24 9	14 12
Jollarpett .. .		19 8	29 4	39 0	32 8	19 8
B B L	Bangalore .. .	27 8	41 3	54 15	45 13	27 8
Triplicane .. .		20 0	29 15	39 15	33 5	20 0
Shervaray Hills .. .		25 4	37 13	50 7	42 1	25 4
Salem .. .		26 9	39 13	53 1	44 4	26 9
Erode .. .		30 0	45 0	60 0	50 0	30 0
S I R	Caroor .. .	33 14	50 12	67 11	56 7	33 14
	Trichinopoly .. .	38 1	57 2	76 2	63 7	38 1
	Tanjore .. .	41 3	61 12	82 5	68 10	41 3
	Negapatam .. .	45 12	68 10	91 8	76 4	45 12
Avenashy Road .. .		32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15
Coimbatore .. .		35 7	53 3	70 14	59 1	35 7
Palghat .. .		38 6	57 8	76 11	63 15	38 6
Shoranoor .. .		40 14	61 5	81 12	68 2	40 14
Tiroor .. .		43 8	65 4	87 0	72 8	43 8
Beypoor .. .		45 5	67 15	90 9	75 8	45 5

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.
FROM RAICHOOR TO

STATIONS		HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
		One Horse.	If ONE PROPERTY		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
			2 Horses	3 Horses		
		RS. A	RS. A	RS. A	RS. A	RS. A
Madras		32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15
Arconum Junction .. .		28 14	43 5	57 12	43 2	28 14
N W L.	Tirutany .. .	28 2	42 3	56 4	46 14	28 2
	Nagerry .. .	27 5	40 15	54 9	45 8	27 5
	Tirupputty .. .	25 1	37 9	50 1	41 12	25 1
	Reddypully .. .	21 8	32 8	42 15	35 13	21 8
	Nundaloor .. .	20 1	30 2	40 2	33 7	20 1
	Wontimettah .. .	19 2	28 11	38 4	31 14	19 2
	Cuddajah .. .	17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12
	Yerragoontla .. .	15 8	23 3	30 15	25 13	15 8
	Moodanoor .. .	14 9	21 13	29 1	24 4	14 9
	Tadputri .. .	11 9	17 5	23 1	19 4	11 9
	Gooty .. .	8 12	13 1	17 7	14 9	8 12
	Goondacul Junction .. .	7 4	10 13	14 7	12 1	7 4
S I R.	Bellary .. .	10 5	15 8	20 10	17 3	10 5
	Adoni .. .	4 1	6 1	8 1	6 12	4 1
	Arcoot .. .	31 1	46 9	62 1	51 12	31 1
	Vellore .. .	32 7	48 11	64 14	54 1	32 7
	Jollarpett Junction .. .	37 4	55 13	74 7	62 1	37 4
	Bangalore .. .	45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3
	Tripatore .. .	37 11	56 9	75 6	62 13	37 11
	Shervaroy Hills .. .	42 15	64 7	85 14	71 9	42 15
	Salem .. .	44 4	66 6	88 8	73 12	44 4
	Erode .. .	47 12	71 9	95 7	79 9	47 12
	Caroor .. .	51 10	77 5	103 2	86 0	51 10
	Trichinopoly .. .	55 13	83 11	111 9	93 0	55 13
C S I R.	Tanjore .. .	58 15	88 5	117 12	98 3	58 15
	Negapatam .. .	63 8	96 3	126 15	105 13	63 8
	Avenashy .. .	50 10	75 15	101 4	84 6	50 10
	Coimbatore .. .	53 3	79 12	106 5	88 10	53 3
	Palghaut .. .	56 1	84 2	112 2	93 7	56 1
	Shoranoor .. .	58 10	87 14	117 3	97 11	58 10
	Tiroor .. .	61 4	91 13	122 7	102 1	61 4
	Beypoor .. .	63 0	94 8	126 0	105 0	63 0

FROM BELLARY TO

Madras .. .	28 11	43 1	57 6	47 13	28 11
Arconum Junction .. .	24 11	37 0	49 5	41 2	24 11
N W L.	Tirutany .. .	23 15	35 14	47 13	39 14
	Tirupputty .. .	20 13	31 4	41 10	34 11
	Nundaloor .. .	15 14	23 12	31 11	26 7
	Cuddajah .. .	13 8	20 4	27 0	22 8
	Yerragoontla .. .	11 4	16 14	22 8	18 12
	Tadputri .. .	7 5	11 0	14 10	12 3
	Gooty .. .	4 8	6 12	9 0	7 8
	Goondacul .. .	3 0	4 8	6 0	5 0
	Adoni .. .	6 3	9 5	12 6	10 5
	Raichoor .. .	10 5	15 8	20 10	17 3
Arcoot .. .	26 13	40 4	53 10	44 11	26 13
Vellore .. .	28 4	42 5	56 7	47 1	28 4
Goornattum .. .	29 10	44 7	59 4	49 6	29 10
Jollarpett Junction .. .	33 0	49 8	66 0	55 0	33 0
B B L.	Coopum .. .	35 3	52 12	70 5	58 10
	Colar Road .. .	37 2	55 11	74 4	61 14
	Malloor .. .	38 12	58 1	77 7	64 9
	Bangalore .. .	41 0	61 7	81 15	68 5
Tripatore .. .	33 8	50 3	66 15	55 13	33 8
Shervaroy Hills .. .	38 12	58 1	77 7	64 9	38 12
Salem .. .	40 1	60 1	80 1	66 12	40 1
Erode .. .	43 8	65 4	87 0	72 8	43 8
C S I R.	Caroor .. .	47 6	71 0	94 11	78 15
	Trichinopoly .. .	51 9	77 6	103 2	85 15
	Tanjore .. .	54 11	82 0	109 5	91 2
	Negapatam .. .	59 4	88 14	118 8	98 12
Avenashy Road .. .	45 7	69 10	92 13	77 6	46 7
Coimbatore .. .	48 15	73 7	97 14	81 9	48 15
Palghaut .. .	51 14	77 12	103 11	86 7	51 14
Shoranoor .. .	54 6	81 9	108 12	90 10	54 6
Beypoor .. .	58 13	88 3	117 9	98 0	53 13

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM COIMBATORE TO

STATIONS.		HORSES			CARRIAGES	
		One Horse	IF ONE PROPERTY		Four Wheel	Two Wheel
			2 Horses	3 Horses.		
		RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A
Madras		28 5	42 8	56 10	47 8	28 5
Arconum Junction .. .		24 6	36 9	48 12	40 10	24 6
N W L	Cuddapah .. .	35 7	53 3	70 14	59 1	35 7
	Tadputri .. .	41 10	62 7	83 4	69 6	41 10
	Gooty .. .	44 7	66 11	88 14	74 1	44 7
	Goondacul Junction ..	45 15	68 15	91 14	76 9	45 15
	Bellary .. .	48 15	73 7	97 14	81 9	48 15
	Raichoor .. .	53 3	79 12	106 5	88 10	53 3
Arcoot .. .		22 4	33 5	44 7	37 1	22 4
Vellore .. .		20 13	31 4	41 10	34 11	20 13
Vaniembady .. .		16 13	25 3	33 9	28 0	16 13
Jollarpett .. .		15 15	23 15	31 14	26 9	15 15
B B L	Bangalore .. .	23 13	35 12	47 10	39 11	23 13
Tripatore .. .		15 8	23 3	30 15	25 13	15 8
Salem .. .		8 15	13 6	17 13	14 14	8 15
Erode .. .		5 9	8 5	11 1	9 4	5 9
S I E	Caroor .. .	9 7	14 1	18 12	15 11	9 7
	Trichinopoly .. .	13 10	20 7	27 3	22 11	13 10
	Tanjore .. .	16 12	25 1	33 6	27 14	16 12
	Negapatam .. .	21 5	31 15	42 9	35 8	21 5
Avenashy Road .. .		3 0	3 13	5 1	5 0	3 0
Palghaut .. .		3 0	4 4	5 10	5 0	3 0
Wootapollum .. .		4 11	7 1	9 6	7 13	4 11
Shoranoor .. .		5 7	8 3	10 14	9 1	5 7
Tiroor .. .		8 1	12 2	16 2	13 7	8 1
Beypoor .. .		9 14	14 12	19 11	16 7	9 14

FROM BEYPOOR TO

Madras .. .	38 3	57 4	76 5	63 10	38 3
Arconum Junction .. .	34 2	51 8	68 4	56 14	34 2
N W L	Cuddapah .. .	45 5	67 15	90 9	45 5
	Tadputri .. .	51 8	77 3	102 15	51 8
	Gooty .. .	54 5	81 7	108 9	54 5
	Goondacul Junction ..	55 13	83 11	111 9	55 13
	Bellary .. .	58 13	88 3	117 9	58 13
	Raichoor .. .	63 0	94 8	126 0	63 0
Arcoot .. .	32 0	47 15	63 15	53 5	32 0
Vellore .. .	30 9	45 14	61 2	50 15	30 9
Vaniembady .. .	26 10	39 15	53 4	44 6	26 10
Jollarpett .. .	25 13	38 11	51 9	43 0	25 13
B B L	Bangalore .. .	33 11	50 8	67 5	33 11
Tripatore .. .	25 5	38 0	50 10	42 3	25 5
Salem .. .	18 12	23 2	37 8	31 4	18 12
Erode .. .	15 5	22 15	30 9	25 8	15 5
S I E	Caroor .. .	19 3	28 11	38 4	19 3
	Trichinopoly .. .	23 6	35 1	46 11	23 6
	Tanjore .. .	26 8	39 11	52 14	26 8
	Negapatam .. .	31 1	46 9	62 1	31 1
Avenashy Road .. .	12 6	18 9	24 12	20 10	12 6
Coimbatore .. .	9 14	14 12	19 11	16 7	9 14
Palghaut .. .	6 15	10 7	13 14	11 9	6 15
Wootapollum .. .	5 3	7 12	10 5	8 10	5 3
Shoranoor .. .	4 7	6 10	8 13	7 6	4 7
Tiroor .. .	3 0	3 0	3 9	5 0	3 0

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

Office in London—2, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—John Chapman, Esq., 124, Pall Mall.

Juland Danvers, Esq., Ex-Officio Director, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Captain J. G. Johnston, late Madras Engineers.

C. E. Mangles, Esq.,

G. B. Bruce, Esq., M. I. C. E., Consulting Engineer.

G. Norton, Esq., late Advocate General, Madras.

T. B. Roupell, Esq., late Madras Civil Service.

Henry W. Notman, Esq., Secretary.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEGAPATAM.

W. S. Betts, Esq. Agent and Traffic Manager.

B. C. St. John, Esq. Resident Engineer.

E. G. Sheward, Esq. Locomotive Superintendent.

Alfred Stanton, Esq. Assistant Traffic Manager.

James Smith, Esq. Chief Auditor.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

David Logan, Esq., M. I. C. E. Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

W. Griffith, Esq.

H. Chapman, Esq., (*Eng.*)

R. White, Esq.

W. H. Spalding, Esq.

T. Nicholls, Esq.

R. Cunningham, Esq.

J. G. Jopp, Esq.

A. Hemans, Esq.

F. F. Smith, Esq.

W. Partridge, Esq.

H. W. Hudson, Esq.

T. Rice, Esq.

Objects of the Company.

The object of this Company is to afford railway communication to the important provinces of Southern India, lying to the south of the existing Madras Railway, including Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Erode and Travancore, being the most populous and fertile districts in the Madras Presidency.

TIME TABLE ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DECEMBER 1871.

WESTWARD TRAINS.										EASTWARD TRAINS.									
STATIONS.		WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAY.		STATIONS.		WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAYS.					
Mls.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 2.		Mls.		No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 7.	No. 7.				
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.				A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.				
...	NEGAPATAM.....Dep.	...	8 20	Goods	1 30	8 30	...	...	Madras.....Dep.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sickle.....	...	8 29	...	1 40	8 39	...	...	Bangalore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Kevalore.....	...	8 41	...	1 55	8 51	...	...	Jollarpett.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Trivalore.....	...	9 5	...	2 25	9 15	...	...	Salem.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kulikery.....	...	9 17	...	2 45	9 27	...	...	Coimbatore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Kordachary.....	...	9 40	...	3 15	9 50	...	...	ERODE.....Arr.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Needamungalum...	...	10 0	...	3 46	10 12	...	...	ERODE.....Dep.	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Ammapettah.....	...	10 20	...	4 7	10 30	...	...	Passor.....	12	...	...	...	...	...
39	Salamungalum.....	...	10 30	...	4 19	10 38	...	...	Cudumudy.....	24	...	...	...	...	...
49	TANJORE.....	...	11 5	...	5 0	11 10	...	...	Pogalore.....	32	...	...	...	...	...
59	Boodalore.....	...	11 38	...	5 32	11 38	...	...	CAROR.....	41	...	...	...	...	...
74	Teroovembore.....	...	12 16	...	6 19	12 16	...	...	Cuttalay.....	52	...	...	...	...	...
82	TRICHINOPOLY { Arr. Dep.	...	12 45	...	6 45	12 45	...	...	Lalapettah.....	59	...	...	...	...	...
91	Ellanore.....	6 45	1 0	...	...	1 0	...	...	Kulitay.....	65	...	...	...	...	...
103	Kulitay.....	7 16	1 30	...	...	2 10	...	...	Ellanore.....	77	...	...	...	...	...
109	Lalapettah.....	7 55	2 10	...	...	2 30	...	...	TRICHINOPOLY. { A D	86	...	...	...	...	...
116	Cuttalay.....	8 39	2 30	...	...	2 54	...	...	TANJORE.....	119	...	...	...	...	...
127	CAROR.....	9 20	3 30	...	...	3 30	...	...	Salamungalum.....	129	...	...	...	...	...
136	Pogalore.....	9 49	4 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	Ammapettah.....	132	...	...	...	...	...
144	Cudumudy.....	10 16	4 35	...	...	4 35	...	...	Needamungalum...	143	...	...	...	...	...
156	Passor.....	11 0	5 15	...	...	5 15	...	...	Kordachary.....	150	...	...	...	...	...
168	ERODE.....Arr.	11 45	6 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	Kulikery.....	154	...	...	...	...	...
...	ERODE.....Dep.	12 25	1 15	...	...	6 45	...	...	Trivalore.....	161	...	...	...	...	...
...	Coimbatore.....	...	5 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	Kevalore.....	165	...	...	...	...	...
...	Salem.....	2 30	...	...	...	8 30	...	...	Sickle.....	168	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jollarpett.....	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	NEGAPATAM ... Arr.	168	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bangalore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	Madras.....Arr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...		P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.																	

NOTE.—Nos 3 and 5 Trains will only run when a full load is ready.

1. **PASSENGERS** can be booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the train and class of Carriages for which their tickets shall have been issued. To ensure being booked, Passengers should be at the Station at least 15 minutes before the time mentioned in the tables. The door of the booking office will be closed punctually at the hours mentioned. Passengers cannot be re-booked at Road-side Stations, to proceed by the train in which they have arrived.

2. **TICKETS.**—The tickets given to Passengers on payment of their fares, will be required to be produced to the Company's servants, or given up to them whenever demanded. Passengers unable or refusing to produce their tickets are liable to be charged the fare from the most distant Station from whence the train started. The tickets are not transferable, are only available for the Stations named thereon, and can only be used on the day of issue.

Tickets which have been torn or mutilated, particularly when the date or progressive number is off, will not be recognized, and the holder will be charged full fare.

"Any person who shall attempt to defraud the Company by travelling or attempting to travel upon the Railway without having previously paid his fare, or who shall in any other manner attempt to evade the payment thereof, is subject to a penalty not exceeding Rs. Fifty."

Passengers are requested to examine their tickets before leaving the booking-office counter, as mistakes in tickets or money cannot be afterwards recognized.

3. **CHILDREN** under three years of age travel free, and above that age are charged full fares.

4. **PASSENGERS** travelling in their own private Carriages will be charged First Class fare in addition to the charge made for the Vehicle.

5. **PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE**—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge 112 lbs., Second Class Passengers 25 lbs., and Third Class 15 lbs. All baggage in excess of this (whether in the owner's charge or not) will be charged at 2 pies per maund per mile.

All Luggage must be pre-paid at the Booking Station, and to insure being booked, it must be delivered at the Station 20 minutes before the time stated for the departure of the train.

N. B.—Act No 18 of 1854, Clause 9 — *"No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any Passenger's Luggage unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for."*

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages except small Packages which can be placed under the Seats occupied by the owner. Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the Seat.

6. **LOST LUGGAGE**—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway are placed in a Lost Luggage Office at the Negapatam Station where application should be made for lost articles. A fee of two annas will be charged for each article of Luggage when claimed at the Lost Luggage Office; but if not claimed within one month, an additional storage charge of annas 4 per month after the first month, will be made. All lost Luggage if not claimed within six months, will be sold by the Company to pay expenses.

7. **THE COMPANY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE** for loss of, or injury to, any Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Writings, Securities and Valuable Papers. Plated Goods, Pictures, Glass, China Articles of Ivory, Ebony, Sandal-Wood and such like Valuables; Silks, manufactured or unmanufactured, Wrought or not wrought up with other materials; Shawls, Laces, Clothes, Tissues embroidered with the precious metals, or of which such metals form part, unless the same shall have been accepted by an authorised servant of the Company, and an increased charge or charges paid.

8. **SPECIAL OR RESERVED ACCOMMODATION** in the Ordinary train may be had on application to the Assistant Traffic Manager, Trichinopoly, on 24 hours' notice being given.

9. **TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS** it is requested that no Passenger will lean upon, or open the Carriage door, or step from or into any Carriage when the train is in motion; any person doing so, is liable to be prosecuted for a breach of the Company's Bye-Law, No. 6, viz:—

Any person attempting to get into, or upon, or to quit any Carriage after the train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees.

10. **PARCELS** are received and booked at all Stations on the line. Parcels and packages under 56 lbs. weight each, are conveyed by Passenger Trains *exclusively* at Parcel rates, and all parcels weighing above 56 lbs. each, are likewise forwarded by Passenger Trains and charged at parcel rates, if "*Per Goods Trains*," be not distinctly marked thereon.

N. B.—*Parcels must be delivered at the Station 30 minutes before the departure of Train.*

11. **HORSES AND CARRIAGES**—As Horse boxes and Carriage trucks are only kept at the principal Stations, notice should be given the day previous of such being required; and Carriages and Horses must be at the Station 30 minutes before the time mentioned in these tables. Each horse must be in charge of a Horsekeeper who will be conveyed free.

12. **Dogs** must each be provided with *Muzzle, Collar and Chain*, without which the Company will not be answerable for their safety. Dogs will be conveyed in a compartment of a Carriage provided for that purpose, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages.

13. **ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH**.—The Company's Telegraph Offices are open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Messages are received from the public between those hours for transmission to any place at which a Government, or Railway-signal Station has been established. Established, upon condition that the Company is not held responsible for the accuracy of the message, or for any delay in its transmission or delivery from whatever cause it may arise.

14. **SMOKING** in Carriages, or at Stations, is prohibited under a penalty.

15. **FEES**.—The Company's servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

16. **COMPLAINTS**.—It is requested that any incivility, want of attention or any other irregularity, may be immediately notified to Mr. ALFRED STANTON, Asst. Traffic Manager, Trichinopoly, or to the undersigned

NEGAPATAM, 3rd November 1872

WILLIAM S BETTS

Agent and Traffic Manager.

THE CARNATIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (*Limited.*)

Capital £8,00,000, in 80,000 Shares of £10 or Rupees 100 each.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Secretary of State.

Board of Directors.

Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, *Chairman.* | George Norton, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

EX-OFFICIO DIRECTOR APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

Lieut. General J. W. Alexander, C. B.
Henry Brockett, Esq.

Major General Charles James Green, R. E.
Henry Kimber, Esq.

M. R. Scott, Esq., *Secretary.*

Indian Executive.

J. T. Fisher, Esq., *Agent and Manager.*

F. L. Dibblee, Esq., M. I. C. E., *Chief Engineer.*

Engineers.

D. J. Scott, Esq., M. I. C. E.
S. H. James, Esq.
J. S. Whitlock, Esq.

A. H. Irvine, Esq.
C. H. G. Jenkinson, Esq.
F. C. Bullmore, Esq.

Superintendent.
Mr. A. LeaHair.

TIME AND FARE TABLES,

From and after Wednesday the 1st of November 1871.

DOWN AND UP TRAINS FROM ARCONUM TO CONJEVERAM AND VICE VERSA.

UP TRAIN.	DOWN TRAIN.	Distance.	STATIONS.	DAILY TRAINS.		RATES OF FARE.									
				1st, 2nd and 3rd Class and Goods.	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class and Goods.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Third Class.	Luggage, per Maund.	Dogs, each.	Truck rates for Horses, Carriages, &c.				
				A. M.	P. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			ARCONUM DEP.		5 30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	9		Pulloor..		6 10	0 9 0	0 4 6	0 3 0	3 0	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	11		Chengleroyen's												
			Choultry..		6 20	0 11 0	0 5 6	0 3 8	3 8	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	18½		CONJEVERAM..ARR.		7 0	1 3 0	0 9 6	0 6 4	6 4	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
			CONJEVERAM DEP.	6 30		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	7½		Chengleroyen's												
			Choultry.		7 10	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	2 8	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	9½		Pulloor		7 20	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 4	3 4	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	18½		ARCONUM. ARR		8 0	1 3 0	0 9 6	0 6 4	6 4	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

Notice—Madras Time is kept at all Stations. The doors of the Booking Offices will be opened 30 minutes and closed 5 minutes before the starting time of each Train. The Trains are arranged to run in connection with the Morning and Evening Trains on the Madras Line.

For further information and rates and conditions for the conveyance of Passengers and Goods apply to Mr. Leallair, Superintendent, Arconum, to whom it is requested that any incivility or want of attention on the part of any servant of the Company may be communicated.

AGENT AND MANAGER'S OFFICE, }
MADRAS, October 23rd, 1871 }

J T FISHER.
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS TRADE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Messrs. P Orr and Sons
" J. W. Spencer & Co.
" Oakes and Co.
" Simpson and Co.
" Jupe and Co.

Messrs. Tod and Co.
" Fox and Co
" Taylor and Co.
" Laybourn and Co

Messrs. Faciulle and Co
Manager, Madras Times
" Athenæum.
" Madras Mail

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. R. G. Orr, *Chairman*

| Mr. H. Dawson, *Vice-Chairman.* | W. F. Shaw, *Secretary.*

MEMBERS

Mr. J. W. Spencer.
" R. Orr.

| Mr. J. Deschamps.
" W. Jeffery.

| Mr. F. Jupe

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay

TRADE LIST.

Agent for American Ships

Pierce, C F Ice House, St Thomé.

Agent for Morrison's Pills.

Home, Mrs Broadway

Architects and Stone Masons.

FitzGerald Brothers Kennet's Road, Egmore
Law, John 2-164, Mount Road
Ostheider & Co 34, do
Ottman, A. F Vepery.

Auctioneers, Commission Salesmen, &c.

D'Rosario & Co 6, North Beach
Faciole & Co 117, Armenian Street and
Mount Road
Frank & Co 200, Mount Road
Oakes & Co 9, Broadway
Spencer, J. W & Co 187, Mount Road

Commission Salesmen, Wine and Spirit Merchants and General Warehousemen.

Andrews & Co Broadway
Brito, L & Co 3, Broadway.
Gotting & Co 25, Broadway
McNally & Co 140, near Elphinstone Hotel, Mount Road
Pinto, Xavier & Co. 86, Sembodoss St., Black Town
Pharoah & Co 154, Broadway
Short, James & Co Mount Road
Taylor, W H 32, Mount Road
Turton and Leggatt 175, do J Turton, Propri - Assts Messrs H M Upshon & Clarke

Bakers, Ice Confectioners, &c

Dale, J 199, Mount Road
Laybourne & Co 12, do & N Beach

Boat Owners.

Shaw & Co 2d Line Beach

Book-Binders

Asylum Press (Lawrence) 166, Mount Road
Adelphi Press 175, Mount Road
Foster Press 23, Rundall's Rd, Vepery
Renaux & Co Stringer's St, Bk Town
Scottish Press Opposite the Market

Booksellers and Stationers.

Burton, C Broadway
D'Silva, A McLean Street.
Gantz Brothers 175, Mount Road
Hawken, J D 8, Broadway
Higginbotham & Co Depot for Miscellaneous, Fancy Goods, &c, 165, Mount Road
Kelly, T M Phillips Street.
Vanderwart, E 141, Broadway

Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness Makers

Augustin, S Mount Road
Brisson, Simon 57, Broadway
Browne, T 53, Poonamallee Road
Browne, A J 1-164, Mount Road
Foster, C Jr & Co 23, Rundall's Road, Vepy.
Robday, J, and Co 159, Broadway
Hovenden, J & Co 21, Mount Road.
Lawrence, A 28, do.
Pyke & Co 80, do
Simpson & Co 15, Mount Road.
Williamson, G. & Co do.

Brokers.

Murray & Co 2d Line Beach.
Shaw, W. F do.

Cabinet Makers.

Deschamps, J & Co 18, Mount Road
Shaw, W P 163, do
Wilcox & Co 8, Broadway

Cheroot Merchants.

Laybourne & Co 12, Mount Road
Pierce, J 56, Broadway
D'Monte, F 146, Broadway.

Chemists and Druggists.

Avers & Co 41, Ordnance Lines
Barrie & Co 2, Poonamallee Road, and 16, Mount Road.
DeBeaux & Co 190, Esplanade.
LeFebour & Co 160, Broadway
Norton, G & Co 20, Mount Road
Scott, Mascarine & Co Broadway
West & Co Esplanade.

Civil and Military Tailors, Clothiers and Out-fitters.

Fonceca & Co 179, Mount Road
Garratt & Co 18, do
Green & Co 21, Broadway
Lewis, Milner & Co 29, Mount Road
Moses, J & Co do
Smith, W & Co 180, do.

Coach Builders.

Foster, C, Junior 23, Rundall's Rd, Vepery
Simpson & Co 15, Mount Road
Tod & Co 160, do.

Dentists.

Clerk, S W Spur Tank, Egmore
French, E Black Town

Family Hotels, &c

Albion Black Town
Capper House South Beach
Clarendon Melan Street
Elphinstone Mount Road
Elphinstone (Branch) Egmore
English Family Dent's Garden, Mount Rd
Imperial 153, Mount Road
Malacof Esplanade
Mount Road Family Mackay's Garden
Napier 22, 1st Line Beach
Oxford and Wellington Royapooram
Royal late Commander-in-Chief's House
Victoria Ameer Baugh, Mount Road
Wellington (Bdg House) Wellington House, Royapettah

Gun Smiths (Licensed.)

Davis, R 167, Mount Road
Jupe & Co 185, do

Hair Dresser, &c.

Searl, W H (late Logan) Mount Road

Ice Depot Agent.

Pierce, C F 148, St Thomé and 2d Line Beach

Indian Condiment Manufacturers.

McNally & Co 146, near Elphinstone Hotel, Mount Road.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Engravers, Seal and Die Cutters, Manufacturers of Military Appointments, Musical Instrument Tuners and Watch and Clock Repairers

Allan & Co Broadway.
Bonjour, A Mount Road.
D'Alvez & Co 15, Broadway
Hayes & Co A19, do
Misquith, W A and Co 164, Mount Road.
Orr, P & Sons 8, Mount Road
Strange, Colln Esplanade

Livery Stable-keepers.

Foster, C., Junior .. 23, Randall's Rd., Vepery.
 Goode & Co .. Mount Road
 Goodchild & Co..... near Madras Club.
 Parker & Co .. do
 Taylor & Co .. 176, Mount Road.
 Waller & Co .. 17, do

Leading Library.

Burton, C .. Broadway.
 Vanderwart. . . do

Lithographers.

Asylum Press, Lawrence Mount Road.
 Barren, A Kennet's Road, Egmore.
 Paczensky Chintandrepettah

Manufacturer of Brown Paper and Ink.

Foster, C., Junior .. 23, Randall's Rd, Vepery

Milnners and Dress-Makers.

Fox, Mrs 162, Mount Road
 Harris, Mesdames & Co 154, do.
 Lorenz, Madame .. 175, do
 Oakes & Co Broadway
 Stuart, Mrs Broadway

Portrait and Landscape Painters

Fonceca, J J 179, Mount Road

Photographers.

Nicholas & Curthrs 155, Mount Road
 Trotter & Co 164, Broadway

Private Boarding House

D Eaton..... 26, Randall's Rd Vepery.

Provision Store Depots.

Dickson & Sons 24, Broadway
 Madras Co-operative Socy Old Jail Street
 Owen & Co Maddox St, New Town
 Smith, J. A & Co 27, Broadway y

Public Houses.

Australian Bar . . . Evening Bazaar.
 Duplex, The . . . Black Town
 London Bar . . . North Beach
 Oriental Bar . . . Nursingapooram
 Wellington . . . Anderson's Street, Town.

Ship Chandlars and Marine Storekeepers.

Grant, Cyrus .. 12, North Beach.
 Shaw & Co .. 2d Line do

Surgeons and Private Practitioners

Conran, C G, M D. . . Vepery
 Currie, G .. do

Sub-Marine Diver

D Shellito .. 29, Errabauloo Chetty St.,
 Black Town

Surveyors and Importers of Marine Stores.

Shaw & Co .. 2d Line Beach

Shipping Agents and Merchants.

Lyster & Co .. North Beach
 Shaw & Co .. 2d Line Beach

Transit Agents and Proprietors.

Madras Carrying Com- 199, Mount Rd & 2d Line
 pany, (Limited) Bench
 Taylor & Co 176, Mount Road.

Undertakers and Sculptors

Trotter & Co 17, Vepery High Road, &
 134, Mount Road, opposite Thousand Lights

Undertakers.

Fenn, J 136, Mount Road, and
 Broadway
 Deweltz & Co Broadway

Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, and General Blacksmith.

Dumas, V 36, Stringer's Street, Bk.
 Town

NATIVE TRADESMEN.**Army Supplier, &c. &c**

Mooroogasum W T. . . No 1st 2, next to
 Runga Pillay & Co,
 Coach Builders,
 Poonamallee Rd

Auctioneers and Shop-keepers.

Fox and Co 16, Broadway
 King and Co, (Calavala Cunda-
 pah Chetty, Calavala Chellum
 Chetty) .. 2nd Line Beach
 Rungiah Chetty, C..... Broadway.

Book-binders.

Narrainsawmy Naidoo, C. . . 23, Gnl. Patter's Rd
 Moonesawmy Naidoo, M. . . 19 do
 Parthasarthy, K .. Blacker's Road
 Ramasawmy Chetty, T .. 152, Broadway.

Book-sellers, &c.

Krishnasawmy, C. V..... 13, Armenian St.
 Mooneappah, B & Co. . . 20, Patter's Road.

Cabinet-maker.

Soondarajam, B .. 21, Mount Road.

Cheroot Merchants.

Adekalanada .. Broadway.
 Joseph and Co. . . do
 Murthanaigum Pillay.... 53, Munady Street

Coach-builders

Chellapillay Moodelliar Mount Road
 Coopposawmy & Co 131, Mount Road.
 Narainsawmy S P & Co .. 16, Gnl Patter's Rd
 Kistnasawmy, M & Co .. 22, do.
 Runga Pillay and Co .. Poonamallee Road
 Rungiah Chetty & Co 16, Poonamallee Rd
 Syed Hamed .. 181, Mount Road
 Soobaroy, S & Co Rundall's Rd Vep
 Thanagachella Moodelly & Co Egmore, near Kirk
 Veerasawmy Naick, C 24, Gnl Patter's Rd.

Confectioner.

Sabapathy Moodelly, T . 185, Mount Road.

Chemists and Druggists.

Shunmoogum Chetty & Co .. Ordnance Lines.

Furniture Rooms

Appacooty Pillay, S & Co ... 138, Mount Road
 Moothia Pillay & Co .. 26, do
 Soondrajam .. 21, do

Harness-maker, &c

Veerasawmy, G. . . Wallajah Road.

Indian Condiment Manufactory.

Mooroogasum, W. T. ... 1st 2, next to Run-
 ga Pillay and Co
 Coach builders'
 Poonamallee Rd'

Livery Stables, &c.

Syed Esack... 193, Mount Road
 Syed Emam & Co . . . do.

Milliners and Dress-makers.

Runganathum & Co . . . Mount Road

Patent Castor Oil Works

Caralapanty Rungiah & Sons Royapoorum

Photographers.

Maselamoney Brotheis 1-166, Broadway.
 Thoatham, M & Co. . . 182, Mount Road.

Shop-keepers.

Alwar Chetty, S. & Co. . . 14, Broadway
 Alagasingary Chetty & Co 184, do
 Appacooty Pillay, S & Co 188, Mount Road
 Cundasawmy Chetty, S & Co 25, do
 Gopaul Kistnamah Chetty, R
 and Son . . . 173, Broadway
 Moonesawmy, P Naidoo & Co 163, do
 Moorogasum Moodelly 178, Mount Road
 Nesserwanjee, V. . . 4, Evening Br Rd

Numbaroomal Chetty P. & Co 174, Broadway
 Prince and Co . . . 22, Mount Road.
 Ragavaloo Chetty & Co 184, Broadway.
 Rajarathnum, V D, Brothers Mint Street
 Ramanjhum, Chetty, N V & Co 12, Broadway
 Runganathum, R & Co . . . 23, Mount Road, &
 182&183, Broadway
 Rungiah Chetty, C & Co 11, Poonamallee Rd
 Sabapathy Chetty and Co . . 186, Mount Road,
 Sabapathy Chetty M & Co 108, Broadway
 Thapermal Chetty, R . . 184, do
 Vadachula Moodelly & Co 185, Mount Road
 Vencatachellum, P . . 1 & 2, do
 Vencataramanojhum Chy & Co 175, do

Tailors, &c.

Azeesooden Saib . . 185, Broadway
 Meer Saib & Co. . . 180, do
 Moideen Saib 178, do
 Rassook Saib & Co 5, do
 Shaik Bauboo & Co . . 29, do
 Shaik Madar 165, do
 Shumshooden Saib . . 11, do

PUBLICATIONS.**Weekly.**

Publishers, &c
 Fort St George Gazette, (Offl) . . .
 Tuesday evenings H Morgan
 Overland Athenaeum J Dechan
 Do Mail J J Craen
 Do Times . . S Bowie

Chamber of Commerce, Price
 Current J J Craen
 Price Current H A Percyra
 Native Public Opinion C Foster
 Courrier de l'End Francaise . . . Courtes

Monthly.

Civil Service List Wm Thomas
 Church Missionary Record Gantz Brothers
 Madras Church Pulpit R Johnson
 Madras Jurist . . C Foster
 Medical Journal . . do
 The Gleaner do
 Journal of Education . A H Clarke

Railway Guide . . A H Clarke
 Revenue Register . . C Foster
 Undergraduates' Friend Burton and Co
 Law Journal } V K Ragava
 Vijavaharatharunghinee, Tam } Charry
 do Tel }

Quarterly.

Army and Civil Service Lists, (by authority) . . . Wm Thomas

Annually.

Asylum Press Almanac . . Wm Thomas
 Pocket Almanac (Williams) do
 Sheet Almanac do
 Gantz's People's Almanac Gantz Brothers
 Pocket Almanac do
 Sheet Almanac . . . do

Foster's Almanac C Foster
 Pocket Almanac do
 Rangoon Almanac . do
 Sheet Almanac do
 South India Almanac. do

Newspapers.

Athenaeum and Daily News—
 Daily, Sundays excepted J. Dechan.
Tri-Weekly, Tuesday, Thurs-
 day and Saturday mornings.
 Madras Times —Daily, Sundays
 excepted . . . S Bowie.
Tri-Weekly—Monday, Wed-
 nesday & Friday mornings.
 Saturday Evening Supple-
 ment, issued gratis.

Madras Mail—Daily . . . J J Craen
 Standard—Monday, Wednesday
 and Friday mornings . . H A Percyra
 Indian Messenger—Tuesday,
 Thursday & Saturday C Foster
 Native Public Opinion do
 Dhinavurtamanni, (Tamil)
 Thursday . . . Rev. P. Percival

Printing Presses.

Asylum, (Lawrence)	Mount Road
Adelphi	Mount Road
Albert	Stringer's Street
Christian Knowledge Society.	Church Street, Vepery
Examiner	Armenian Street
Foster	Rundall's Road, Vepery
Government Gazette	Fort
Higginbotham and Co	Mount Road
Madras Advertising and Printing Company	Popham's Broadway
Madras Mail	North Beach
Madras Times	Popham's Broadway
Price Current	Phillips' Street
Scottish	Annappilly Street.

Native Printing Presses.

(ENGLISH)

Asiatic	Erraballoo Chetty Street
Guardian	Blacker's Road, Mount Road
Imperial	Popham's Broadway
Oriental	Sembodoss Street
South India	High Road, Pursawalkum, Thauker's Street
Star	Erraballoo Chetty Street
Union	Popham's Broadway

(VERNACULAR)

Audividdiyavelasa	Govindappa Naick Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah
Audysarasvathee Nelaya	Tondiarpett High Road.
Calamagul Nevaly Senthamil	Washermenpett
Calavelasem	Chinna Thumbee Street, Black Town
Culanthee	Nattoo Pillar Covil Street
Ganasooryada	Govindappa Naick Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah.
Elakanum	Lungar Pappiah Street
Hindubasha Sunjeevane	Shunmogaroya Moodelly Street, Tondiarpett
Jothush Calaneedee	Kistnasawmy's Lane, Peddoo Naick's Pettah
Kalaruthnagarem	Armenian Street
Kavi Runjany	Mint Street
Parabakara	Sawmy Naick Street
Parabrumha	Thottycalay Comaruppah Moodelly Street
Poomagul Velasum	Terupully Street
Sarasvathee Nelaya	Durmarajah Pagoda Street, Tondiarpett
Sarasvathee Velasa	Perumah Moodelly Street
Serugomathy	Baker Street, Black Town
Servavelasana Vethya Velasum	Kistnama Naick Agararum Street
Streebordtha Nelaya	Cuppal Poly Chetty Street
Streenekathavani	Mint Street
Streesarasvathee Nelaya	Teroovuttoor High Road, Fondiarpett.
Sugurtha Vasani	Nynceappen Street
Thinavurthamani	Luz Church Street
Tutvabodhnee	Lisappa Maistry Street
Vevaka Chundradium	Thandavaroya Pillay St., Peddoo Naick's Pettah
Vevaka Velakum	Perambore Barrack's Road.
Vevaka Viddiah Nelayam	Nummalwar Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah
Vithvan Moda Thurunganee	Moollah Street, Peddoo Naick's Pettah
Vivaka Culanidee	Black Town
Vurthamanatharunganee	Davaraiah Moodelly Street.
Yatamil Velakum	Lungar Pappiah Street

Native Lithographic Presses.

Muthbha Hashanee	Janay Jahan Khan Street, Triplicane.
Muthbha Unwari	Fakeer Saib's Street, Triplicane
Muzrool Hajaib	Musjid Wallajah High Road
Nizamool Matabia	Muzaffer Jung Garden, Triplicane
Shurfa	Bungaroo Naick Street, Teroovuteeswarenpettah

TABLE of the Equivalent value of 4, 5 and 5½ per Cent. Government or other Securities, and the Interest arising from each Investment.

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
50	62½	68½	8·000	66·4	83	91·3	6·024
50·182	62·727	69	7·971	66·667	83·333	91·667	6
50·4	63	69·3	7·937	66·909	83·636	92	5·978
50·909	63·636	70	7·857	67	83½	92½	5·970
51	63½	70½	7·843	67·2	84	92·4	5·952
51·2	64	70·4	7·813	67·636	84·545	93	5·914
51·613	64·516	70·968	7·75	68	85	93½	5·882
51·636	64·545	71	7·747	68·364	85·455	94	5·851
52	65	71½	7·692	68·8	86	94·6	5·814
52·364	65·455	72	7·639	69	86½	94½	5·797
52·3	66	72·6	7·576	69·091	86·364	95	5·790
53	66½	72½	7·547	69·565	86·956	95·652	5·75
53·091	66·364	73	7·534	69·6	87	95·7	5·747
53·333	66·667	73·333	7·5	69·818	87·273	96	5·729
53·6	67	73·7	7·463	70	87½	96½	5·714
53·909	67·273	74	7·432	70·4	88	96·8	5·682
54	67½	74½	7·407	70·545	88·182	97	5·660
54·4	68	74·8	7·353	71	88½	97½	5·634
54·545	68·182	75	7·333	71·2	89	97·9	5·618
55	68½	75½	7·272	71·273	89·091	98	5·612
55·172	68·966	75·862	7·25	72	90	99	5·556
55·2	69	75·9	7·246	72·727	90·909	100	5·5
55·273	69·091	76	7·237	72·8	91	100·1	5·495
56	70	77	7·143	73	91½	100½	5·479
56·727	70·909	78	7·051	73·455	91·818	101	5·445
56·8	71	78·1	7·042	73·6	92	101·2	5·435
57	71½	78½	7·017	74	92½	101½	5·405
57·143	71·429	78·371	7·	74·182	92·727	102	5·392
57·455	71·818	79	6·962	74·4	93	102·3	5·376
57·6	72	79·2	6·944	74·909	93·636	103	5·340
58	72½	79½	6·897	75	93½	103½	5·333
58·182	72·727	80	6·875	75·2	94	103·4	5·319
58·4	73	80·3	6·849	75·636	94·545	104	5·288
58·909	73·636	81	6·790	76	95	104½	5·263
59	73½	81½	6·780	76·19	95·238	104·762	5·25
59·2	74	81·4	6·757	76·364	95·455	105	5·238
59·259	74·074	81·481	6·75	76·8	96	105·6	5·208
59·636	74·545	82	6·707	77	96½	105½	5·195
60	75·445	82½	6·667	77·091	96·364	106	5·188
60·364	75	83	6·627	77·6	97	106·7	5·155
60·8	76	83·6	6·579	77·818	97·273	107½	5·140
61	76½	83½	6·557	78	97½	107	5·128
61·091	76·364	84	6·548	78·4	98	107·8	5·102
61·538	76·923	84·615	6·65	78·545	98·182	108	5·093
61·6	77	84·7	6·494	79	98½	108½	5·063
61·818	77·273	85	6·471	79·2	99	108·9	5·051
62	77½	85½	6·452	79·273	99·091	109	5·046
62·4	78	85·8	6·410	80	100	110	5
62·545	78·182	86	6·395	80·727	100·909	111	4·955
63	78½	86½	6·349	80·8	101	111·1	4·950
63·2	79	86·9	6·329	81	101½	111½	4·938
63·273	79·091	87	6·322	81·455	101·818	112	4·911
64	80	88	6·25	81·6	102	112·2	4·902
64·727	80·909	89	6·179	82	102½	112½	4·878
64·8	81	89·1	6·173	82·182	102·727	113	4·867
65	81½	89½	6·154	82·4	103	113·3	4·854
65·455	81·818	90	6·111	82·909	103·636	114	4·824
65·6	82	90·2	6·098	83	103½	114½	4·819
66	82½	90½	6·061	83·2	104	114·4	4·808
66·182	82·727	91	6·044	83·636	104·545	115	4·781

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
84	105	115½	4 762	92	115	126½	4 348
84·211	105·263	115·89	4 75	92·362	115·455	127	4 330
84·364	105·455	116	4 741	92·8	116	127 6	4 310
84·8	106	116·6	4 717	93	116½	127½	4 301
85	106½	116½	4 706	93·091	116·364	128	4 297
85·091	106·364	117	4 701	93·6	117	128·7	4 274
85·6	107	117·7	4 673	93·818	117·273	129	4 263
85·818	107·273	118	4 661	94	117½	129½	4 254
86	107½	118½	4 631	94·118	117·647	129·412	4 25
86·4	108	118·8	4 630	94·4	118	129·8	4 237
86·545	108·182	119	4 622	94·545	118·182	130	4 231
87	108½	119½	4 598	95	118½	130½	4 211
87·2	109	119·9	4 587	95·2	119	130·9	4 202
87·273	109·091	120	4 583	95·273	119·091	131	4 198
88	110	121	4 545	96	120	132	4 167
88·727	110·909	122	4 508	96·727	120·909	133	4 135
88·8	111	122·1	4 505	96·8	121	133·1	4 132
88·889	111·111	122·22	4 5	97	121½	133½	4 124
89	111½	122½	4 494	97·455	121·818	134	4 104
89·455	111·818	123	4 471	97·6	122	134 2	4 098
89·6	112	123·2	4 464	98	122½	134½	4 082
90	112½	123	4 444	98 182	122·727	135	4 074
90 182	112 727	124	4 436	98·4	123	135·3	4 065
90·4	113	124·3	4 425	98·909	123·636	136	4 044
90·909	113·636	125	4 4	99	123½	136½	4 040
91	113½	125½	4 396	99·2	124	136·4	4 032
91·2	114	125·4	4 386	99 636	124·545	137	4 015
91·636	114·545	126	4 365	100	125	137½	4

PROPORTIONAL PARTS

R. 0 073	·091	·1	R. 0 24	·3	·33	R. 0 48	·6	·66	R. 0 654	·818	·9
0 18	·1	·11	0 291	·364	·4	0 5	·625	·688	0 7	·875	·963
0 1	·125	·138	0 3	·375	·413	0 509	·637	·7	0 72	·9	·99
0 146	·182	·2	0 32	·4	·44	0 56	·7	·77	0 727	·909	1 00
0 16	·2	·22	0 364	·455	·5	0 582	·727	·8	0 8	1 000	1 1
0 2	·25	·275	0 4	·5	·55	0 6	·75	·825	0 9	1 125	1 238
0 218	·273	·3	0 473	·545	·6	0 64	·8	·88			

USES OF THE PRECEDING TABLE

1.—When Government 4 per Cent. Securities sell at 76, what are the equivalent values of the 5 and 5½ per cent. loans?

In the table opposite 76 in the first column are 95, the value of the 5 per cent. loan, and 104½ the value of the 5½ per cent. loan,—the interest in all the three cases being 5·263 or 55·19 per cent.

2.—At what price should I purchase 4 per cents. to obtain 5½ per cent. for my money?

In the fourth column opposite 5½ or 5·5 in the column for 4 per cent. stands 72·727 or 728·11 the price required.

3.—What would I gain, by selling out Rs. 10,000, 5 per cent. Government loans at 104 and purchasing 5½ per cent. at 112?

In the third column opposite 104 in the 2nd, is... .. 114 4
112

Gain on Rs. 100 of Capital. 2 4

And in the fourth column, opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 4·911 per cent.

„ „ „ 104 „ 2nd, 4 808 „

Difference, or gain per cent. per annum on Capital....0 103 „ or fully 1 10 per cent. being Rs. 10 5a on every Rs. 1,000 invested.

4.—To find the equivalent values of four and 5½ per cent. Securities when 5 per cents. are selling at 103½, or Rs. 103 6a.

Opposite 103 in the second column, are 82·4 and 113·3 in the 1st and 3rd, and among the “proportional parts” corresponding to 375 or 6a, in the 5 per cent. column are 0·3 R. in the 4 per cent. and 413 in the 5½ per cent. column.

Hence 82·4 + 3 = 82·7, the equivalent price of 4 per cent., and 113·3 + 413 = Rs. 113,713, or Rupees 113. 11a. 5p. (by the Table p. 73) the equivalent price of 5½ per cents.

Other uses of this Table will readily occur to brokers and others.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH.

Pr.	At 2 per cent.				At 2½ per cent.				At 3 per cent.				At 3½ per cent.				At 4 per cent.			
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.
1,00,000	166	10	8		208	5	4		250	0	0		291	10	8		333	5	4	
90,000	150	0	0		187	8	0		225	0	0		262	8	0		300	0	0	
80,000	133	5	4		166	10	8		200	0	0		233	5	4		266	10	8	
70,000	116	10	8		145	13	4		175	0	0		204	2	8		233	5	4	
60,000	100	0	0		125	0	0		150	0	0		175	0	0		200	0	0	
50,000	83	5	4		104	2	8		125	0	0		145	13	4		166	10	8	
40,000	66	10	8		83	5	4		100	0	0		116	10	8		133	5	4	
30,000	50	0	0		62	8	0		75	0	0		87	8	0		100	0	0	
20,000	33	5	4		41	10	8		50	0	0		58	5	4		66	10	8	
10,000	16	10	8		20	13	4		25	0	0		29	2	8		33	5	4	
9,000	15	0	0		18	12	0		22	8	0		26	4	0		30	0	0	
8,000	13	5	4		16	10	8		20	0	0		23	5	4		26	10	8	
7,000	11	10	8		14	9	4		17	8	0		20	6	8		23	5	4	
6,000	10	0	0		12	8	0		15	0	0		17	8	0		20	0	0	
5,000	8	5	4		10	6	8		12	8	0		14	9	4		16	10	8	
4,000	6	10	8		8	5	4		10	0	0		11	10	8		13	5	4	
3,000	5	0	0		6	4	0		7	8	0		8	12	0		10	0	0	
2,000	3	5	4		4	2	8		5	0	0		5	13	4		6	10	8	
1,000	1	10	8		2	1	4		2	8	0		2	14	8		3	5	4	
900	1	8	0		1	14	0		2	4	0		2	10	0		3	0	0	
800	1	5	4		1	10	8		2	0	0		2	5	4		2	10	8	
700	1	2	8		1	7	4		1	12	0		2	0	8		2	5	4	
600	1	0	0		1	4	0		1	8	0		1	12	0		2	0	0	
500	0	13	4		1	0	8		1	4	0		1	7	4		1	10	8	
400	0	10	8		0	13	4		1	0	0		1	2	8		1	5	4	
300	0	8	0		0	10	0		0	12	0		0	14	0		1	0	0	
200	0	5	4		0	6	8		0	8	0		0	9	4		0	10	8	
100	0	2	8		0	3	4		0	4	0		0	4	8		0	5	4	
90	0	2	4	8	0	3	0		0	3	7	2	0	4	2	4	0	4	9	6
80	0	2	1	6	0	2	8		0	3	2	4	0	3	8	8	0	4	3	2
70	0	1	10	4	0	2	4		0	2	9	6	0	3	3	2	0	3	8	8
60	0	1	7	2	0	2	0		0	2	4	8	0	2	9	6	0	3	2	4
50	0	1	4	0	0	1	8		0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	8	0
40	0	1	0	8	0	1	4		0	1	7	2	0	1	10	4	0	2	1	6
30	0	0	9	6	0	1	0		0	1	2	4	0	1	4	8	0	1	7	2
20	0	0	6	4	0	0	8		0	0	9	6	0	0	11	2	0	1	0	8
10	0	0	3	2	0	0	4		0	0	4	8	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	4
9	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	32	0	0	5	04	0	0	5	76
8	0	0	2	56	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	84	0	0	4	48	0	0	5	12
7	0	0	2	24	0	0	2	8	0	0	3	36	0	0	3	92	0	0	4	48
6	0	0	1	92	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	36	0	0	3	84
5	0	0	1	60	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	2	80	0	0	3	20
4	0	0	1	28	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	92	0	0	2	24	0	0	2	56
3	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	92
2	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	12	0	0	1	28
1	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	64
*8	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	32
7	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	28
6	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	24
5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	20
4	0	0	0	08	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	16
3	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	07	0	0	0	09	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12
2	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	07	0	0	0	08
1	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	02	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	03	0	0	0	04

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH—Continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.				At 5 per cent.				At 5½ per cent.				At 6 per cent.				At 12 per cent.			
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
1,00,000	375	0	0		416	10	8		458	5	4		500	0	0		1000	0	0	
90,000	337	8	0		375	0	0		412	8	0		450	0	0		900	0	0	
80,000	300	0	0		333	5	4		366	10	8		400	0	0		800	0	0	
70,000	262	8	0		291	10	8		320	13	4		350	0	0		700	0	0	
60,000	225	0	0		250	0	0		275	0	0		300	0	0		600	0	0	
50,000	187	8	0		208	5	4		229	2	8		250	0	0		500	0	0	
40,000	150	0	0		166	10	8		183	5	4		200	0	0		400	0	0	
30,000	112	8	0		125	0	0		137	8	0		150	0	0		300	0	0	
20,000	75	0	0		83	5	4		91	10	8		100	0	0		200	0	0	
10,000	37	8	0		41	10	8		45	13	4		50	0	0		100	0	0	
9,000	33	12	0		37	8	0		41	4	0		45	0	0		90	0	0	
8,000	30	0	0		33	5	4		36	10	8		40	0	0		80	0	0	
7,000	26	4	0		29	2	8		32	1	4		35	0	0		70	0	0	
6,000	22	8	0		25	0	0		27	8	0		30	0	0		60	0	0	
5,000	18	12	0		20	13	4		22	14	8		25	0	0		50	0	0	
4,000	15	0	0		16	10	8		18	5	4		20	0	0		40	0	0	
3,000	11	4	0		12	8	0		13	12	0		15	0	0		30	0	0	
2,000	7	8	0		8	5	4		9	2	8		10	0	0		20	0	0	
1,000	3	12	0		4	2	8		4	9	4		5	0	0		10	0	0	
900	3	6	0		3	12	0		4	2	0		4	8	0		9	0	0	
800	3	0	0		3	5	4		3	10	8		4	0	0		8	0	0	
700	2	10	0		2	14	8		3	3	4		3	8	0		7	0	0	
600	2	4	0		2	8	0		2	12	0		3	0	0		6	0	0	
500	1	14	0		2	1	4		2	4	8		2	8	0		5	0	0	
400	1	8	0		1	10	8		1	13	4		2	0	0		4	0	0	
300	1	2	0		1	4	0		1	6	0		1	8	0		3	0	0	
200	0	12	0		0	13	4		0	11	8		1	0	0		2	0	0	
100	0	6	0		0	6	8		0	7	4		0	8	0		1	0	0	
90	0	5	4	8	0	6	0		0	6	7	2	0	7	2	4	0	14	4	8
80	0	4	9	6	0	5	4		0	5	10	4	0	6	4	8	0	12	9	6
70	0	4	2	4	0	4	8		0	5	1	6	0	5	7	2	0	11	2	4
60	0	3	7	2	0	4	0		0	4	4	8	0	4	9	6	0	9	7	2
50	0	3	0	0	0	3	4		0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
40	0	2	4	8	0	2	8		0	2	11	2	0	3	2	4	0	6	4	8
30	0	1	9	6	0	2	0		0	2	2	4	0	2	4	8	0	4	9	6
20	0	1	2	4	0	1	4		0	1	5	6	0	1	7	2	0	3	2	4
10	0	0	7	2	0	0	8		0	0	8	8	0	0	9	6	0	1	7	2
9	0	0	6	48	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	92	0	0	8	64	0	1	5	28
8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	4	0	0	7	01	0	0	7	68	0	1	3	36
7	0	0	5	04	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	10	0	0	6	72	0	1	1	44
6	0	0	4	32	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	28	0	0	5	76	0	0	11	52
5	0	0	3	60	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	40	0	0	4	80	0	0	9	60
4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	52	0	0	3	84	0	0	7	68
3	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	64	0	0	2	88	0	0	5	76
2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	76	0	0	1	92	0	0	3	84
1	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	92
*8	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	96
7	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	84
6	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
5	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	60
4	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	48
3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36
2	0	0	0	09	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	24
1	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	12

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR.

Pr.	At 2½ per cent.				At 2½ per cent.				At 3 per cent.				At 3½ per cent.				At 4 per cent.			
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D
1,00,000	2000	0	0		2500	0	0		3000	0	0		3500	0	0		4000	0	0	
90,000	1800	0	0		2250	0	0		2700	0	0		3150	0	0		3600	0	0	
80,000	1600	0	0		2000	0	0		2400	0	0		2800	0	0		3200	0	0	
70,000	1400	0	0		1750	0	0		2100	0	0		2450	0	0		2800	0	0	
60,000	1200	0	0		1500	0	0		1800	0	0		2100	0	0		2400	0	0	
50,000	1000	0	0		1250	0	0		1500	0	0		1750	0	0		2000	0	0	
40,000	800	0	0		1000	0	0		1200	0	0		1400	0	0		1600	0	0	
30,000	600	0	0		750	0	0		900	0	0		1050	0	0		1200	0	0	
20,000	400	0	0		500	0	0		600	0	0		700	0	0		800	0	0	
10,000	200	0	0		250	0	0		300	0	0		350	0	0		400	0	0	
9,000	180	0	0		225	0	0		270	0	0		315	0	0		360	0	0	
8,000	160	0	0		200	0	0		240	0	0		280	0	0		320	0	0	
7,000	140	0	0		175	0	0		210	0	0		245	0	0		280	0	0	
6,000	120	0	0		150	0	0		180	0	0		210	0	0		240	0	0	
5,000	100	0	0		125	0	0		150	0	0		175	0	0		200	0	0	
4,000	80	0	0		100	0	0		120	0	0		140	0	0		160	0	0	
3,000	60	0	0		75	0	0		90	0	0		105	0	0		120	0	0	
2,000	40	0	0		50	0	0		60	0	0		70	0	0		80	0	0	
1,000	20	0	0		25	0	0		30	0	0		35	0	0		40	0	0	
900	18	0	0		22	8	0		27	0	0		31	8	0		36	0	0	
800	16	0	0		20	0	0		24	0	0		28	0	0		32	0	0	
700	14	0	0		17	8	0		21	0	0		24	8	0		28	0	0	
600	12	0	0		15	0	0		18	0	0		21	0	0		24	0	0	
500	10	0	0		12	8	0		15	0	0		17	8	0		20	0	0	
400	8	0	0		10	0	0		12	0	0		14	0	0		16	0	0	
300	6	0	0		7	8	0		9	0	0		10	8	0		12	0	0	
200	4	0	0		5	0	0		6	0	0		7	0	0		8	0	0	
100	2	0	0		2	8	0		3	0	0		3	8	0		4	0	0	
90	1	12	9	6	2	4	0		2	11	2	4	3	2	4	8	3	9	7	2
80	1	9	7	2	2	0	0		2	6	4	8	2	12	9	6	3	3	2	4
70	1	6	4	8	1	12	0		2	1	7	2	2	7	2	4	2	12	9	6
60	1	3	2	4	1	8	0		1	12	9	6	2	1	7	2	2	6	4	8
50	1	0	0	0	1	4	0		1	8	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	0	0	0
40	0	12	9	6	1	0	0		1	3	2	4	1	6	4	8	1	9	7	2
30	0	9	7	2	0	12	0		0	14	4	8	1	0	9	6	1	3	2	4
20	0	6	4	8	0	8	0		0	9	7	2	0	11	2	4	0	12	9	6
10	0	3	2	4	0	4	0		0	4	9	6	0	5	7	2	0	6	4	8
9	0	2	10	56	0	3	7	2	0	4	3	84	0	5	0	48	0	5	9	12
8	0	2	6	72	0	3	2	4	0	3	10	08	0	4	5	76	0	5	1	14
7	0	2	2	88	0	2	9	6	0	3	4	32	0	3	11	04	0	4	5	76
6	0	1	11	04	0	2	4	8	0	2	10	56	0	3	4	32	0	3	10	08
5	0	1	7	20	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	80	0	2	9	60	0	3	2	40
4	0	1	3	36	0	1	7	2	0	1	11	04	0	2	2	88	0	2	6	72
3	0	0	11	52	0	1	2	4	0	1	5	28	0	1	8	16	0	1	11	04
2	0	0	7	68	0	0	9	6	0	0	11	52	0	1	1	44	0	1	3	56
1	0	0	3	84	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	72	0	0	7	68
*8	0	0	1	92	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	36	0	0	3	84
7	0	0	1	68	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	94	0	0	3	36
6	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	88
5	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	80	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	40
4	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	92
3	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	08	0	0	1	26	0	0	1	44
2	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	96
1	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	48

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR—Continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.			At 5 per cent.			At 5½ per cent.			At 6 per cent.			At 12 per cent.		
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,00,000	4500	0	0	5000	0	0	5500	0	0	6000	0	0	12000	0	0
90,000	4050	0	0	4500	0	0	4950	0	0	5400	0	0	10800	0	0
80,000	3600	0	0	4000	0	0	4400	0	0	4800	0	0	9600	0	0
70,000	3150	0	0	3500	0	0	3850	0	0	4200	0	0	8400	0	0
60,000	2700	0	0	3000	0	0	3300	0	0	3600	0	0	7200	0	0
50,000	2250	0	0	2500	0	0	2750	0	0	3000	0	0	6000	0	0
40,000	1800	0	0	2000	0	0	2200	0	0	2400	0	0	4800	0	0
30,000	1350	0	0	1500	0	0	1650	0	0	1800	0	0	3600	0	0
20,000	900	0	0	1000	0	0	1100	0	0	1200	0	0	2400	0	0
10,000	450	0	0	500	0	0	550	0	0	600	0	0	1200	0	0
9,000	405	0	0	450	0	0	495	0	0	540	0	0	1080	0	0
8,000	360	0	0	400	0	0	440	0	0	480	0	0	960	0	0
7,000	315	0	0	350	0	0	385	0	0	420	0	0	840	0	0
6,000	270	0	0	300	0	0	330	0	0	360	0	0	720	0	0
5,000	225	0	0	250	0	0	275	0	0	300	0	0	600	0	0
4,000	180	0	0	200	0	0	220	0	0	240	0	0	480	0	0
3,000	135	0	0	150	0	0	165	0	0	180	0	0	360	0	0
2,000	90	0	0	100	0	0	110	0	0	120	0	0	240	0	0
1,000	45	0	0	50	0	0	55	0	0	60	0	0	120	0	0
900	40	8	0	45	0	0	49	8	0	54	0	0	108	0	0
800	36	0	0	40	0	0	44	0	0	48	0	0	96	0	0
700	31	8	0	35	0	0	38	8	0	42	0	0	84	0	0
600	27	0	0	30	0	0	33	0	0	36	0	0	72	0	0
500	22	8	0	25	0	0	27	8	0	30	0	0	60	0	0
400	18	0	0	20	0	0	22	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0
300	13	8	0	15	0	0	16	8	0	18	0	0	36	0	0
200	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
100	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
90	4	0	9	4	8	0	4	15	2	4	5	6	4	8	6
80	3	9	7	4	0	0	4	6	4	8	4	12	9	6	2
70	3	2	4	3	8	0	3	13	7	2	4	3	2	4	8
60	2	11	2	3	0	0	3	4	9	6	3	9	7	2	4
50	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
40	1	12	9	2	0	0	2	3	2	4	2	6	4	8	6
30	1	5	7	1	8	0	1	10	4	8	1	12	9	6	2
20	0	14	4	1	0	0	1	1	7	2	1	3	2	4	8
10	0	7	2	0	8	0	0	8	9	6	0	9	7	2	4
9	0	6	5	0	7	2	0	7	11	04	0	8	7	68	36
8	0	5	9	0	6	4	0	7	0	48	0	7	8	16	32
7	0	5	0	0	5	7	0	6	1	92	0	6	8	64	08
6	0	4	3	0	4	9	0	5	3	36	0	5	9	12	24
5	0	3	7	0	4	0	0	4	4	80	0	4	9	60	20
4	0	2	10	0	3	2	0	3	6	24	0	3	10	48	16
3	0	2	1	0	2	4	0	2	7	68	0	2	10	56	12
2	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	9	12	0	2	11	04	08
1	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	56	0	0	11	52	04
*8	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	28	0	0	5	76	52
7	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	62	0	0	5	04	08
6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	96	0	0	4	0	64
5	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	30	0	0	3	60	20
4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	64	0	0	2	88	36
3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	98	0	0	2	16	4
2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	32	0	0	1	44	88
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	72	44

* Annas.

INCOME TABLES.

FOR ONE DAY.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 28 days.			
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	322	9	3	48	333	5	4		344	13	2	89	357	2	3	42
5,000	161	4	7	74	166	10	3		172	6	7	44	178	9	1	71
4,000	129	0	6	19	133	5	4		137	14	10	75	142	13	8	57
3,000	96	12	4	64	100	0	0		103	7	2	06	107	2	8	42
2,000	64	8	3	09	66	10	8		68	15	5	37	71	6	10	28
1,000	32	4	1	54	33	5	4		34	7	8	68	35	11	5	14
900	29	0	6	19	30	0	0		31	0	6	62	32	2	3	42
800	25	12	10	83	26	10	8		27	9	4	55	28	9	1	71
700	22	9	3	48	23	5	4		24	2	2	48	25	0	0	00
600	19	5	8	12	20	0	0		20	11	0	41	21	6	10	28
500	16	2	0	77	16	10	8		17	3	10	34	17	13	8	57
400	12	14	5	41	13	5	4		13	12	8	27	14	4	6	85
300	9	10	10	06	10	0	0		10	5	6	20	10	11	5	14
200	6	7	2	70	6	10	8		6	14	4	13	7	2	3	42
195	6	4	7	74	6	8	0		6	11	7	03	6	15	5	14
190	6	2	0	77	6	5	4		6	8	9	93	6	12	6	85
185	5	15	5	80	6	2	8		6	6	0	82	6	9	8	57
180	5	12	10	83	6	0	0		6	3	3	72	6	6	10	28
175	5	10	3	87	5	13	4		6	0	6	62	6	4	0	00
170	5	7	8	90	5	10	8		5	13	9	51	6	1	1	71
165	5	5	1	93	5	8	0		5	11	0	41	5	14	3	42
160	5	2	6	96	5	5	4		5	8	3	31	5	11	5	14
155	5	0	0	00	5	2	8		5	5	6	20	5	8	6	85
150	4	13	5	03	5	0	0		5	2	9	10	5	5	8	57
145	4	10	10	06	4	13	4		5	0	0	00	5	2	10	28
140	4	8	3	09	4	10	8		4	13	2	89	5	0	0	00
135	4	5	8	12	4	8	0		4	10	5	79	4	13	1	72
130	4	3	1	16	4	5	4		4	7	8	68	4	10	3	42
125	4	0	6	19	4	2	8		4	4	11	58	4	7	5	14
120	3	13	11	22	4	0	0		4	2	2	48	4	4	6	85
115	3	11	4	25	3	13	4		3	15	5	37	4	1	8	57
110	3	8	9	29	3	10	8		3	12	8	27	3	14	10	28
105	3	6	2	32	3	8	0		3	9	11	17	3	12	0	00
100	3	3	7	35	3	5	4		3	7	2	06	3	9	1	71
95	3	1	0	38	3	2	8		3	4	4	96	3	6	3	42
90	2	14	5	41	3	0	0		3	1	7	86	3	3	5	14
85	2	11	10	45	2	13	4		2	14	10	75	3	0	6	85
80	2	9	3	48	2	10	8		2	12	1	65	2	13	8	57
75	2	6	8	51	2	8	0		2	9	4	55	2	10	10	28
70	2	4	1	54	2	5	4		2	6	7	44	2	8	0	00
65	2	1	6	58	2	2	8		2	3	10	34	2	5	1	71
60	1	14	11	61	2	0	0		2	1	1	24	2	2	3	42
55	1	12	4	64	1	13	4		1	14	4	13	1	15	5	14
50	1	9	9	67	1	10	8		1	11	7	03	1	12	6	85
45	1	7	2	70	1	8	0		1	8	9	93	1	9	8	57
40	1	4	7	74	1	5	4		1	6	0	82	1	6	10	28
35	1	2	0	77	1	2	8		1	3	3	72	1	4	0	00
30	15	5		80	1	0	0		1	0	6	62	1	1	1	71
25	12	10		83	13	4			13	9	51	61	14	3		42
20	10	3		87	10	8			11	0	41	41	11	5		14
15	7	8		90	8	0			8	3	31	31	8	6		85
10	5	1		93	5	4			5	6	20	20	5	8		57
9	4	7		74	4	9		6	4	11	58	58	5	1		71
8	4	1		54	4	3			4	4	96	96	4	6		85
7	3	7		35	3	8		8	3	10	34	34	4	0		00
6	3	1		16	3	2		4	3	3	72	72	3	5		14
5	2	6		96	2	8		0	2	9	10	10	2	10		28
4	2	0		77	2	1		6	2	2	48	48	2	3		42
3	1	6		58	1	7		2	1	7	86	86	1	8		57
2	1	0		38	1	0		8	1	1	24	24	1	1		71
1	0	6		19	0	6		4	0	6	62	62	0	6		85
½	0	3		09	0	3		2	0	3	31	31	0	3		42

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 28 days.			
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	R.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	9,032	4	1	54	9,333	5	4		9,655	2	9	10	10,000	0	0	
5,000	4,516	2	0	77	4,666	10	8		4,827	9	4	55	5,000	0	0	
4,000	3,612	14	5	41	3,733	5	4		3,862	1	1	24	4,000	0	0	
3,000	2,709	10	10	06	2,800	0	0		2,896	8	9	92	3,000	0	0	
2,000	1,806	7	2	70	1,866	10	8		1,931	0	6	62	2,000	0	0	
1,000	903	3	7	35	933	5	4		965	8	3	30	1,000	0	0	
900	812	14	5	41	840	0	0		868	15	5	37	900	0	0	
800	722	9	3	48	746	10	8		772	6	7	44	800	0	0	
700	632	4	1	54	653	5	4		675	13	9	49	700	0	0	
600	541	14	11	61	560	0	0		579	4	11	58	600	0	0	
500	451	9	9	67	466	10	8		482	12	1	65	500	0	0	
400	361	4	7	74	373	5	4		386	3	3	72	400	0	0	
300	270	15	5	80	280	0	0		289	10	5	79	300	0	0	
200	180	10	3	86	186	10	8		193	1	7	86	200	0	0	
195	176	2	0	77	182	0	0		188	4	4	96	195	0	0	
190	171	9	9	67	177	5	4		183	7	2	06	190	0	0	
185	167	1	6	57	172	10	8		178	9	11	17	185	0	0	
180	162	9	3	48	168	0	0		173	12	8	27	180	0	0	
175	158	1	0	38	163	5	4		168	15	5	37	175	0	0	
170	153	8	9	28	158	10	8		164	2	2	48	170	0	0	
165	149	0	6	19	154	0	0		159	4	11	58	165	0	0	
160	144	8	3	09	149	5	4		154	7	8	68	160	0	0	
155	140	0	0	00	144	10	8		149	10	5	79	155	0	0	
150	135	7	8	90	140	0	0		144	13	2	89	150	0	0	
145	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0	00	145	0	0	
140	126	7	2	70	130	10	8		135	2	9	10	140	0	0	
135	121	14	11	61	126	0	0		130	5	6	20	135	0	0	
130	117	6	8	51	121	5	4		125	8	3	30	130	0	0	
125	112	14	5	41	116	10	8		120	11	0	41	125	0	0	
120	108	6	2	32	112	0	0		115	13	9	51	120	0	0	
115	103	13	11	22	107	5	4		111	0	6	62	115	0	0	
110	99	5	8	12	102	10	8		106	3	3	72	110	0	0	
105	94	13	5	03	98	0	0		101	6	0	82	105	0	0	
100	90	5	1	93	93	5	4		96	8	9	92	100	0	0	
95	85	12	10	83	88	10	8		91	11	7	03	95	0	0	
90	81	4	7	74	84	0	0		86	14	4	13	90	0	0	
85	76	12	4	64	79	5	4		82	1	1	24	85	0	0	
80	72	4	1	54	74	10	8		77	3	10	34	80	0	0	
75	67	11	10	45	70	0	0		72	6	7	44	75	0	0	
70	63	3	7	35	65	5	4		67	9	4	55	70	0	0	
65	58	11	4	25	60	10	8		62	12	1	65	65	0	0	
60	54	3	1	16	56	0	0		57	14	10	75	60	0	0	
55	49	10	10	06	51	5	4		53	1	7	86	55	0	0	
50	45	2	6	96	46	10	8		48	4	4	96	50	0	0	
45	40	10	3	87	42	0	0		43	7	2	06	45	0	0	
40	36	2	0	77	37	5	4		38	9	11	17	40	0	0	
35	31	9	9	67	32	10	8		33	12	8	27	35	0	0	
30	27	1	6	58	28	0	0		28	15	5	37	30	0	0	
25	22	9	3	48	23	5	4		24	2	2	48	25	0	0	
20	18	1	0	38	18	10	8		19	4	11	58	20	0	0	
15	13	8	9	28	14	0	0		14	7	8	68	15	0	0	
10	9	0	6	19	9	5	4		9	10	5	79	10	0	0	
9	8	2	0	77	8	6	4	8	8	11	0	41	9	0	0	
8	7	3	7	35	7	7	5	6	7	11	7	03	8	0	0	
7	6	5	1	93	6	8	6	4	6	12	1	65	7	0	0	
6	5	6	8	51	5	9	7	2	5	12	8	27	6	0	0	
5	4	8	3	09	4	10	8	0	4	13	2	89	5	0	0	
4	3	9	9	67	3	11	8	8	3	13	9	51	4	0	0	
3	2	11	4	25	2	12	9	6	2	14	4	13	3	0	0	
2	1	12	10	83	1	13	10	4	1	14	10	75	2	0	0	
1	0	14	5	41	0	14	11	2	0	15	5	37	1	0	0	
1/2	0	7	2	70	0	7	5	6	0	7	8	68	0	8	0	

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-NINE DAYS.													FOR THIRTY DAYS.												
At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.								
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.					
10,000	9,354	13	5	03	9,666	10	8		10,000	0	0		9,677	6	8	51	10,000	0	0						
5,000	4,677	6	8	51	4,833	5	4		5,000	0	0		4,838	11	4	25	5,000	0	0						
4,000	3,741	14	11	61	3,866	10	8		4,000	0	0		3,870	15	5	80	4,000	0	0						
3,000	2,806	7	2	70	2,900	0	0		3,000	0	0		2,903	3	7	35	3,000	0	0						
2,000	1,870	15	5	80	1,933	5	4		2,000	0	0		1,935	7	8	90	2,000	0	0						
1,000	935	7	8	90	966	10	8		1,000	0	0		967	11	10	44	1,000	0	0						
900	841	14	11	60	870	0	0		900	0	0		870	15	5	80	900	0	0						
800	748	6	2	31	773	5	4		800	0	0		774	3	1	15	800	0	0						
700	654	13	5	03	676	10	8		700	0	0		677	6	8	51	700	0	0						
600	561	4	7	74	580	0	0		600	0	0		580	10	3	87	600	0	0						
500	467	11	10	44	483	5	4		500	0	0		483	13	11	22	500	0	0						
400	374	3	1	15	386	10	8		400	0	0		387	1	6	57	400	0	0						
300	280	10	3	87	290	0	0		300	0	0		290	5	1	93	300	0	0						
200	187	1	6	57	193	5	4		200	0	0		193	8	9	28	200	0	0						
195	182	6	8	51	188	8	0		195	0	0		188	11	4	25	195	0	0						
190	177	11	10	44	183	10	8		190	0	0		183	13	11	22	190	0	0						
185	173	1	0	38	178	13	4		185	0	0		179	0	6	19	185	0	0						
180	168	6	2	32	174	0	0		180	0	0		174	3	1	16	180	0	0						
175	163	11	4	25	169	2	8		175	0	0		169	5	8	13	175	0	0						
170	159	0	6	19	164	5	4		170	0	0		164	8	3	09	170	0	0						
165	154	5	8	12	159	8	0		165	0	0		159	10	10	06	165	0	0						
160	149	10	10	06	154	10	8		160	0	0		154	13	5	03	160	0	0						
155	145	0	0	00	149	13	4		155	0	0		150	0	0	00	155	0	0						
150	140	5	1	93	145	0	0		150	0	0		145	2	6	96	150	0	0						
145	135	10	3	86	140	2	8		145	0	0		140	5	1	93	145	0	0						
140	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0		135	7	8	90	140	0	0						
135	126	4	7	74	130	8	0		135	0	0		130	10	3	87	135	0	0						
130	121	9	9	67	125	10	8		130	0	0		125	12	10	83	130	0	0						
125	116	14	11	61	120	13	4		125	0	0		120	15	5	80	125	0	0						
120	112	4	1	54	116	0	0		120	0	0		116	2	0	77	120	0	0						
115	107	9	3	18	111	2	8		115	0	0		111	4	7	71	115	0	0						
110	102	14	5	41	106	5	4		110	0	0		106	7	2	70	110	0	0						
105	98	3	7	35	101	8	0		105	0	0		101	9	9	67	105	0	0						
100	93	8	9	28	96	10	8		100	0	0		96	12	4	64	100	0	0						
95	88	13	11	22	91	13	4		95	0	0		91	14	11	61	95	0	0						
90	84	3	1	15	87	0	0		90	0	0		87	1	6	57	90	0	0						
85	79	8	3	09	82	2	8		85	0	0		82	4	1	54	85	0	0						
80	74	13	5	03	77	5	4		80	0	0		77	6	8	51	80	0	0						
75	70	2	6	96	72	8	0		75	0	0		72	9	3	48	75	0	0						
70	65	7	8	90	67	10	8		70	0	0		67	11	10	45	70	0	0						
65	60	12	10	84	62	13	4		65	0	0		62	14	5	42	65	0	0						
60	56	2	0	78	58	0	0		60	0	0		58	1	0	39	60	0	0						
55	51	7	2	70	53	2	8		55	0	0		53	3	7	35	55	0	0						
50	46	12	4	64	48	5	4		50	0	0		48	6	2	32	50	0	0						
45	42	1	6	58	43	8	0		45	0	0		43	8	9	29	45	0	0						
40	37	6	8	51	38	10	8		40	0	0		38	11	4	25	40	0	0						
35	32	11	10	45	33	13	4		35	0	0		33	13	11	22	35	0	0						
30	28	1	0	38	29	0	0		30	0	0		29	0	6	19	30	0	0						
25	23	6	2	32	24	2	8		25	0	0		24	3	1	16	25	0	0						
20	18	11	4	25	19	5	4		20	0	0		19	5	8	13	20	0	0						
15	14	0	6	19	14	8	0		15	0	0		14	8	3	09	15	0	0						
10	9	5	8	12	9	10	8		10	0	0		9	10	10	06	10	0	0						
9	8	6	8	51	8	11	2	4	9	0	0		8	11	4	25	9	0	0						
8	7	7	8	90	7	11	8	8	8	0	0		7	11	10	44	8	0	0						
7	6	8	9	28	6	12	3	2	7	0	0		6	12	4	64	7	0	0						
6	5	9	9	67	5	12	9	6	6	0	0		5	12	10	83	6	0	0						
5	4	10	10	06	4	13	4	0	5	0	0		4	13	5	03	5	0	0						
4	3	11	10	44	3	13	10	4	4	0	0		3	13	11	22	4	0	0						
3	2	12	10	83	2	14	4	8	3	0	0		2	14	5	41	3	0	0						
2	1	13	11	22	1	14	11	2	2	0	0		1	14	11	61	2	0	0						
1	0	14	11	61	0	15	5	6	1	0	0		0	15	5	80	1	0	0						
½	0	7	5	80	0	7	8	8	0	8	0		0	7	8	90	0	8	0						

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—London and Madras.

Sterling.		1s. 10d. per Rupee.		1s. 11d. per Rupee.		1s. 12d. per Rupee.		2s. per Rupee.		2s. 0½d. per Rupee.		2s. 1d. per Rupee.		2s. 2d. per Rupee.	
£	S. D.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
10000	0	0	109090	14	7	106666	10	8	104347	13	3	52173	14	7	51063
5000	0	0	54545	7	3	53333	5	4	52173	14	7	51063	13	3	50000
4000	0	0	43636	5	4	42666	10	8	41739	2	1	40851	1	0	40000
3000	0	0	32727	4	4	32000	0	0	31304	4	9	30638	4	9	30000
2000	0	0	21818	2	11	21333	5	4	20869	9	1	20425	8	6	20000
1000	0	0	10909	1	11	10666	10	8	10434	12	6	10212	12	3	10000
500	0	0	5454	8	9	5333	5	4	5217	6	3	5106	6	2	5000
400	0	0	4363	10	8	4266	10	8	4173	14	7	4085	1	8	4000
300	0	0	3272	11	8	3200	0	0	3130	6	11	3063	13	3	3000
200	0	0	2181	13	1	2133	5	4	2086	15	4	2042	8	10	2000
100	0	0	1090	14	7	1066	10	8	1043	7	8	1021	4	5	1000
50	0	0	545	7	3	533	5	4	521	11	10	510	10	3	500
40	0	0	436	5	4	426	10	8	417	6	13	408	9	2	400
30	0	0	327	4	4	320	0	0	313	0	8	306	6	2	300
20	0	0	218	2	11	213	5	4	208	11	2	204	4	1	200
10	0	0	109	1	5	106	10	8	104	5	7	102	2	1	100
5	0	0	54	8	9	53	5	4	52	2	9	51	1	0	50
4	0	0	43	10	2	42	10	8	41	11	10	40	13	7	40
3	0	0	32	11	8	32	10	0	31	4	10	30	10	3	30
2	0	0	21	13	1	21	5	4	20	13	11	20	6	10	20
1	0	0	10	14	7	10	10	8	10	6	11	10	3	5	10
0	15	0	8	9	11	8	0	0	7	13	3	7	10	7	8
0	10	0	5	7	8	5	5	1	5	3	6	5	1	8	5
0	5	0	2	11	8	2	10	8	2	9	1	2	8	10	8
0	4	0	2	2	11	2	2	2	2	1	5	2	0	8	2
0	3	0	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	1
0	2	0	1	5	9	1	0	8	0	4	2	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	8	6	0	8	6	0	8	2	0	8	2	0
0	0	6	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	2	0	4	1	0
0	0	5	0	3	8	0	3	7	0	3	5	0	3	5	0
0	0	4	0	2	11	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	7	0
0	0	3	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	2	4	0	2	4	0
0	0	2	0	1	9	0	1	9	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
0	0	1	0	0	8	0	8	8	0	8	2	0	8	2	0
0	0	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	2	0	6	2	0
0	0	0	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	1	0	5	1	0
0	0	0	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	1	0	4	1	0
0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	10	0	2	11	0
0	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	9	0	1	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—Madras and London.

Rupees.			1s. 10d. per Rupee.			1s. 11d. per Rupee.			2s. 11d. per Rupee.			2s. per Rupee.			2s. 0d. per Rupee.			2s. 1d. per Rupee.			2s. 2d. per Rupee.			
Rs.	A.	P.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	£	S.	D.	
100000	0	0	9165	13	4	9375	0	0	9583	6	8	9791	0	0	10000	0	0	10208	6	8	10416	4	10833	8
50000	0	0	4583	6	8	4687	10	0	4791	13	4	4895	0	0	5000	0	0	5104	3	4	5208	6	5416	6
40000	0	0	3666	13	4	3750	10	0	3833	6	8	3916	0	0	4000	0	0	4083	6	8	4166	13	4333	6
30000	0	0	2750	0	0	2812	10	0	2875	0	0	2937	0	0	3000	0	0	3062	10	0	3124	0	3250	0
20000	0	0	1833	6	8	1875	0	0	1916	13	4	1958	6	8	2000	0	0	2041	13	4	2083	6	2166	13
10000	0	0	916	13	4	937	10	0	958	6	8	979	3	4	1000	0	0	1020	16	8	1041	13	1083	6
5000	0	0	458	6	8	468	15	0	479	3	4	489	11	8	500	0	0	510	8	4	520	16	541	13
4000	0	0	366	13	4	375	0	0	383	6	8	391	13	4	400	0	0	408	6	8	416	13	433	6
3000	0	0	275	0	0	281	5	0	287	0	0	293	15	0	300	0	0	306	5	0	312	10	325	0
2000	0	0	183	6	8	187	0	0	191	13	4	195	16	8	200	0	0	204	3	4	208	6	216	13
1000	0	0	91	13	4	93	15	0	95	16	8	97	18	4	100	0	0	102	1	8	104	3	108	6
500	0	0	45	16	8	46	17	0	47	18	4	48	19	2	50	0	0	51	0	10	52	1	54	3
400	0	0	36	13	4	37	10	0	38	6	8	39	3	4	40	0	0	40	16	8	41	13	43	6
300	0	0	27	0	0	28	2	0	28	15	0	29	7	6	30	0	0	30	12	6	31	5	32	10
200	0	0	18	6	8	18	17	0	19	3	4	19	11	8	20	0	0	20	8	4	20	16	21	13
100	0	0	9	3	4	9	17	0	9	11	8	9	13	10	20	0	0	20	4	2	20	16	21	13
50	0	0	4	11	8	4	13	9	4	13	10	4	17	11	5	0	0	5	2	1	5	4	5	4
40	0	0	3	13	4	3	15	0	3	16	8	3	18	4	4	0	0	4	1	8	4	4	5	4
30	0	0	2	15	0	2	16	3	2	17	6	2	18	9	3	0	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
20	0	0	1	16	8	1	17	6	1	18	4	1	19	2	2	0	0	2	0	10	2	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	18	4	0	18	9	0	19	2	0	19	7	1	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	9	2	0	9	4	0	9	7	0	9	9	1	10	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	7	4	0	7	6	0	7	8	0	7	10	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	5	6	0	5	7	0	5	9	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	3	8	0	3	9	0	3	11	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	11	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	3
0	8	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	4	0	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	7	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3
0	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	3
0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Interest when payable, &c.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

Opened 13th September 1824, and closed 19th May 1825. - Interest payable quarterly in cash, or to Proprietors *bond fide* resident in Europe, at their option in cash, by bills on the Home Government at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee, or 1s. 10d. per Government Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred to the Five per Cent. Loan of 1825-26, and Four per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1165.

SECOND FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened 3rd July 1828. Interest payable quarterly, in cash and by bills on the Home Government as in the case of the above loan. Notes of this loan have nearly all been transferred as above.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Opened 7th June 1831, and closed 16th September 1835. Interest payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November as in the above loans. Notes of this loan have partly been transferred to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1835-36

Opened 16th September 1835, and closed 15th May 1841. Interest payable half-yearly, on 31st March and 30th September as in the above loans.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1842-43.

Opened 4th January 1843, and is comprised of cash subscriptions and transfers from the Five per Cent Loans of 1825-26, and 1829-30. - Interest payable on 1st February and 1st August. The other conditions of this loan are the same as those of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1835-36. This loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent. loans to Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

TRANSFER FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854-55.

Opened 28th October 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Loan, dated 30th June 1841. - Interest payable on 30th June and 31st December.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.

Opened 22nd January 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan.

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.

Opened 28th October 1853, and closed 30th August 1856. - Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.

Opened 16th January 1857. - Most of the Notes of this Loan have been transferred to the Four and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1872, under Financial Notification, dated 16th September 1871, No. 3,206, the remainder being dischargeable in cash at the Bank of Bengal under Financial Notification, dated 16th October 1871, No. 4,134.

FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 31st MAY 1859.

Opened 1st May 1859.—Interest payable on the 31st May and 30th November. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 1st May 1879.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1st MAY 1865.

Opened 19th November 1864.—Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. This Loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent. Loans into Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867.

Opened under Financial Notification, No. 2,010, dated 11th April 1867.—Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Principal to the extent of 40 lacs re-payable on the 1st June 1872, 50 lacs on the 1st June 1877.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 15th JULY 1870.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 31st December 1869, No. 3,452, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. P. W. Loan of 12th March 1855, and Four and a Half per Cent. Loan of 28th February 1857. Interest payable half-yearly on the 15th January and 15th July. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 15th of July 1885.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF JULY 1871.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 1st May 1871, No. 197, and is comprised of transfers from the Four and a Half per Cent. Debenture Loan of 1870. Interest payable half-yearly on the 4th January and 4th July, at the rate of Four and a Half per Cent. for 10 years and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 4th July 1881.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 16th JANUARY 1872.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 16th September 1871, No. 3,206, and is comprised of transfers from Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57. Interest payable half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July, at Four and a Half per Cent. for 7 years, and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 16th January 1882.

PART VIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

SEE OF MADRAS.

The Right Rev. FREDERICK GELL, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras, formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge—Consecrated at Lambeth, 29th June 1861, and installed 27th November 1861.

The Rev. ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 17th Oct. 1871

The Venerable JOHN GORTON, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary—Inducted 4th August 1871.

The Rev. ROBERT MURPHY, LL.D., Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras and Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Madras, 22nd June 1860—*Europe*.

J. O. WRIGHT, Esq, M.A.—Acting, 6th September 1872

Names	Colleges, &c.	Date of arrival	Stationed at
SENIOR CHAPLAINS			
J. Gorton, M.A.	Wadham College, Oxford	30 Aug 1846	St. George's Cathedral
W. B. Otley, M.A.	Camus College, Cambridge	26 Nov 1847	Berhampore and Chatterpore
R. Murphy, LL.D.	Trinity College, Dublin	12 Apr 1854	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
C. Rhenus	Church Mis. College, Kingston	31 May	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
J. T. D. Kidd, B.A.	St. John's College, Oxford	28 Jan 1855	Vizagapatam
W. W. C. Cooper, M.A.	Magdalene Hall, Oxford	11 April	St. John's District, Bangalore
S. T. Pettigrew, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	19 Oct	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
J. D. Ostiehan, B.A.	New Inn Hall, Oxford	4 Mar 1856	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
H. P. James, B.A.	St. Bees' College	1 April	St. Mark's District, Bangalore
T. A. C. Pratt, M.A.	St. Peter's College, Cambridge	25 do	Bolarum and Chuddegerhaut
R. P. Little, B.A.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	25 do	Coomoor
C. R. Drury, M.A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	11 Sep	St. Thomas Mt & Palaverah
J. J. B. Sayers, LL.D.	Trinity College, Dublin	11 Dec	Ootacamund
B. O'M. Deane, M.A.	Trinity College, Dublin	28 Feb 1857	Wellington
J. McKee, D.D.	Trinity College, Dublin	28 do	Trevandrum
O. Dene, B.A.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	27 Sep 1860	Fort St. George
J. W. Wynch, M.A.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	14 Jan 1861	Wellington
G. English		20 Mar	Bellary.
J. Murphy, LL.D.	Trinity College, Dublin	30 Aug	Cuddalore
T. Foulkes	Church Missionary College	10 Dec	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
A. Taylor, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	26 do	Domestic Chaplain
W. Leeming, M.A.	Christ College, Cambridge	6 Sep 1862	Rajahmundry and Cocanada
JUNIOR CHAPLAINS			
W. S. Trotman, M.A.	Exeter College, Oxford	9 May 1863	Mercaia
C. H. Deane, M.A.	Magdalene College, Oxford	22 July	Trinity Dist., Bangalore
G. Warlow, B.A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	19 Dec	St. George's Cathedral
F. G. Lys, M.A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	28 do 1864	North Black Town
S. Goodhart, B.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	27 Aug 1865	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
D. G. Clarke, B.A.	Jesus College, Oxford	6 Nov	Vepery
J. Tanner, M.A.	Magdalene Hall, Oxford	16 Apr 1866	<i>Furlough to Europe</i>
W. M. S. Babington, B.A.	Claire College, Cambridge	24 May	Vizianagaram
R. C. W. Raban, M.A.	Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge	21 June	South Black Town
A. T. Bartlett	Associate King's Coll., London	1 Sep	Vellore and Arcot
W. B. Powell	St. Bees' College	22 do	Poonamallee
H. Pope	Christ College, Cambridge	6 Oct	Colimbatore
C. Smith, B.A.	New Inn Hall, Oxford	19 Jan 1869	Timulgherry
J. B. Trend, M.A.	St. Mark's Hall, Oxford	7 Nov	Berar
J. F. Browne	Divinity College, London	20 July 1870	Secunderabad
W. W. Elwes, M.A.	Trinity College, Cambridge	20 Oct	Tichinopoly
M. Walker, M.A.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge	1 Jan 1872	Cannanore

SERVICES OF CHAPLAINS, ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT, CORRECTED UP TO 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

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JOHN GORTON, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.

1846. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 30th August 1846 Acting Chaplain of Arcot, 29th September 1846. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th May 1847. Europe S. C., from 5th April 1856 to 25th December 1857. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 19th January 1858 Acting Chaplain of St. Thome, 9th March 1858. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, 27th October 1858. Full Chaplain, 22nd December 1858. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 22nd March 1859. Acting Chaplain of St. Thome, 18th April 1859 Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 17th June 1859. Chaplain of Wellington, 14th December 1860. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 8th October 1861. Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 16th March 1866. Commissary and to act as Archdeacon of the Diocese of Madras, 4th May 1869 Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 10th May 1870. Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese, instituted on the 3rd and inducted on the 4th August 1871 Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd August 1871 —24 years, 6 months, 1 day.

WARNER BECKINGHAM OTTLEY, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge.

1847. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 26th November 1847. Acting Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th December 1847. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 9th February 1849 Acting Chaplain of Kamptee, 15th March 1850. On S. C., from 25th January 1853 to 14th March 1856. Chaplain of Berhampore and Chatterpore, 1st April 1856. Full Chaplain, 11th December 1859 —21 years, 11 months, 14 days.

ROBERT MURPHY, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1854. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 12th April 1854 Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 6th May 1854. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 27th November 1855 Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, 5th September 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 29th December 1857. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 19th January 1858. Acting Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, 16th February 1859. Registrar, 23rd June 1860 Senior Chaplain, 1st January 1862. Europe S. C., from 14th April 1862 to 20th June 1863 Chaplain of Trinity Church, Bangalore, 13th February 1866. On furlough to Europe for two years from 15th September 1872.—17 years, 2 months, 26 days.

CHARLES RHENIUS, Church Mission College, Islington.

1854. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 31st May 1854. Chaplain of Cannanore, 15th August 1854. Senior Chaplain, 28th March 1862. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th August 1863. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 21st June 1864. Chaplain of Coonoor, 1st August 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 23rd July 1867. Acting Chaplain of Bellary, 8th Sept. 1868. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 30th May 1870. Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 17th August 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years from 7th May 1872.—17 years, 11 months, 7 days.

JOHN TYRWHIT DAVY KIDD, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th January 1855. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 6th March 1855. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 6th May 1856. Europe S. C., from 27th October 1860 to 30th September 1862. Actg. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, 10th October 1862. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 21st July 1863. Senior Chaplain, 28th April 1864. Chaplain of Tranquebar, 21st November 1865. Chaplain of Wellington, 5th April 1867. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 15th September 1868. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 17th August 1869. Europe, on furlough from 28th September 1870 to 7th September 1872. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 13th September 1872.—14 years, 14 days.

WILLIAM WRIGHT GILBERT COOPER, M.A., Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th April 1855. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 26th April 1855. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 24th Feby. 1857. Chaplain of Mysore, 25th Aug. 1857. Actg. Chaplain of Trinity Dist., Bangalore, 26th Aug. 1859. Chaplain of Vepery, 14th August 1860. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 26th October 1860. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 14th December 1860. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, 10th December 1861. Europe S. C., from 14th October 1862 to 5th June 1864. Chaplain of Black Town, 10th June 1864. Senior Chaplain, 28th November 1864. Chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore, 4th April 1865. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 9th Mar. 1869. Chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, 29th November 1870—16 years, 7 days.

SAMUEL THOMAS PETTIGREW, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th October 1855. Chaplain of Burma, 10th October 1855. Chaplain of Kamptee, 20th September 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 2nd Oct. 1863. Senior Chaplain, 8th April 1865. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 16th July 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th December 1868. Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 16th March 1869. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 22nd June 1869. Europe S. C., for 2 years from 10th March 1872.—16 years, 5 months.

JOSEPH DUNCAN OSTREHAN, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 4th March 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th Mar 1856. Europe S. C. from 28th January 1861 to 25th December 1862. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 10th Feb 1863. Chaplain of Vizianagram, 12th April 1864. Senior Chaplain, 26th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 18th April 1866. Europe, furlough for 2 years from 25th Nov. 1871.—13 years, 9 months, 5 days.

HENRY PIGOT JAMES, B.A., St. Bees College.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 1st April 1856. Actg. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th April 1856. Chaplain of Secatabuldee, 26th July 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th January 1861. On furlough to Europe from 29th October 1863 to 22nd October 1866. Senior Chaplain, 18th January 1866. Chaplain of Berar, 20th November 1866. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore, 28th June 1872—13 years, 9 months, 5 days.

THOMAS ARTHUR COOPER PRATT, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 25th April 1856. Acting Chaplain of Palanacotta, 6th May 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 15th April 1859. Chaplain of Vellore, 9th June 1859. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 17th August 1860. Europe, on furlough from 29th April 1863 to 9th Jan. 1866. Chaplain of Secatabuldee, 8th March 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th March 1866. Chaplain of Wellington, 20th October 1868. Chaplain of Bolarum and Chuddleighat, 6th December 1870.—13 years, 11 months, 25 days.

ROBERT PARKER LITTLE, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 25th April 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 6th May 1856. Chaplain of Arcot, 20th Sept 1856. Chaplain of Tranquebar, 16th September 1857. Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 12th September 1859. Europe S. C. from 28th June 1862 to 7th January 1864. Chaplain of Arungabad, 26th January 1864. Senior Chaplain, 25th April 1866. Europe S. C., from 20th February 1867 to 12th Feby 1869. Acting Chaplain of Coonoor, 21st March 1871. Chaplain of Coonoor, 12th December 1871—13 years, 2 months, 4 days.

CHARLES ROUS DRURY, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1856. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 20th September 1856. Chaplain of Black Town, 30th March 1858. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th March 1864. Senior Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1866. Acting Chaplain of Ooty, 15th December 1868. Europe S. C. from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assumed charge of St. Thomas' Mount with Palaveram on 9th November 1872—11 years, 11 months, 15 days.

JAMES JOHNSTON BRYDGES SAYERS, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th December 1856. Jt. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 23rd December 1856. Europe S. C. from 18th September 1858 to 26th September 1861. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, with charge of Arcot, 8th October 1861. Confirmed Chaplain of Vellore, 10th December 1861. On S. C., from 10th April to 5th September 1866. Senior Chaplain, 11th December 1866. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 10th July to 7th October 1868. Reverted to Vellore, 8th October 1868. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 25th June 1872.—12 years, 7 months, 16 days.

BARRY O'MEARA DEANE, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th February 1857. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 21st April 1857. Chaplain of Bellary, 1st May 1858. Chaplain of Mercara, 2nd October 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th February 1867. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th August 1868. Chaplain of North Black Town, 4th May 1869. Chaplain of Wellington, 6th December 1870.—15 years, 10 months, 1 day.

JAMES MCKEE, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

- 1857 Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th February 1857. Acting Chaplain of Quilon, 21st April 1857. Confirmed Chaplain of Quilon, 15th April 1859. Chaplain of Calicut, 25th May 1860. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 12th September 1865. Confirmed Chaplain of Trevandrum, 13th April 1866. Senior Chaplain, 28th February 1867. Chaplain of Coonoor, 16th July 1867. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 17th August 1869.—15 years, 10 months, 1 day

OCTAVIUS DENE, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1860. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 27th September 1860. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th Sept 1860. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 30th June 1865. Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 16th March 1866. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th August 1866. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 29th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 24th April 1868. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral without prejudice to his appointment of Domestic Chaplain, 12th June 1868 and 16th March 1869. Europe S. C. from 16th April 1870 to 16th April 1872. Senior Chaplain, 27th September 1870. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St George, 26th April 1872.—10 years, 3 months, 3 days

JOHN WILLIAM WYNCH, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 14th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Arcot, 18th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 3rd May 1861. Confirmed in Vizagapatam, 24th March 1863. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 30th June 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd November 1865. Europe S. C. from 20th February to 20th November 1868. Chaplain of Mercara, 17th November 1868. Chaplain of Mysore, 30th November 1869. Senior Chaplain, 14th January 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 25th July 1871. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 26th March 1872. Chaplain of Mysore, 23th June 1872.—10 years, 11 months, 27 days

GEORGE ENGLISH.

- 1861 Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 20th March 1861. Acting Chaplain of Masulipatam, 5th April 1861. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th March 1863. Confirmed in Secunderabad, 21st June 1864. Chaplain of Mysore, 2nd October 1866. Europe S. C. from 5th April 1868 to 3rd April 1870. Acting Chaplain of Bellary, 12th April 1870. Senior Chaplain, 20th March 1871. Confirmed in Bellary, 17th August 1871.—9 years, 9 months, 13 days

JOHN MURPHY, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

- 1861 Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 30th August 1861. Chaplain of Jaulnah, 6th September 1861. Acting Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 29th October 1861. Confirmed in Rajahmundry, 16th June 1863. Europe S. C. from 21st March 1869 to 10th March 1871. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 21st March 1871. Senior Chaplain, 30th August 1871. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town from 3rd August to 3rd October 1872.—10 years, 4 months, 11 days.

THOMAS FOULKES, Church Mission College, Islington.

- 1861 Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 10th Dec 1861. Actg. Jt. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 4th Feb. 1862. Actg. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 7th August 1863. Actg. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th June 1865. Confirmed in Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 28th August 1866. Chaplain of Coonoor, 13th July 1869. On furlough to Europe for two years from 12th May 1871. Senior Chaplain, 10th December 1871. Resumed charge in October 1872.—9 years, 4 months, 3 days.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 26th December 1861. Joint Chaplain of Kamptee, & Seetabuldee, 10th January 1862. On furlough to Europe from 10th April 1869 to 3rd April 1871. Acting Chaplain of Secunderabad, 4th April 1871. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 13th October 1871. Senior Chaplain, 26th December 1871.—9 years, 3 days.

WILLIAM LEEMING, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge.

1862. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 6th September 1862. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 19th September 1862. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 7th November 1862. P. A., from 1st to 18th October 1865 and from 6th March to 4th July 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 10th July 1866. Europe S. C. from 10th March 1867 to 17th January 1868. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd March 1868. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th April 1868. Acting Chaplain of Cocanada, 14th June 1870. Chaplain of Rajahmundry & Cocanada, 12th December 1871. Senior Chaplain, 6th September 1872.—9 years, 1 month.

WILLIAM SAMUEL TROTMAN, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

1853. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th May 1863. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 22d May 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 28th July 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Kamptee and Seetabuldee, 2nd Oct 1863. Chaplain of Seetabuldee, 23rd July 1864. Acting Chaplain of Cuddalore, 22nd December 1865. S. C., from 6th June to 31st December 1865. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 19th July 1867. P. A. from 22nd July to 31st Aug 1867. S. C., from 12th June to 18th September 1868. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 25th August 1868. Acting Chaplain of Mercara, 4th August 1871.—8 years, 9 months, 1 day.

CHARLES HENRY DEANE, M.A., Magdalene College, Oxford.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 22nd July 1863. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 7th August 1863. Confirmed in Cannanore, 5th August 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of (St. John's), Bangalore, 2nd February 1869. Chaplain of Mercara, 29th November 1870. Acting Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 25th July 1871. Acting Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 30th August 1872. Confirmed in Bangalore, 19th November 1872.—9 years, 5 months, 10 days.

GEORGE WARLOW, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 19th December 1863. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 23rd December 1863. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 6th December 1864. S. C. from 19th February to 14th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 31st March 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, 22nd October 1869. Confirmed in the Cathedral, 7th February 1871.—8 years, 3 months, 9 days.

FRANCIS GEORGE LYS, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th Dec 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 10th January 1865. Acting Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 15th December 1868. Europe furlough from 15th May 1869 to 3rd November 1870. Chaplain of North Black Town, 6th December 1870. Acting Joint Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 31st January 1872. Acting Chaplain of St Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th August 1872. Resumed charge of North Black Town, 9th November 1872.—6 years, 6 months, 15 days.

EDWARD SKELTON GOODHART, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1865. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 27th August 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 1st September 1865. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 1st April 1866. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 3rd September 1866. Actg. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 21st May 1867. Chaplain to the Abyssinia Field Force, 26th November 1867. Furlough from 15th October 1869 to 18th March 1871. Actg Chaplain of Arungabad, 21st March 1871. Europe S. C., from 22nd May 1872.—5 years, 3 months, 23 days.

DAVID GEORGE CLARKE, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford.

1865. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 21st November 1865. Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut, 25th February 1868. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 23rd February 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd June 1870. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 11th October 1870. Confirmed in Vepery, 25th July 1871.—7 years, 1 month, 25 days.

JAMES TANNER, M.A., Magdalene Hall, Oxford.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th April 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 27th April 1866. Chaplain of Bellary, 2nd October 1866. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 24th November 1868. Confirmed in Trevandrum, 9th February 1869. Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th May 1869. On furlough to Europe from 2nd April 1871.—6 years, 16 days.

WILLIAM MARSHALL SARGENT BABINGTON, B.A., Clare College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 24th May 1866. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st July 1866. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 15th April 1868. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 2nd June 1868. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 3rd July 1868. Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 16th September 1870. S. C., from 25th May to 24th September 1870. Furlough from 22nd January to 20th September 1871. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 21st September 1871. Chaplain of Vizianagrum, 28th November 1871.—5 years, 7 months, 9 days.

RICHARD CHARLES WILLIAM RABAN, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 21st June 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 10th July 1866. Chaplain of St John's Church, Secunderabad, 2d October 1866. S. C. from 1st March to 2nd June 1867 and from 11th February to 10th August 1871. Actg. Chaplain of South Black Town, 4th August 1871.—5 years, 9 months, 8 days.

ARTHUR TOMS BARTLETT, Associate of King's College, London.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 1st September 1866. Chaplain of Mangalore, 2nd October 1866. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 22nd February 1867. Chaplain of Kurnool, 19th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut, 23d February 1869. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 1st June 1869. Confirmed in Trimulgherry, 7th February 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vellore, 23th June 1872.—6 years, 4 months.

WILLIAM BASSETT POWELL, St. Bees' College.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 22nd Sept 1866. Actg. Chaplain of Masulipatam, 16th Oct 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th January 1867. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 25th February 1868. Chaplain of Calcut, 17th August 1869. Actg. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 17th August 1871.—6 years, 3 months, 9 days.

HENRY POPE, Christ College, Cambridge.

1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th October 1866. Actg. Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 20th November 1866. Passed examination in Tamil, 5th December 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 16th March 1867. Passed examination in Hindustani, 7th August 1867. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 29th November 1867. Acting Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral, 6th March 1868. Europe S. C., from 13th March 1868 to 5th March 1871. Chaplain of Combatores, 14th March 1871. Actg. Chaplain of Vepery, 13th September 1872.—3 years, 3 months, 5 days.

CLEMENT SMITH, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.

1869. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th January 1869. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 2nd February 1869. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 26th June 1872.—3 years, 11 months, 16 days.

JOHN BOWDEN TREND, M.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

1869. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 7th November 1869. Chaplain of Cannanore, 30th Nov. 1869. Acting Chaplain of Berar, 26th August 1870.—3 years, 1 month, 24 days.

JAMES FRANCIS BROWNE, Divinity College, London.

1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th July 1870. Actg. Chaplain of Cannanore, 2nd Aug. 1870. Confirmed in Cannanore, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 9th January 1872.—2 years, 5 months, 12 days.

WILLIAM WESTON ELWES, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th October 1870. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st Nov 1870. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 12th July 1872.—2 years, 2 months, 12 days.

JOHN MILLS WALKER, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1872. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 1st January 1872. Chaplain of Cannanore, 9th January 1872.—1 year.

PRESIDENCY ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS.

1. *St George's Cathedral District*—Including Chetput and all the houses from the South of the Cooum to the Adyar river, exclusive of Chintadrepettah and St. Thomé.

2. *The Fort*—All within its walls.

3. *Black Town, Northern*—Including Royapooram and the part of Black Town north of Mahfoos Khan's Street and Mahmuddy Street.

4. *Black Town, Southern*—Including the part of Black Town, south of the above-mentioned Streets with the charge of the General Hospital.

5. *Vepery*—Including the Villages of Perambore, Vesaravelly, Choolay, Vepery, Porse-walkum, Kilpauk, Egmore, Chintadrepettah and Poodoopettah.

The boundaries are as follows —

To the East Cochrane's Canal.

To the North and West, the boundary of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

To the South, the Poonamallee Road, from the point where it meets the western boundary to the Eastern side of the Spur Tank.

OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS

6. *John Pereira's District*—Trinity Church

7. Christ Church.

8. St. Thomé.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

RESOLUTION.—On a re-consideration of the subject of the correspondence mentioned above, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules —

I.—The Chaplain of a Station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw travelling allowance at the usual mileage rates of twelve and three Annas when visiting Out-stations more than five miles distant from his principal Station. The Chaplain of a Station in which no conveyance allowance is given will draw travelling allowance for visiting Out-Stations not less than three miles distant.

II.—A Chaplain absent from his Station on any gazetted leave will forfeit his conveyance allowance

III.—A Chaplain officiating for another at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw that conveyance allowance for the period during which he officiates

IV.—A Chaplain officiating at a Station to which a conveyance allowance is not attached without being relieved of the charge of his substantive Station will draw, for visiting the former station, the same travelling allowance which he would receive if it were an Out station

V.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible to him under Rules I and IV for an allowance of Rupees six per diem for the period of absence from his principal Station.

CHAPLAIN'S REGISTER OF HIS VISITS AND SERVICES IN HOSPITAL

FORT ST GEORGE, 31st October 1863, No. 87.—Government having directed that the following Rules are to be observed in every Military Hospital, they are published accordingly for general information—

I. A book shall be placed in every European Military Hospital to be entitled "The Chaplain's Register of his visits and services in the Hospital."

II. This book is to be provided by the Chaplain, and each visit and service performed at the Hospital is to be entered in it.

III. It is to be kept for the information of the Bishop, and is to be open to the inspection of the *Military* and *Hospital* authorities.

IV. It is not to be removed from the Hospital, the Medical Officer in charge is to arrange for its safe custody and production when required by the Chaplain or for inspection.

SPIRITUAL CHARGE OF TROOPS ON BOARDSHIP.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 11th June 1863, No. 141.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. Woon, Bart., Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St George, dated India Office, London, 24th April 1863, No. 6.

I have resolved in Council that, whenever a Chaplain, about to return to his duty in India, may be willing to undertake the Spiritual charge of Troops on boardship, he may be permitted to do so, and that the Governments in India, on receiving from the Officer in command of the troops on board, a statement testifying to the due discharge of his duties by such Chaplain, be empowered to pay to him the sum of one hundred Pounds (£100); it being clearly understood that the leave of absence of the Chaplain is not to be prolonged on this account, and that the time so spent on boardship is not to count as service in India.

2. The principle of this Rule is applicable to the case of Chaplains returning to this country from India; and you are accordingly authorized to permit any Chaplain on the regular establishment, who may be proceeding to England, to undertake the Spiritual charge of Troops and their families on the voyage to this country, on the understanding that on his arrival in this country, the sum of one hundred Pounds (£100) will be paid to him on the production of the requisite Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Troops on board.

CHAPLAINS' VISITS TO OUT-STATIONS.

Extracts from Court's Despatch, 12th April 1842.

"Sections 27 of the Regulations respecting leave of absence and deputation and travelling allowances which we have recently approved, you will find a Rule on the subject of travelling allowances on joining a station, and when any change takes place except at the desire of the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain.

3. But to avoid inconvenience and guard against the possibility of misunderstanding, we think it desirable that for every circle of stations, the Lord Bishop should be requested to frame a plan determining the periods at which each place shall be visited by the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain officiating in such circle, which plan being approved by Government shall continue in force till varied by the same authority. As minute local information will be necessary to the successful formation of such plan, we can only offer a few suggestions on the subject. The frequency of Ecclesiastical visits should be governed in a great degree by the extent of the Christian population of the place to be visited. A place may contain not more than three or four members of the English Church, and though it might not be right to exclude those few persons from the benefit of Christian ordinances, it is obvious that in the present state of our Ecclesiastical Establishment such a place could not be visited frequently without injury to others of greater importance. An annual visit might in some cases be all that could reasonably be afforded; while to others, visits twice, three or four times a year, might be expedient; and to others again, which might be more populous, it might be desirable that visits should be made once in six weeks, or once a month.

4. When a circle of Stations may, from the deficiency of our Establishment, or any other cause, be left without a resident Clergyman, we are of opinion that the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain of a neighbouring district should, as desired by the Lord Bishop, be appointed to visit the Station thus deprived of clerical services. In such cases the most convenient course will be for the Lord Bishop to bring the subject to the notice of Government, and submit a plan of visitation. Such plan being approved, the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who can most conveniently discharge the required duty, should be specially appointed thereto, and thenceforward be entitled to draw travelling allowances in conformity with the provisions of the plan, and in accordance with our Financial Despatch of the 30th October 1839.

9. We should lament that the practice of visiting Stations at which no Clergyman is permanently resident should be discontinued, and it would be unjust to subject the Clergy to the expense attendant to such visits. Under these impressions we deem it proper to sanction the payment of such reasonable charges not exceeding those authorized in our Despatch of the 30th October 1839, before referred to and we are encouraged in this view by the fact that although Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains when absent from their duty are subject to the same deductions as Civil Servants, no charge is incurred in providing for the duty of the absentee. The deductions may thus be regarded as a fund, meeting to a certain extent the extra charges incurred by occasional or provisional visits of the Clergy to Stations in which they do not reside."

The revised Plan, determining the Circle of Out-stations for the several Chaplaincies under this Presidency, is published for general information in lieu of the one sanctioned under date 19th October 1852.

Principal and Out-stations.	Miles distant from			Number of Visits.	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station.	Remarks.
	Next principal Station.	Next subordinate Station.	Presidency.			
<i>Cathedral</i>.....	...	...	...	...	2	
Chingleput.....	...	...	35	Once quarterly.		
Fort.....	...	...	...	1		
North Black Town.	...	...	...	1		
South Black Town..	...	...	...	1		
Vepery.....	...	...	...	2		
Poonamallee.....	...	...	12	1		
Tripassore.....	18	...	31	Once monthly.		
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	8	{ As ordered by Govt 23d Oct. 1849, No 277, Eccl. Dept.	1	
Palaveram.....	3	...	12			
Vellore .....	...	...	84	1		
Arcot .....	...	...	70	4 visits quarterly		
Chittoor	22	...	98	Once monthly		
Cuddalore .....	...	...	109	1		
Pondicherry.....	12	...	97	Once monthly*		* Opened 20th Sept. 1856. 12th Sept. 1854, No. 232.
Porto Novo ...	20	32	129	Once quarterly.....		
Trichinopoly .....	...	...	198	1		
Negapatam.....	...	...	...	Once a month		
Trevandrum .....	...	...	...	1		
Quilon.....	...	...	459	Once monthly		
Ootacamund .....	...	...	332	1		
Neddiwatum & Goodalore .....	...	...	...	{ Once in 3 months		
Wellington. . .	...	...	345		1	
Coonoor.....	...	...	343	1		
Palghaut.....	...	...	...	Once quarterly.		
Cornbatore .....	...	...	...	{	1	
Railway Stations	...	...	...
Kotagherry.....	41	...	321	Once quarterly.		
Cannanore .....	...	...	400	1		
Tellicherry.	13	...	415	Once in 4 months.		
Manantoddy.....	...	...	...	Do.		
Calicut*.....	...	...	418	1		* Opened 30th Sept. 1856. † 25th April 1857, No. 185. And to remain there for 4 or 5 days on the occasion of each visit, goes via Tiroor Station.
Mallapooram†. .	32	...	...	Once in 6 weeks.		
Vythery .....	...	...	...	{ Once in 4 months.		
Lackady.....	...	...	...
Beypore.....	...	...	...	Once in 6 weeks.		
Mercara.....	...	...	361	1		
Mangalore.....	84	...	420	{ Once in 4 months in one tour.		
Pootoor.....	53	31	193			
Frazerpett.....	18	27	342	Once a year.		
Veerajendrapett.	...	...	...	Five times in a year.		
Bangalore .....	...	...	208	3		
Oosoor.	24	109	188	{ Once in 2 months.....		Visited by Chaplains.
Remount Depôt.	27	4	192			
Toomcoor*.....	...	...	...	{ Once quarterly.....		* Visited by additional Clergymen.
Hurryhur .....	...	...	...
Shemoga .....	...	...	...	1		
Mysore .....	...	...	...	{ Once quarterly in one tour.		
Hoonsoor.....	...	...	...
French Rocks....	...	...	...
Palhalli.....	...	...	...

Chaplains' visits to Out-stations, &c.—*continued.*

Principal and Out-stations.	Miles distant from			Number of Visits.	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station.	Remarks.
	Next principal Station.	Next subordinate Station.	Presidency.			
<i>Bellary</i>.....	...	...	361	.....	1	
<i>Ramandroog</i>	33	130	349	Once quarterly.		
<i>Lingasoooor</i>....	...	...	...	} Once in 4 months.		
<i>Kotagerry</i>.....	...	...	...	.....
<i>Kurnool</i>.....	...	...	...	.....	1	No Chaplain.—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
<i>Secunderabad</i>....	...	...	391	.....	1	
<i>Trimulgherry</i>	4	...	389	.....	1	
<i>Bolarum and</i>	5	4	406	} Eight visits a month	1	
<i>Chudderghaut</i> }	19	96	406			
<i>Aurungabad</i>.....	...	...	657	.....	1	
<i>Jaulnah</i>	40	...	607	Eight visits a year		
<i>Hingolee</i>	94	92	596	} Twice a year		
<i>Jahnnypul</i>.....	...	...	...
<i>Berar</i>.....	...	...	...	.....	1	
<i>Ellichpore</i>	129	118	723	.....	
<i>Akola</i>	175	125	873	.....	
<i>Oomrawuttee</i>	179	...	883	.....	
<i>Budneira</i>	103	282	630	.....	
<i>Yeotnahl</i>	74	177	788	.....	
<i>Waltar</i>*.....	...	...	...	.....	1	* 9th April 1857, No. 162.
<i>Vizagapatam</i>....	...	...	...	4 times in the month..		
<i>Vizianagram</i>	39	25	513	.....	1	
<i>Bimlipatam</i>	19	...	510	Twice a month.		
<i>Checacole</i>	75	42	555	Once in 2 months.....	1	25th Sept. 1856, No. 475.
<i>Berhampore</i>....	...	...	...	.....	1	
<i>Chetterpore</i>	14	...	9	Once a month.		
<i>Russelcondah</i> ...	56	66	709	} Once a quarter in one tour.		} 25th Sept. 1856, No. 357.
<i>Aska</i>	24	27	681			
<i>Ganjam</i>	19	34	676	.....	
<i>Gopulpore near</i>	...	...	...	.....
<i>Munsoorcottah</i> ..	11	13	661	} Once a quarter in one tour.		
<i>Calingapatam</i> ..	88	18	578			
<i>Itchapore</i>	16	70	641	.....	
<i>Rajahmundry</i>....	...	...	365	.....	1	
<i>Dowlaiswaram</i> ..	4	55	369	Thrice a month.....		
<i>Cocanada</i>	39	10	405	Twice a month. [tour.]		} 26th June 1855, No. 205.
<i>Coringa</i>	51	11	416	Once monthly in one		
<i>Nursapore</i>	43	47	359	Once quarterly. . .		} 31st July 1855, No. 257.
<i>Ellore</i>.....	...	...	...	Once in 3 months.		
<i>Masulipatam</i>....	...	...	315	.....	1	No Chaplain.
<i>Ellore</i>	48	50	310	Once in 3 months. .		} 22nd March 1864.
<i>Condipilly</i>	54	31	282	Once in 6 months . .		
<i>Guntoor</i>	63	65	251	Once quarterly.		
<i>Ongole</i>	129	...	285	Once in 6 months from Guntoor.		
<i>Tranquebar</i>.....	...	...	166	.....	1	No Chaplain.
<i>Combaconum</i>	36	...	181	Once in 6 months . .		* See G. O., 9th November 1863, No. 260.
<i>Negapatam</i> *....	18	41	188	Twice a month.		

Chaplain, Jollarpet.—One visit every month to Arconum, Vellore and Salem.

Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad.—Two visits every month to Chedderghaut and Bolarum.

Clergyman at Yercaud.—To visit Salem once a month.

CONSISTORY COURT.

OPENED 27th OCTOBER 1845.

The Archdeacon.....Commissary.
 Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D.....Registrar.
 William Francis Hyter.....Apparitor.

RULES RELATING TO BURIAL GROUNDS FOR THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, 29th October 1866.

I. The Chaplain of the Station shall have the care of the General Cemetery. It shall be his duty to apply to the proper Officer, when the walls want repairing; to see that weeds, grass, or jungle be cleared away, and the remains of dilapidated tombs be removed, and that the Cemetery be kept in proper order.

In the absence of the Chaplain, the Lay Trustees shall have the care of the Cemetery.

N. B.—These Rules apply in places where there is no Chaplain, to Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and to any other Clergymen who are appointed to the charge of English Congregations, and are in receipt of part of their salary from Government.

II. The Sexton or Lascar in charge of the Cemetery, shall be borne on the Church Establishment, and shall be paid by Government through the Chaplains, with whom the appointment and dismissal of this servant shall rest.

III. In every station, a portion of the Cemetery shall be set apart for the use of members of the Roman Catholic congregation. For the use of any body or bodies of Christians at such station, not being members of the Church of England, nor of the Church of Rome, another portion of the Cemetery shall be appropriated, should they desire it, for the sole use of such congregation, or for the joint use of such congregations. The portions thus set apart shall not be fenced or walled off, but simply divided by a pathway, from the rest of the Cemetery, and shall be added to, or reserved from, the existing Cemetery, according as such Cemetery has, or has not, been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The whole Cemetery thus divided shall be surrounded by a wall, and shall have but one gate of entrance. The entire Cemetery shall be under the care of the Chaplain, for the purposes specified in Rule I. The key shall be kept by the Sexton or Lascar acting under the Chaplain's directions, so that access to the ground may be had by those having a right thereto, easily and without delay.

IV. The Chaplain shall provide that one or more graves be kept ready for cases of sudden emergency; such graves shall be covered with planks or boards. No grave shall be less than six feet deep.

V. A scale of charges for ordinary masonry-graves, headstones, tombstones and tombs, to be submitted by the Undertakers at each station, and approved by the Chaplain and District Engineer, shall be affixed to the Cemetery gate, or to the wall of the Church Porch, or exhibited in some other suitable place.

VI. Inscriptions intended for monuments to be placed in that portion of the Cemetery devoted to the Church, of England, and for tablets to be placed in Churches shall be submitted to the Chaplain for approval; if not approved, such inscriptions shall not be allowed to be engraved on such monuments or tablets. But any party considering himself aggrieved by the Chaplain's decision may appeal to the Bishop.

VII. Stone or brick monuments shall not be placed over any but masonry graves; such monuments, unless built over masonry work, are liable to fall in during the rains. Brick monuments are to be discouraged, as they soon fall into decay in this climate.

VIII. The dimensions of no monument shall be allowed to exceed nine feet in length, and four and a half feet in width. In special cases, where more space is desired, a fee calculated at the rate of Rupees 3 for every square foot, shall be charged by the Chaplain. The sum collected shall be placed to the credit of the Fund for improving the Burial Ground, and repairing the monuments in it and the Church.

IX. The Chaplain shall communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument requires repair. Should a monument fall into a ruined condition, and no one be willing to undertake its restoration, the ruined monument shall be made level with the ground, and any slab it may have contained shall be placed over the grave.

X. Every reasonable effort shall be made by the Chaplain, not only to keep the Cemetery in decent order, but to preserve the sacred associations of the place, by suggesting appropriate designs for monuments, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The money obtained by the sale of the grass, and the fees abovementioned, shall be laid out in the improvement of the Cemetery.

XI. The Cemetery shall be inspected once a year by the Chaplain, in company with the Executive Engineer, and a report made to the Archdeacon; such reports shall be recorded in the Ecclesiastical Record Book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

XII. The Collector, or one of his Assistants, shall annually, or as occasion may require, visit all cemeteries in his District, as well as those disused as those still in use, and shall make suggestions to the Clergymen or Lay Trustees in charge, and, if necessary, shall make a brief report to the Government or Archdeacon, regarding the condition of such Cemeteries.

XIII. Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments shall cause a report to be made to the nearest Civil Officer of graves dug for Commissioned Officers, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers dying on the line of march, in order that measures may be taken for the effectual protection and preservation of such graves.

XIV. At stations where there is no Chaplain or other Clergyman in the pay of Government, the Lay Trustees will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by these rules, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions, which are to be forwarded to the Chaplain of the station or, during a vacancy, to the Archdeacon: such inscriptions shall not be engraved till the sanction of the Chaplain or Archdeacon is obtained. The Lay Trustees in stations where there is no Chaplain, shall place the key of the Cemetery at the disposal of the visiting Chaplain, on the occasion of that Minister's periodical visits to his out-stations. In the absence of a Clergyman of the Church of England, one of the Lay Trustees, or some Officer appointed by him, shall read the burial service at the interment of all persons entitled to burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and shall forward a return of the same, in duplicate, by the first post, one copy to the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras, and the other to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of the District. Forms can be obtained by application at the Office of the Diocesan Registrar, Madras

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The following P. W. D. Standing Order, No. 37 of 1865, regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil stations, is, we learn, to be considered applicable to the Madras Presidency —

Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil Stations.

The following general principles and rules regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels are published for general information, and must be strictly adhered to by local Governments and administrations in considering proposals for such works, and in according sanction to them —

I. In the case of purely Military stations, where there is no European population excepting the troops, such as the Hill Sanitaria at Dugshai or Subathoo, &c., applications for Protestant Churches, will not, as a rule, be entertained by the Government, and a Regimental School-room or other large suitable building should be made available for divine worship.

II.—Where, however, a Military station is of a permanent character, and there is also a Civil European community, Protestant Churches are desirable, and will be constructed by the Government.

III.—Roman Catholic Chapels will be provided by the Government to the extent required for troops in those Military stations in which sanction is accorded to the erection of Protestant Churches.

IV.—The amount of the Government Grant for a Protestant Church will, in no case, exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building adapted to its special purposes and large enough to contain the whole congregation which may ordinarily be expected to attend together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It

will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting ecclesiastical features, and architectural decorations to the building, should they desire it, and also of supplying additional furniture, or furniture of a more costly description, and means of lighting.

V.—The same principles with regard to the extent of accommodation and amount of the Government Grants will hold good in the case of Roman Catholic Chapels.

VI.—At the chief Civil station of a district, the Government will be ready to provide a small Protestant Church, on scale commensurate with the probable congregation to be accommodated, whenever the community of the station is willing to bear a portion of the expense, the share taken by the Government being calculated on the principle above laid down, viz., that the Government will provide the cost of the solid and essential parts of the fabric, while it shall rest with the community to supply the means of giving to the building the special architectural character and the distinguishing features of ecclesiastical form, which it is desirable Churches should possess.

VII.—The following sums are fixed as sufficient to provide places of worship on the above principles for the various details of troops and for Civil stations. The scale of size for Military stations, and of expense for all Churches or Chapels, now laid down, are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India, even though the proposed expenditure may be within the power of sanction, vested in the local Government or Administration.

Military Stations.

DETAILS.	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
	Number of Sittings	Amount.	Number of Sittings.	Amount.
		RS.		RS
For each Regiment of European Infantry	700	20,000	300	9,000
For each Wing of European Infantry ..	350	10,000	150	6,000
For each Regiment of British Cavalry . .	400	12,000	200	7,000
For each Wing of British Cavalry . . .	200	7,000	100	5,000
For each Field Battery of Artillery . .	150	6,000	50	3,000
For each Garrison Battery of Artillery ...	50	3,500	...	...

N. B.—As a rule, one Church and one Roman Catholic Chapel only will be provided at any station, the necessary accommodation and amount of grant being calculated on the above standard, and if the required number of sittings exceed 700, the addition to the grant will be Rupees 25 for each sitting above that number

Civil Stations or Stations where there are only Native Troops.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION		PROTESTANT CHURCH.	
		Maximum Government Grant.	Maximum amount to be raised by private subscription.
		RS.	RS.
Probable congregation.	24	2,000	1,000
Do. do.	50	3,500	1,750
Do. do.	100	5,000	2,500
Do. do.	150	6,000	3,000
Do. do.	200	7,000	3,500
Do. do.	300	9,000	4,500
Do. do.	400	12,000	6,000
Do. do.	500	15,000	7,500
Do. do.	700	20,000	10,000

RULES RELATING TO THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF LAY TRUSTEES IN THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 29th October 1867.

I. Two Lay Trustees are appointed to each Chaplaincy or station where there is property belonging to or held in trust for the Church of England.

II. At Civil Stations, or Joint Civil and Military stations, the Senior Civil Servant should be appointed a Trustee, provided that he is a communicant of the Church of England, and has no objection to hold the office. At Military stations the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Garrison under the same provisos. When these Officers are unwilling to hold the office, the officer next in seniority (Civil or Military as the case may be), if qualified as above, should be nominated.

III. The second Trustee may be any communicant resident at the station, nominated by the Chaplain, and approved by the Bishop.

IV. When the office of either Trustee is vacant, the Chaplain should report the circumstance to the Lord Bishop, for the information of Government, and at the same time nominate a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

V. The duties of the Trustees are in many respects similar to those of Church Wardens in England. They are appointed to see that the Church and Churchyard or Cemetery, * are kept in good order and repair, * Vide Rules relating to Burial Grounds, dated to provide for the preservation of the property belonging to the Church, to present to the Bishop or Archdeacon, either on their visitation or immediately by letter, whatever is wrong or irregular on the part either of the Chaplain or the congregation, and to aid and assist the Chaplain in the performance of his duties.

VI. During the absence of the Chaplain or other licensed Clergyman, one of the Lay-Trustees is, in ordinary cases, the proper person to read the service and a sermon on Sundays, and to take charge of the Register and other books connected with the Chaplaincy.

N. B.—It is to be borne in mind that Lay-Trustees have no power to interfere in the administration of Divine Service, but merely to represent to the Ecclesiastical authorities whatever they may deem objectionable. Their office in this respect is one of observation and complaint, not of control.

VII. The Lay-Trustees, in conjunction with the Chaplain or Minister, form a Committee of Management on all Church matters, and should meet for business once in each month, or oftener if necessary. The assignment of seats in Church and (in places where they are authorized) the collection and disbursement of pew rents, the management of school and charity funds should be supervised and arranged by the Committee at their Meetings.

VIII. All indents, letters, proceedings and other papers emanating from a Church Committee, are to be signed by both the Lay-Trustees (unless for special reasons, which are always to be assigned), as well as by the Chaplain; and all indents, letters, &c., received or sent are to be entered in a correspondence book distinct from that of the Chaplain, and should be produced for examination at meetings of the Committee.

IX. The Chaplain or Officiating Chaplain or Minister present, as a mark of respect due to religion in the person of its Minister, presides at all Meetings of the Committee of Management and signs proceedings and letters as President, and the two Lay-Trustees in the order of their relative rank.

X. The Church Committee are responsible that no alteration is made whether in the Church or Churchyard without representing the matter to the Archdeacon, who will, except in matters of trifling importance, bring it before Government for their sanction.

XI. When any addition, alteration, or improvement to a Church or other Ecclesiastical building is considered necessary, or when any new building is required, the subject should be brought with full explanation to the notice of the Bishop, who, if approved by him, requests the Archdeacon to submit the same for the consideration and orders of Government, on whose approval the necessary plans and estimates (if not previously furnished) are called for from the Public Works Department.

XII. All ordinary repairs to Ecclesiastical buildings in the provinces, the cost of which does not exceed Rupees 50, are effected, and all trifling articles within the same limit are supplied on the direct application of the Church Committee in the provinces by the District Executive Engineer, and at the Presidency by the Barrack Master. Contingent charges for the supply of matting, blinds, and other articles of a similar kind necessary for each Chaplaincy, not exceeding 50 Rupees per annum, will be entered in a Contingent Bill, which should be submitted for the approval of the Archdeacon.

LAY TRUSTEES AND CHURCH WARDENS.

St. George's Cathedral	...	...	...Hon'ble. G. S. Forbes, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Rideout, and W. Donald, Esq.
Fort St. George	...	...	...Lieut Col. C. S. Elliot and Major T. Dyer.
North Black Town	...	...	...Mr. G. Gaudoin and Mr. J. Harris.
South Black Town	...	...	...Mr. James Short.
Church Mission Chapel, Black Town	...	...	...Mr. W. Burns and Mr. Wood.
Christ Church, Mount Road	...	...	...
Trinity Church, John Pereira's	...	...	...Mr. J. T. Morton and Mr. S. J. Sairs.
St. Thomè	...	...	...J. S. Roberts, Esq. and Hon. J. D. Sim. C. S. I.
Vepery	...	...	...Lieut.-Col. E. W. Childers and Mr. S. Brock.
Ackola, Berar	...	...	...Lt. Col. J. W. Stubbs & Capt. H. R. Huddleston.
Arcot	...	...	...C. J. Knox, Esq.
Aurangabad	...	...	...Major C. C. Gordon.
St. John's Church, Bangalore.	...	...	...General J. W. Cleveland and Lieut. Col. H. N. D. Prendergast.
St. Mark's Church, do.	...	...	...Col. R. J. Mead, C. S. I. and
Trinity Church, do.	...	...	...R. L. Mangles, Esq., and Major G. A. Arbuthnot.
Bellary	...	...	...Lieut. Col. H. E. Dyneley and J. H. Master, Esq.
Berhampore	...	...	...Lt. Col. L. W. Buck and Capt. C. D. Baynes.
Bimlipatam	...	...	...A. C. Irwin, Esq.
Bolarum	...	...	...Cap. H. C. Onslow and Col. G. Adey.
Calcut	...	...	...W. Howland Roberts, M. D., & Patrick Leshe, Esq.
Cannanore	...	...	...Lieut Col. A. F. Williams.
Chicacole	...	...	...W. F. Grahamc, Esq.
Chittoor	...	...	...C. G. Plumer, Esq. and W. S. Whiteside, Esq.
Coonoor	...	...	...Major Genl. Wormald and
Cochin	...	...	...A. Sealy, Esq., and Captain J. W. Maiden.
Cocanada	...	...	...W. S. Foster, Esq.
Coimbatore	...	...	...A. Wedderburn, Esq., and Major A. M. Davies.
Combaconum	...	...	...M. R. Weld, Esq., and G. D. Irvine, Esq.
Cuddalore	...	...	...R. B. Swinton, Esq., and H. E. Sullivan, Esq.
Jaulnah	...	...	...Colonel H. Hoseason.
Kotagherry	...	...	...General Wormald.
Kurnool	...	...	...A. Brown, Esq. and J. H. Latham, Esq.
Madura	...	...	...Captain T. K. Guthrie.
Mangalore	...	...	...M. J. Walhouse, Esq., B. Leggett, Esq., and H. S. Thomas, Esq.
Masulipatam	...	...	...J. C. Hannynghton, Esq. and J. Wilkins, Esq.
Mercara	...	...	...Major H. G. Thomson and Lieut. A. C. Kennedy.
Mysore	...	...	...Major J. A. Campbell and J. D. Gordon, Esq.
Nellore	...	...	...A. M. Simpson, Esq.
Ootacamund	...	...	...Lieut. Col. Hadfield and H. B. Grigg, Esq.
Palamcottah	...	...	...R. K. Puckle, Esq., and Col. W. R. Broome.
Palaveram	...	...	...Colonel T. D. T. Dyer.
Poonamallee	...	...	...
Quilon	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	...	...	...A. J. Stuart, Esq.
Secunderabad	...	...	...Lieut. Col. H. S. Rammell, and
Tellicherry	...	...	...Lieut. G. R. Hodgson,
St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Forde and Major C. D. Clementson.
Tranquebar	...	...	...Major E. B. Stevenson and J. H. Nelson, Esq.
Trevandrum	...	...	...Dr. Æ. M. Ross and J. Sperschneider, Esq., M. D.
Trichinopoly	...	...	...Lieut. Col. H. W. Bird and W. Johnston, Esq., M.D.
Trimulgherry	...	...	...Col. J. Hackett and Surgeon E. M. Sinclair, M.D., Royal Artillery.
Tuticorin	...	...	...E. C. Johnson, Esq. and G. Phipps, Esq.
Vellore	...	...	...Col. J. H. M. Babington and Captain W. S. McLeod.
Vizagapatam	...	...	...Colonel A. L. Steele.
Vizianagrum	...	...	...Col. F. Applegath and Capt. R. D. Thorpe.
Waltair	...	...	...Lieut. Colonel A. Prichard.
Wellington	...	...	...Lieut. Colonel E. Buller Thorpe and Capt. H. H. Hooke.
Yercaud	...	...	...C. T. Longley, Esq., C. S., & W. J. Lechler, Esq.
Pulicat	...	...	...Mr. Ignatius Perriman and Mr. T. D. Rozario.

RULES IN REGARD TO THE LEVY OF ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.

ECCLESIASTICAL, *Simla, the 29th September 1869, No. 482*—The following amended Rules for the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, which have been framed by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information in super-session of the Rules which appeared under Notification No. 548, dated the 18th September 1868 :—

I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of Officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

III.—The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency Towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns.

IV.—When registers are searched and copy of any entry given, a fee of one Rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four Annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one Rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, Sailors, and Non-Commissioned and petty Officers are exempted from payment.

V.—A fee of eight Annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial ground.

VI.—A further fee of one Rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab of the size of an ordinary headstone, an uniform fee of Rs. 15 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a Church.

VII.—The fees levied on the construction of masonry graves and the erection of monuments, shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground and Church compound in order, except in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government. *Vide Appendix.*

VIII.—British Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed six square feet, and no masonry grave shall occupy more ground than an area of eight feet by four. The simple stone slab or headstone should be generally adopted.

IX.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers and making copies, as well as the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

X. The fees prescribed in these Rules should be paid to the Chaplain, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the Officer in charge of the burial ground, and shall be duly accounted for.

Appendix to Rule X.

By a resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd September 1870, No. 3,015, it is ordered, that the fees for masonry graves shall be paid into the Treasury for repairing the walls, gate and paths, and that the fees for monuments in Churches shall be paid over to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them, when his faculty is issued. It is further ordered that the fees for Cemetery monuments in all Burial Grounds, except those in the presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, shall be retained by the Chaplain to form a fund under the management of himself and the Church Committee, for the decoration of the Cemetery, by planting trees and shrubs and for repairing tombs.—*Vide Proceedings of Madras Government, 12th October 1870, No. 165.*

Orders for the performance of Funeral Rites on verdicts of Coroner's Inquests.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George Gazette, June 11, 1850, page 623.*

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is placed to rescind the Order of Government of 5th April 1842, which directs a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest to be

furnished, when practicable, to the Clergyman who is to officiate at the interment of a body on which an inquest may have been held, and the Reverend Chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the Coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the Burial Service over it, if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstances, to perform that service.

2 In the provinces where no Coroner's jurisdiction exists, the same course will be observed by the authorities appointed to inquire into the causes of sudden death, and the same deference will be paid by Clergymen to their certificates of Warrant.

Order for the burial of a Roman Catholic when refused burial by the Roman Catholic Priest.

By the Orders of the Government of India, dated 21st December 1855, communicated to the Right Reverend the Bishop, 15th January 1856, and quoted by the Chaplain of Cannanore, Chaplains of the Church of England are, on the requisition of the Officer Commanding a Military station, bound to bury a Roman Catholic according to the ritual of the Church of England when the Roman Catholic Priest of that station may have refused to bury the deceased.

SURROGATES FOR GRANTING MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following Clergymen have been empowered to grant Marriage License under the Episcopal Seal in the Diocese of Madras

The Venerable the Archdeacon—*Commissary*

Rev. A. Fennell, B. A.	Rev. G. English	Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A. [(Eur.)
" R. Murphy, LL.D (Eur)	" J. F. Kearns	" E. S. Goodhart, B.A.
" G. U. Pope, D. D.	" S. A. Godfrey.	" W. M. S. Babington, B.A.
" C. Rhenus, (Eur)	" O. Dene, B.A.,	" R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
" J. T. D. Kidd, B. A.	" E. Sargent.	" A. T. Bartlett.
" S. T. Pettigrew, M. A. (Eur)	" J. W. Wynch, M. A.	" W. B. Powell.
" J. D. Ostrehan, B.A., (Eur)	" J. Murphy, LL.D	" H. Pope
" H. P. James, B. A.	" T. Foulkes, (Eur)	" J. Sharp, M.A.
" W. B. Otteley, M. A.	" A. Taylor, M. A.	" C. Smith, B.A.
" R. P. Little, B.A.	" W. Leeming, M. A.	" F. W. Jackson.
" T. A. C. Pratt, M. A.	" J. Tanner, M.A. (Eur)	" J. B. Trend, M.A.
" W. W. G. Cooper, M. A.	" W. S. Trotman, M. A.	" C. Tanner.
" C. R. Drury, M. A.,	" C. H. Deane, M.A.	" J. F. Browne.
" J. J. B. Sayers, LL.D.	" J. M. Strachan, M.D.	" W. W. Elwes, M.A.
" B. O'M. Deane, M.A.	" G. Warlow, B.A.	" E. Crampton.
" J. McKee, D.D.	" H. Hower, D.D.	" J. M. Walker, M.A.
" J. Guest,	" G. Y. Heyne.	" A. W. Stone.

Parties desirous of being married should apply direct to some Surrogate residing near them; but from places where there is no Surrogate, application should be made to the Registrar, who will procure a commission under the Episcopal Seal, authorizing some persons to administer the usual oath and grant the necessary license. None but a Clergyman of the Church of England can marry by virtue of Episcopal license. Parties who cannot on account of distance obtain the services of a Clergyman to marry them must state the fact, and apply to the Brigade Major, Fort Saint George, who will obtain the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor for their marriage under which the Senior Judicial Officer of any station is authorized by Government to marry them.

In the case of a minor in H. M.'s or the Honorable Company's Services, the written consent of the Governor must be obtained previous to the publication of Banns, or the grant of a license.

Further information respecting marriages can be obtained on application to the Acting Registrar of the Diocese, J. O. Wright, Esq. M. A.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Founded, 1798.—Extended its operations to the Madras Presidency, 1814.

MADRAS CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

The Lord Bishop of Madras,—*President.*

Venerable Archdeacon Gorton.

George Smith, Esq., M.D.

Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Touch.

Rev. John Barton, M.A. } *Secretaries.*
" David Fenn, M.A. }

List of English Clergymen connected with the Society.

NAMES.	Date of commencement of Service	Stations.	Post Towns.
TAMIL MISSION.			
<i>Madras.</i>			
Rev. D. Fenn, M.A.	1852	Madras.	Madras.
" J. Barton, M.A.	1860	Do.	Do.
" W. P. Schaffter.	1861	Madras Itinerary	The Mount.
" E. Sell.	1865	Harris School	Madras.
<i>Tinnevelly.</i>			
" T. Spratt.	1846	Palamcottah	Palamcottah.
" A. Dibb	1855	Do.	Do.
" N. Honiss.	1860	Do.	Do.
" A. H. Lash	1867	Do.	Do.
" J. D. Thomas.	1863	Mengnanapuram	Do.
" V. W. Harcourt.	1867	Suvimeshapuram	Do.
MALAYALIM MISSION.			
<i>Travancore and Cochin.</i>			
Rev. H. Baker ..	1843	Cottayam.	Alleppy.
" R. H. Maddox.	1863	Mavelkara.	Quilon.
" W. Johnson	1866	Alleppy.	Alleppy.
" W. Hope	"	Alwaye.	Cochin.
" J. H. Bishop, B.A.	1867	Kunnankulam	Trichur.
" F. Bower.	"	Cottayam.	Alleppy.
" W. Smith.	1868	Trichoor ..	Via Shoranore.
" W. J. Richards.	1871	Cottayam.	Alleppy.
TELUGU MISSION			
<i>Krishna and Godavery.</i>			
Rev. T. Y. Darling.	1847	Raghapur.	Bezwara.
" F. W. N. Alexander, B.A.	1857	Ellore.	Ellore.
" C. Tanner	"	Masulipatam.	
" J. Sharp, M.A.	1861	Do.	
" A. H. Arden, M.A.	1864	Do.	
" J. Harrison	1867	Bezwara.	
" J. E. Padfield.	1868	Ellore.	
STATION NOT AS YET ASSIGNED.			
Rev. J. Cain.	1869	Telugu Mission.	
" W. Clayton	"	Do.	
" A. Morgan.	1872	Do.	
" J. Caley.	1871	Malayalum Mission.	
" W. Mitchell.	1872	Do.	
" H. E. Jennings, B.A. .	1872	Tinnevelly Mission.	
AT HOME.			
Rev. E. Sargent*	1842	} Tamil Mission.	[* Expected to return early in the year.]
" R. C. Macdonald, B.A.* ..	1859		
" J. D. Simmons.	1860		
" J. C. Mill	1867		
" R. R. Meadows, B.A.* ..	1852		
" J. M. Speechly, M.A.* ..	1860	Malayalim Mission.	
" W. Ellington.	1860	Telugu Mission.	

Native Clergy connected with the Society.

NAMES.	Date of Ordination.	Pastorate.	Mission Districts.
TAMIL MISSION.			
Rev. Jesudasan John	1847	Tinnevely	Palamcottta.
" D. Gnanamuttu	"	Koviluttu	Nallur.
" M. Savarroyen.	1851	Ideiankulam.	Suvisheshapuram.
" M. Devaprasadham	"	Southern Pastorate	Dohnavur.
" W. T. Saththanadham	1859	Panneivilei	Madras
" A. Isaac	"	Paneindipatti	Panneivilei.
" Joseph Cornelius	"	Vageikulam	Sivagasi.
" V. Devanayagam	"	Superintending Pastor..	Do.
" D. Viravagu	"	Alvarneri	Mengnanapuram.
" M. Perianayagam	"	Asirvadhapuram	Palamcottta.
" P. Arumanayagam	"	Pannikulam	Mengnanapuram.
" J. Nallathambi	"	Rajapaham	Sivagasi.
" D. Devaprasadham	1865	Northern Pastorate	Madras.
" V. Simeon	1866	Ootacamund.	"
" Anthony James	"	Saththankulam.	Mengnanapuram.
" S. Gnanamuttu	"	Areikulam	Palamcottta.
" Isaac Samuel.	1869	Mengnanapuram.	"
" Joseph David	"	Vellalanvilei	Mengnanapuram.
" T. Vedhanayagam	"	Arumuganari	Do.
" A. Gnanamuttu.	"	Saththanagaram.	Do.
" J. Samuel.	"	Naluvavadi	Do.
" A. Vedhamuttu	"	Pragasapuram	Do.
" V. Abraham	"	Kadachapuram ..	Do.
" D. Stephen	"	Anandhapuram	Do.
" D. Perinbam	"	Anukkragapuram	Do.
" R. Hopper	"	Tharumanagaram.	Do.
" J. Simeon	"	Sagayapuram	Do.
" M. Gnanapragasam	"	Perpalankulam	Dohnavur.
" M. Pakkianadham	"	Mannamandattu ..	Panneivilei.
" D. Rasenthuram	"	Kangaroyakuritchi	Do.
" A. Rasenthuram	"	Manalkidu	Palamcottta.
" L. Simeon	1870	Pulhangudi	Surandai.
" A. Samuel ..	"	Surandai.	"
" S. Swamidasan	"	"	"
MALAYALIM MISSION.			
Rev. G. Curean	1856	Pallam	Cottayam.
" Oomen Mamen	"	Mallapalli	Tiruwellia.
" Jacob Tharian	"	Mavelikara	Mavelikara.
" Koshi Koshi	"	Thallawadi	Do.
" K. Kuruwella.	1860	Cochin.	"
" Kithi Chako	1863	Melkavu	Mundakayam.
" Justus Joseph	1865	Kannit	Mavelikara.
" Ambarta Thoma	1868	Olesha	Cottayam.
" K. Koratha	"	Changnacheri	Do.
" P. Wirghese	"	Puthupalli	Mavelikara.
" Iti Cherian	"	Kodawalanjya.	Do.
" O. Chako	1871	Unassigned	Cottayam.
TELUGU MISSION.			
Rev. M. Ratnam	1864	Noble Memorial School	Masulipatam.
" A. Bushanam	"	Gudivada Sub-district.	Do.
" G. Krishnayya	1871	Anglo-Vernacular School	Ellore.
" J. Venkatarama Razu.	1872	Dumagudium	Upper Godavery.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

CHARTERED A. D. 1701.
Extended its operations to Madras 1826.

MADRAS DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

E. F. Brockman, Esq., M. D.,
The Rt. Rev. the President,
The Venerable the Vice President,
Rev. A. Taylor, M. A.

Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley,
Rev. O. Dene, B. A.
" D. G. Clarke, B. A.
W. Donald, Esq.

Lt.-Col. E. W. Childers,
G. Thornhill, Esq.
Colonel F. J. Moberly,
Hon'ble J. D. Sim, c. s. i.

Rev. G. Warlow B. A., *Secretary.*

Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., *Treasurers.*

LIST OF OLERGYMEN

In connection with the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign Parts in the Diocese of Madras.

NAMES.	Missions.	Post Town.
Rev. J. M. Strachan, M. D. ...	Nazareth	Palamcottah.
" G. Billing	do.	do.
" M. Yesudian	do.	do.
" A. Job	Christianagram	do.
" S. Christian	Moodaloor	do.
" R. Caldwell, LL.D.	Edeyengoody	do.
" J. L. Wyatt	do.	do.
" P. Swamidian	do.	do.
" S. Joseph	do.	do.
" S. Swamidasen	do.	do.
" G. Peter	do.	do.
" G. Yesadian	do.	do. [the Lord Bishop.
" Samuel Daniel	Radhapuram, (Edeyengoody).	do — Native Chaplain to
" J. F. Kearns	Puthamputhur	North Tinnevely.
" S. G. Yesadian	Nagalapuram, (Vypar)	Palmcottah.
" D. Devaprasadam	Melsetalie, (Puthamputhur).	Tuticorin.
" A. Swamidasen	Tuticorin	do.
" T. Adamson	Sawyerpuram	Palamcottah.
" D. Vadamutu	do.	do.
" S. Devasagayam	Ramnad	Ramnad.
" T. P. Adolphus	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
" H. Bower, D. D.	do.	do.
" C. S. Kohlhoff	Erungalore	do.
" C. Innasi	Marthuputti, (Erungalore) ..	do.
" J. Sinappen	Alumbaukum, do.	do.
" J. Guest	Tanjore	Tanjore.
" F. L. Leeper	Combaconum	Tranquebar.
" A. Masilamany	Tranquebar	do.
" D. Gnanapragasam	Combaconum	Combaconum
" M. Gnanakan	Nangoor	Sheally.
" A. Taylor	Putlucottah	Tanjore.
" D. Adekelum	Aneycadoo	do.
" A. R. C. Nailer	Vediarpuram	do.
" J. Ignatius	do.	do.
" G. Heyne	Negapatam	Negapatam.
" J. D. Martyn	Cuddalore	Cuddalore.
" J. Eleazer	Oossoor	Oossoor.
" G. Lazarus	Bangalore	Bangalore.
" J. Clay	Multalpaud	Prodatoor.
" J. F. Spencer	Kalsapud	Budwall.
" A. Sebastian	Secunderabad	Secunderabad.
" D. Savarimootoo	Vepery	Madras.
" C. E. Kennet	St. John's, (Egmore)	do.
" B. David	St. Thomé	do.
" D. W. Kidd, B. A.	Sullivan's Gardens	do.
RETIRED MISSIONARY.		
Rev. A. F. Cæmmerer	Tranquebar	Tranquebar.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

PATRON.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

VICE PATRONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Grace the Archbishop of York.

PRESIDENT.—The Most Honorable the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Madras Corresponding Committee.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.

Rev. D. Fenn, M. A.,
„ E. Sell.

J. Barton, M. A., *Secretary*.
The Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot, *Treasurer*.

J. S. Roberts, Esq., *Financial Secretary*.

The object of this Society is to assist the residents at the smaller stations, which are unprovided with the services of a Government Chaplain, in obtaining the privilege of the regular ministrations amongst them of a Clergyman of the Church of England.

CLERGYMEN NOT IN CONNECTION WITH ANY SOCIETY.

Names.	Stations.	Remarks
Rev. W. Taylor.....	Madras	Chaplain, Military Female Orphan Asylum Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund Head Master, Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore Railway Chaplain
„ C. Franklin	Bangalore	
„ S. A. Godfrey.....	Madura	
„ S. W. Coultrup . . .	Madras	
„ P. Percival	do	
„ T. Bliss	Ootacamund	
„ G. U. Pope, D. D. . .	Bangalore	
„ F. W. Jackson	Railway	
„ E. Crampton	Nellore	
„ C. C. Shutte	Puheat	
„ A. W. Stone	Cochin	

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.	Ordained	Appointed	Arrived	In the service of	
Rev. Alexander Walker, Senior Chaplain . . .	1855	1859	23rd July. 1869	Government	
„ Augustus Clifford Bell, M.A., Chaplain. .	1860	1859	8th March 1860	do.	
„ William A. Liston, Junior do. . .	1866	1866	25th Nov. 1866	do.	
MISSIONARIES.					
Rev. Alexander Clark.....	1860	1860	} Church of Scotland's Indian Mission Committee.		
„ Daniel Jacob.....	1865	1860			
„ D. Comarappen	1867	1865			
„ W. Samuel.....	1870	1869			
MISSIONARY TEACHER.					
Mr. David Sinclair, M.A.....	..	1869			

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

MADRAS.—I.—St. Andrew's Church, Poonamallee Road, (opened 1821.)

Times of Service:—Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Wednesdays, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P.M.

Tamil Service on Sundays at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A.M. and at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P.M.

The Rev. Alexander Walker, Senior Chaplain.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S INDIAN MISSION.

MADRAS BRANCH COMMENCED 1837.

The Central Institution is in No. 3, North Beach, Black Town.

Rev. Alex. Clark, M.A.	} <i>Missionaries.</i>	Rev. Daniel Jacob,	} <i>Native Ministers.</i>
D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A.		Rev. D. Coomarappen,	
		Rev. W. Samuel.	

I.—MADRAS.—*The Central Institution*, No. 3, North Beach, attended by 350 Hindu boys, 100 Mahomedans and 20 Native Christians. There is a staff of 24 Teachers.

Branch Schools in Black Town and Washermanpettah. Attendance 100. Teachers 4.
Vernacular Schools in Vepery, Mackay's Garden and Perambore. Attendance 125. Teachers 3.

Native Church, Egmore—Pastor, Rev. W. Samuel. Congregation of all ages 350. Communicants 250.

II. BRANCH STATIONS—*Vellore*—Native Minister, Rev D Coomarappen Schools attended by 250 boys. 8 Teachers. Native congregation 60 of all ages

Arconn.—Head Master, C Appasawmy Pillay. School attended by 50 boys Teachers 3

Secunderabad.—Native Pastor, Rev D Jacob. Congregation of all ages 150. Communicants 50. Schools attended by 100 boys.

MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDING BOARD

G Badie, Esq., M.B.	Rev. A. Walker,	Rev. W. Samuel,
G Thom, Esq., M.A.,	„ A. C. Bell, M.A.,	„ A. Clark, M.A., <i>Secretary.</i>
P. Stephens, Esq.,	„ W. A. Liston,	
J Maxwell, Esq.,	D Sinclair, Esq., M.A.,	

Corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee for Madras.

The Rev. Archibald Watson, D.D., of St. Mary's Church, Dundee.

The Church of Scotland's Female Mission,

Conducted by the Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of Female Education in India

<i>Superintendent</i>	Mrs. Clark.
<i>Head Mistress of Boarding School</i>	Miss Mansell
<i>Matron of do.</i>	Mrs. A. Thompson.

I. MADRAS.—*Boarding School* for Christian girls, Saint Andrew's Church compound, Egmore. Boarders 50.

Caste Girls' School in Black Town, Triplicane and Washermanpettah. Attendance 280.

Mixed School in Poodoopettah. Attendance 65.

II. BRANCH STATION, *Vellore*.—Two Caste Girls' Schools. Attendance 140.

MEMBERS OF THE LADIES' COMMITTEE

Mrs. Campbell,	Mrs. Maxwell,	Mrs. Clark,
„ Broughton,	Miss Keely,	„ Seton

Hony. Agent, Scottish Ladies' Association.—Rev. A. Walker.

Corresponding Secretary to the Ladies' Association—Miss Sanders, 119, George St., Edin

ST. ANDREW'S NATIVE CHURCH.

Rev. William Samuel, Pastor	Mr. S. John,	} Schoolmasters.
Mr. Thomas Abbott,	„ A. Solomon,	
C. Yagambram,	„ Sabauputhy,	

HOURS OF SERVICE.

Sundays, 8 to 9½ A.M.	Sunday School, 3 to 4 P.M.
„ 4 to 5 P.M.	Mondays, Meeting 6½ to 8 P.M.

KIRK SESSION.

Rev. William Samuel, Moderator.

Mr. John Massilamony,	} ELDERS.	Mr. Isaac Peters,	} ELDERS.
„ C. Aaron,		„ A. V. Jacob,	
„ John J. David,		„ Walter Samuel, DEACON.	

Mr. Isaac Peters, CLERK.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION,

CONSTITUTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH
OF SCOTLAND, IN OCTOBER 1843.

PRESBYTERS.

Rev. William Miller, M.A.	Rev. John Macmillan, M.A.,	Rev. P. Rajahgopaul,
„ Wm. Stevenson, M.A.,	„ G. M. Rae, M.A.,	„ A. Venkataramiah.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—I. The Free Church on the Esplanade, opposite the Light House on Sunday, in English at 6½ P. M.

II. The Free Church on the Esplanade ; on Sunday, in Tamil at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. In the Evangelistic Hall, on Wednesday in Tamil at 6 P. M.

III. Hall of the Free Church Mission Institution ; on Sunday at 5 P. M. in Tamil and English.

In 1858 the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul was regularly called and settled as Pastor over the Native Congregation in Madras.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. William Miller, M.D.,	ordained a Missionary to Madras in 1862.
„ William Stevenson, M.A.	do. do. in 1864.
„ John Macmillan, M.A.	do. do. in 1864.
„ G. M. Rae, M.A.	do. do. in 1867.
Mr. J. Elder, M.D.,	Surgeon and Medical Missionary, appointed in 1871.
„ W. Carslaw, M.D.,	Teacher, appointed in 1863.
„ William Ross, M.A.,	appointed in 1871.

NATIVE MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. P. Rajahgopaul,	ordained at Madras, 20th November 1851.
„ A. Venkataramiah,	do. do. 1851.

LICENSED PREACHER.—Rev. R. M. Bauboo. | HEAD TEACHER.—Mr. Joseph Hufiton.

General Assembly's Institution and Schools of the Free Church of Scotland,

Commenced by the Rev. J. Anderson, in Black Town, 3rd April 1837.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Esplanade, Black Town, for Native Education and for raising up Native Teachers and Preachers, under the superintendence of the Missionaries and Dr. W. Carslaw. The Mission in 1856 opened a new Branch School in Black Town, under the superintendence of Mr. Hufiton and the Missionaries ; this School is now attended by upwards of 147 boys and 80 girls. Mr. Zynul Abideen has charge of the Station at Chingleput. His circle embraces many villages which he regularly visits. Mr. Ragavulu is laboring in Conjeveram and the villages around. The Educational operations at Nellore are in charge of the Rev. John Macmillan.

Eight Branch Schools for males exist in connection with the Parent Institution. These are in Black Town, at Conjeveram, Trivellore, Wallajahbad, Rajampettah, Iyempettah, Chingleput and Nellore. The average attendance at all these schools during 1871 has been about 1,500 Hindus and Mahomedans, on a roll of about 1,700. The Hindu pupils are of all castes and classes, from the Brahmin to the Pariah, no distinction being made by the Missionaries.

The Female Institution for Convert and Boarding Girls is under the charge of Mrs. Anderson, assisted by Charlotte Govindurajuloo, who acts as matron of the Institution. There are besides 8 Day Schools for Hindu and Mahomedan girls in connection with the Mission. These Schools contain about 900 pupils, making the entire number of pupils on the roll about 2,700.

The education given embraces a knowledge of the Scriptures and all the branches of an enlarged regular course of instruction. The essential character of the Central Institution, with its nine Branch Schools for youths and eight for girls, is that of being Seminaries for giving a full Christian education. This is communicated through the medium of English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani ; and instruction is

also systematically given in these tongues, by competent Munshees. The Central Institution educates young men up to the standard of the B. A. Degree of the Madras University. Visitors are received on Fridays from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

The Free Church Mission employs upwards of 20 Christian Agents, Evangelists and Teachers. It also employs in its Schools 130 Teachers.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

The following Gentlemen compose the Financial Board.

A. M. Simpson, Esq., (Corresponding Member at Nellore.)

W. W. Munsie, Esq.,

W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M. D.,

C. A. Anslie, Esq.,

William Scott, Esq., (Eur.)

Dr. George Bidie,

Dr. George Mackay,

Rev. William Miller, M. A.,

„ John Macmillan, M. A.,

„ William Stevenson, M. A.,

„ G. M. Rae, M. A.,

„ P. Rajahgopaul,

„ A. Venkataramiah.

The Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., *Secy.* | Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers.*

The Committees of Foreign Missions of the Free Church and of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, united in sending Mr. D. H. Paterson, Surgeon, as a Medical Missionary to co-operate with the Missionaries of the Free Church in Madras. In March 1857, he opened a Dispensary in Black Town with encouraging success. Last year it was attended by nearly 7,000 patients.

MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY, BLACK TOWN.

ESTABLISHED IN MADRAS IN 1856.

By the Committees of the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland and the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Office Bearers of the Edinburgh Committee.

President.—W. Brown, Esq., F. R. C. S. E., F. R. S. E.

Vice-Presidents. { J. H. Balfour, Esq., M. D., Professor of Botany, Edinburgh University. Rev. G. Cullen.

Treasurer.—Robert Omond, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E.

Secretary.—B. Bell, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

C. A. Anslie, Esq.,

Dr. G. Bidie,

Dr. G. Mackay,

Rev. A. R. Symonds.

Rev. W. Miller, M. A.

Rev. W. Stevenson, M. A.

Rev. P. Rajahgopaul,

G. Smith, Esq., M. D..

Lieut. Col. J. G. Touch, (Eur.)

W. J. vanSomeren, Esq. M.D.,

Dr. William Carslaw,

W. W. Munsie, Esq.,

Treasurers.—Messrs. Binny and Co.

Medical Missionary and Secretary.—William Elder, Esq., L.R.C.S.E. & L. R. C. P.E.

Assistant.—Dr. Dhanikoti Raju, M. D. and C. M.

The patients in both Dispensaries receive Medical treatment morning and evening at stated hours. There are Religious Services conducted on week days by the students, and on Sundays in Black Town by the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul; average daily attendance 140. The people who receive assistance are of all castes and classes of the community.

The number of patients treated during the past year exceeded 12,000.

The work of the Mission is carried on in the Dispensary in Black Town which was opened in 1856, and also in the Dispensary and Hospital in Royapooram, which were opened nearly five years ago.

The Training Institution which was commenced with the view of giving a Medical education to Native Christian youths has now been opened for nearly six years. Thirteen of the Students have finished their studies and have returned to labor in connection with the various Missionary Societies to which they belong.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1795.)

This Society began its operations in South India in 1805. The ordained European Missionaries, including some in England on leave, are twenty-seven, with two female Missionaries, and twenty-one ordained Native Ministers, besides a large number of Native Agents of various grades.

The congregations under charge of the Mission comprise more than 37,000 persons. The Schools contain nearly 9,000 scholars.

The following are the stations occupied by the Society, and the Missionaries and Native Ministers at present labouring at them.

MADRAS MISSION, commenced 1805—Rev. J. B. Coles, 1843, (in England) Rev. A. Corbold, 1850; Rev. G. Hall, B.A., 1851; Rev. T. E. Slater, 1866.

Tripatore.—Comd. 1861—Rev. M. Phillips, 61, (*Eur.*); Rev. H. Rice, 69; (in charge.)

Kistnagherry.—Rev. C. Parthasarathy, 1867.

Salem.—Commenced 1827—Rev. H. Rice, 1869, (in charge.)

Coimbatore.—Commenced 1830—Rev. W. Joss, 1869; Rev. A. David, 1867.

Mettapalium.—Rev. V. Unmeyudian, 1867.

Bangalore.—Commenced 1820—Rev. C. Campbell, B.A., 1835; Rev. B. Rice, 1836; Rev. J. H. Walton, 1866; Rev. P. Peerajee, 1862; Rev. Job Paul, 1871.

Bellary.—Commenced 1810—Rev. E. Lewis, 1865; Rev. T. Haines, 1870.

Belgaum.—Commenced 1820—Rev. J. Smith, 1866; Rev. J. G. Hawker, 1865; Rev. J. Mahantappa, 1868; Rev. P. Siddalingappa, 1868.

Cuddapah.—Commenced 1822—Rev. W. G. Mawbey, 1864; Rev. J. Mason, 1865.

Nundul.—Commenced 1852—Rev. R. D. Johnston, 1843; Rev. M. Williams, 1868.

Vizagapatam.—Commenced 1805—Rev. J. W. Gordon, 1834; Rev. J. Hay, M.A., 1839; Rev. H. DeV. Gookey, 1866; Rev. P. Jaganadham, 1858.

Vizianagram.—Rev. W. Dawson, 1838.

Nagercoil.—Commenced 1805—Rev. J. Duthie, 1856; Rev. G. O. Newport, 1862; (in England), Rev. S. Jones, 1858; Rev. C. Yesudian, 1866; Rev. N. Devadasam, 1866; Rev. C. Masillamani, 1866; Rev. J. Joshua, 1867.

Kottarum.—Rev. S. Jones, 1858; (in charge), Rev. V. Arumanayagum, 1867; Rev. P. Pavaparadimei, 1867.

Neyoor.—Commenced as a distinct station, 1827—Rev. F. Baylis, 1850, (in England); Rev. W. Lee, 1864, (in charge); Rev. S. Zachariah, 1866; Rev. A. Arumainayagum, 1867; Rev. M. Nyanabaranani, 1867.

Pareychaley.—Commenced 1827—Rev. J. E. Jones, 1867; Rev. W. Fletcher, 1867; Rev. J. Kamalam, 1867.

Trevandrum.—Commenced 1838—Rev. S. Mateer, 1858.

Quilon.—Comd 1822—Rev. F. Wilkinson, 59, (*Eur.*); Rev. S. Mateer, 58, (in charge.)

London Missionary Society's English Institution for Native Youths.

ARMENIAN STREET, BLACK TOWN, MADRAS.

This Institution was established in 1851 for the purpose of giving a good general and scriptural education to the native youths of Madras, as well as for the training of Preachers, Catechists and Teachers to assist at the numerous stations occupied by the Society in Southern India.

The studies pursued in the highest classes of the Institution are those required for the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The studies in the other classes are arranged accordingly. Every boy in the school is daily instructed in the sacred Scriptures by a Christian teacher. The number of scholars is 450. School fees are paid according to the rates recently fixed by Government.

There are also two Branch Schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras connected with the Institution. In the Institution and its Branch Schools there are 550 native youths receiving a Christian education.

A native congregation comprising 154 souls and 66 communicants has been formed in connexion with this part of the Mission. The plan of the Institution provides for a special service adapted to native youths every Sunday morning after the Sunday School.

Vepery District.

Connected with this Branch of the Mission is another native congregation of 107 souls, and 39 communicants. The Mission supports a Boarding School for girls and five girls' day schools, four of which are attended by caste children to the number of 278. The total number of girls at present is 334.

NOTE.—The year after the name shews either year of arrival or of appointment.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

MADRAS MISSION COMMENCED 1819.

I. MADRAS DISTRICT—*Royapettah*.—Revs. James Gillings and William Burgess, Educational Department.—Revs. P. J. Evers and S. Somasoundrum.

MADRAS—*Black Town*.—(Tamil).—Revs. Joel Samuel and H. O. Sullivan, Supernumerary Minister.

Black Town.—(English).—Revs. R. S. Boulter and T. F. Nicholson.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT AND POONAMALLEE.—Revs. John Dixon and Elias J. Gloria. A Catechist.

NEGAPATAM.—Revs. Henry Little, Richard Brown and M. Kaleyarnaraman. A Catechist.

MANARGOODY AND TRITRAPUNDI.—Revs. George Fryar and A. F. Barley. Two Catechists.

MELNATTAM.—A Catechist.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Rev. George Hobday. A Catechist. Mr. John Davies, Educational Department.

TRIVALORE.—A Catechist.

CAROOR.—Rev. James Hobday. A Catechist.

REV. JAMES GILLINGS, Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

SUMMARY.—Chapels and other preaching places, 17. Day School Teachers, 115. Local Preachers and Sunday School Teachers, 42. Church Members, 327. Day Schools, 34.

MYSORE DISTRICT, BANGALORE.—*Pettah*.—Revs. Thomas Hudson, Samuel Dalzell, and Josiah Hudson, B.A., Educational Department.—Rev. Abijah Samuel. *Cantonment*.—Revs. Silas E. Symons, A. J. O. Lyle and Nathaniel.

MYSORE AND SERINGAPATAM.—Revs. John Greenwood, J. C. W. Gostick, and A. P. Riddett, Educational Department.

TOOMKOOR AND COONGHUL.—Revs. John Stephenson and J. C. Sowerbutts.

GOOBREE. Rev. William Walker.

SIEMOGA. Rev. C. B. Hocken.

HASSAN AND CHICKMUGALOO. Rev. John Hutcheon, M.A.

OOTACAMUND.—One wanted.

REV. THOMAS HUDSON, Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

SUMMARY.—Chapels 15; other preaching places, 13. Day and Sunday School Teachers, 101. Local Preachers, 3. Church Members, 339. Day and Sunday Scholars, 2,865. Other attendants on public worship, 1,230.

GODAVERI DELTA MISSION.

W. Bowden, Senior

T. Heelis

J. W. Beer

C. Beer

} Itinerating and local preaching,

and six Native Brethren, three of whom are occupied in instructing Native Christians and evangelizing among the heathen in the Eastern Delta and three in the Western Delta.

This Mission was commenced in 1836, and has been supported by unsolicited contributions from Christian friends both in England and in the country.

The work of the Mission is chiefly confined to preaching the Gospel in the Vernacular (Telugu), excepting the English School conducted by the Messrs. Beer, and which now numbers ninety pupils and (day scholars), eleven boarders.

There are two Village Schools situated at the distance of 25 and 30 miles from head quarters, for the children of poor Christians, also a Girl's School numbering eighteen boarders and ten day scholars, conducted by Mrs. Heelis, and a Night School, for young men and boys who are obliged to work for their daily bread, under the direction of Mr. Heelis, both in the town of Nursapur. The Members of the Native Congregations reside at Nursapur, Palcole, and in fourteen other villages.

AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.

NELLORE—Rev. L. Jewett, D.D., Rev. E. Bullard, B.A., and N. Canakiah, Evangelist.

RAMAPATAM—Rev. A. V. Timpany, B.A.; Miss L. Peabody.

ONGOLE—Rev. J. McLaurin, B.A.; J. E. Clough, B.A., (*in America*).

Mr. Bullard hopes shortly to open a Mission station at Alloor where a compound has been secured and a church of 44 members formed.

BAPTIST ANGLO-INDIAN MISSION, MADRAS.

(ESTABLISHED, SEPTEMBER 1847.)

PASTOR—Rev. W. Money—Arrived 19th September 1865.

DEACONS.—Messrs. George Steevens, William Thomas, Robert D'Sylva and S. Jones.

CHAPEL.—New Town.

Times of Service.

Lord's day morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock.

Lord's day evening, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{October to February, 6 o'clock.} \\ \text{March to October, } \frac{1}{2} \text{ past 6 o'clock.} \end{array} \right.$

Wednesday evening, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock.

The Mission was established in 1847 and has been supported by the Members of the Church in connection with the Mission, with the assistance of kind friends.

The Minister is supported by voluntary contributions; besides his Ministerial labors connected with the Church, he is engaged in house to house visitation, and in preaching in the districts around New Town.

There is a Sabbath School in connection with the Church, in which about 150 children are regularly taught the vital truths of religion.

There is a neat, airy, commodious Chapel and Minister's house, eligibly situated in New Town, purchased by the Church and congregation with the assistance of kind and generous friends in India and England.

BANGALORE FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

(FORMED 26TH NOVEMBER 1851).

Pastor—EDMUND MARSDEN.

Place of Worship—*Ebenezer Chapel, Commissariat Road.*

(OPENED 18TH AUGUST 1867.)

Times of Service.—Lord's day, 11 A.M. and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.M.—Thursday, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ P.M.

This Church was formed on the above date by the Rev. T. C. Page, (formerly of Madras,) then temporarily residing at Bangalore. It enjoyed the pastoral superintendence of that esteemed servant of Christ for the first few months of its existence, but was for some time subsequently to his departure from the station without a Minister. On the 30th March 1856, Mr. Marsden, who had been a short time previously set apart for the work of the Gospel Ministry at Madras, became its Pastor.

Besides watching over this Christian Society, Mr. Marsden devotes a considerable portion of his time to evangelistic visitation among the residents of Bangalore, *particularly the Military*, of whom there is always a very large number at the Station. Last year there were in this way about 680 persons come into contact with, and plied and pressed with the Gospel offer, about three-fourths of whom had never previously been operated upon, and during the sixteen preceding years, about 8,500 persons. A very large proportion of these were *Soldiers*. Though not bearing the name, Mr. Marsden, to the fullest extent of his ability, is doing the *work* of a TOWN MISSIONARY.

STRICT BAPTIST CHURCHES.

MADRAS.

FORMED IN FEBRUARY 1858.

PASTOR.....H. F. Doll.

DEACONS.....John J. Chatterton & John Graves.

MEETING HOUSE—Lafond Street, Napier Park.

Times of Service—Lord's day 6½ P.M.
Thursday "

POONAMALLEE.

PASTOR—

MEETING HOUSE—Barrack Parcherry.

Times of Service—Lord's day, 6½ P.M.
Tuesday, 6½ P.M.
Friday, "

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

PASTOR—H. F. Doll, Officiating.

DEACON—J. W. Borthistle.

MEETING HOUSE—Troop Lines.

Times of Service—Lord's day, 6½ P.M.
Thursday, "

41ST REGIMENT, N. I. (CUTTACK.)

PASTOR—Doss Anthravady.

BAPTIST MISSION, (LONDON.)

Madras..... H. F. Doll, Missy.
Superintendent.

Poonamallee..... M. A. Coopoo-
sawmy, Missy. and Pastor of
Native Church.

St. Thomas' Mount.. H. Thomas, Missy.

GODAVERY BAPTIST MISSION.

Coconada.. .. T. Gabriel, Missy.

AUXILIARY BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.

DEPOSITORY—Lafond Street, Napier
Park, open daily.

Treasurer Mr. H. F. Doll.

Secretary..... " W. H. Haller.

Depositary " J. Herron.

DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

SOUTH ARCOT, *Puttambaukam*—Rev. C. Ochs.

Trikaloor—Rev. P. Anderson—H. P. Joseph, Catechist.

MINISTERS LICENSED TO MARRY.

Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

Revs. C. Ochs, P. Anderson and Petersen, Tricalore.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.

(ESTABLISHED 1834.)

MADURA—Rev. J. E. Chandler, M.A., *Treasurer*; Rev. H. K. Palmer, M.D.,
Missionary Physician.

EAST MADURA—Rev. John Cornelius, Native Pastor.

WEST MADURA—Rev. A. G. Rowland,

DINDIGUL—Revs. E. Chester, M.D.; A. Clarke, Native Pastor.

PULNEY—Rev. D. Vathamuthu, Native Pastor.

BATALGUNDU—Revs. J. Rendall, M.A.; D. Belavandrum, Native Pastor.

AMARPATTI—Rev. W. A. Buckingham, Native Pastor.

KOMBAY—Rev. E. Seymour, "

PERIACULUM—Rev. C. Williams, "

KODIKANAL—Rev. A. Savarimuthu, "

TIRUMANGALUM—Rev. J. Herrick, B.A.

MELANKINUM—Rev. G. Vathanaikum, Native Pastor.

PASUMALIE—Rev. J. Barnes, "

MANDAPASLIE—Rev. M. Eames, "

KARISAKULAM—Rev. Christian, "

TIRUPUVANAM—Rev. W. Tracy, D.D.

MELUM—Rev. T. S. Burnell.

In the UNITED STATES—Revs. W. B. Capron, M.A.; J. T. Noyes, M.A.; G. T. Wash-
burn, D.A.

ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Rev. William W. Scudder, D.D., (in America); Rev. Ezekiel C. Scudder, M.A., M.D., *Secretary and Treasurer*, Arnee; Rev. Jared W. Scudder, M.A., M.D., Chitoor; Rev. J. Chamberlain, M.A., M.D., Mudnapilly, in charge of Palmanair; Rev. Silas D. Scudder, M.A., M.D., (in America); Rev. John Scudder, M.A., M.D., Arcot; Rev. E. J. Heeren, M.A., Vellore; Rev. Andrew Sawyer, Native Pastor, Gnanodium; Rev. Zechariah Jolm, Native Pastor, Coonoor.

Dispensary and Hospital Corps under Rev. John Scudder, M.D., M.A.,
Ranipett, North Arcot.

Mr. Samuel Verrahgoo, Dresser Assistant; Shumoogum Moodelly, Conicopilly; Devaparanum, Medical Student.

BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION.

I. CANARA AND COORG.—*Mangalore*—Congregation, Rev. J. Brigel, Rev. J. Hermelink. Assistant, Rev. H. Dammhuber. Seminary: Rev. Th. Walz, Rev. H. Bergfeldt, Rev. J. Hesse. *Industrial Department*, Mercantile: Mr. G. Pfeiderer, General Agent and Treasurer; Assistants: Mr. C. Schober, Mr. N. Weitbrecht, Mr. A. Burekhardt. Printing, Publishing and Book-Depository: Mr. C. Stolz, Rev. W. Sikemeier, Mr. G. Hirner. Weaving: Mr. Th. Duzel. Tile Manufactory: Mr. C. Huttinger, in temporary charge. *Mulky*: Rev. J. Mack, Rev. L. Langel. Out-station, Rev. G. Ritter, Rev. W. Stokes. *Udapp*: Rev. A. Manner, Rev. N. Hubner; Middle School: Rev. F. Muller; Orphanage: Rev. A. Brasche, Rev. A. Ziegler, joined in October 1872. *Karikal*: Rev. R. Hartmann, Rev. P. Ott. *Honore*: Rev. A. Wenger, Rev. F. Hafner; *Mercara*: Rev. F. Kittel; *Mercantile*: Mr. J. Muller. *Anandapore*: Rev. H. A. Kaundinya, Rev. F. Veil.

II. SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.—*Hooblee*: Rev. T. Thumm, Mr. F. Ziegler, Rev. W. Nubling. *Dharwar*: Rev. T. Costa, Rev. F. Welsch. *Bettigherry*: Rev. W. Roth, Rev. W. Ilasenwandel. *Guledgood*: Rev. G. Weigels, Rev. J. L. Grieshaber.

III. MALABAR.—*Cannanore*: Rev. J. M. Fritz, Rev. J. Hambart, Rev. A. Bourquin; Weaving Establishment: Mr. S. G. Schoch, Mr. P. Schonthal. *Chova*: Rev. C. Rock, Rev. A. Merkle, (joined October 1872). *Tellicherry*: Rev. C. Muller. Middle School: Rev. J. Kittel; Orphanage: Mr. W. Schmalk; *Chombala*: Rev. S. Walter, Mr. Dabler, (joined October 1872). *Calicut*: Rev. Th. Schaeffler; Orphanage: Rev. J. Knobloch; Agency: Mr. F. Matthysen; Mercantile: Mr. Th. Elsassner; Carpentering: Mr. G. Spillmann. *Codalac*: Rev. C. Linder. *Palyhaut*: Rev. E. Dietz, Rev. G. Wagner, (joined October 1872).

IV. NEILGHERIES.—*Kaity*: Rev. F. Metz, Rev. S. Gundert; *Kotagherry*: Rev. A. Buhner.

HERMANNSBURG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION, NELLORE DISTRICT.

Naidupett—Rev. A. Mylius, Senior Missionary, and Rev. G. Schepmann.

Sulurpett—Rev. K. Skriba.

Gudur—Rev. H. Brunotte.

Sriharikota—Rev. J. Worrlein, and Rev. M. Otto.

Venkatagiri—Rev. J. M. Dahl.

Vakadu—Rev. J. Böttcher, and Rev. L. Wahl.

Rapur—Rev. A. Kiehne.

Kalastry—Rev. Th. Petersen.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

(Established at Dresden 1836, at Leipzig 1848.)

MISSIONARY CHURCH COUNCIL.

President.—Rev. J. M. N. Schwarz, Senior.*Members*.—Rev. Messrs. A. Blomstrand and R. Handmann.

TRANQUEBAR.

(Commenced 1706, taken up by the Society 1841.)

Congregation.—Rev. Messrs. J. M. N. Schwarz and A. M. Samuel.*Literary Department*.—Rev. A. Blomstrand, M.A.*Central School*.—Rev. F. Zucker.*Press and Treasury*.—Mr. E. F. Hobusch.POREIAR (1746, 1842) AND PUDENUR (1849). *Congregation*.—Rev. E. Grahll.
Seminary.—Rev. R. Handmann.

TIRUMENJANAM (1848), Rev. F. Zucker, (in Tranquebar.)

MANIKRAMAM (1852), Rev. A. Blomstrand, M.A., (in Tranquebar.)

MAYAVARAM (1823, 1844), Rev. A. Mayr.

SHEALLY (1868), Rev. M. Pakiam, Pastor.

COMBACONUM (1856), Rev. H. Wanske.

NEGAPATAM (1862), Rev. H. Beisenherz.

TANJORE (1851) and Aneikadu (1869), Rev. Messrs. C. A. Ouchterlony and W. Christian.

TRICHINOPOLY (1850), Rev. O. Kahl.

MOTUPATTI (1864), Rev. S. Swamidasan, Pastor.

PUDUCOTTAI (1849), Rev. C. Manthey-Zorn.

COIMBATORE (1856), and YERCAUD (1865), Rev. Messrs. W. H. G. Herre and C. J. Sandegren.

MADRAS (1726, 1848), and SADRAS (1856), Rev. Messrs. C. F. Krenmer and A. Grubert.

CUDDALORE (1856), Rev. E. Schaeffer.

CHELLAMBRAM (1866), Rev. A. F. Wolff.

On leave in Europe.—Rev. E. Bauerlein.

PURSEWALKUM GENERAL CEMETERY.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 15th November 1853.

The following Rules for the management of the Burial Ground for the interment of the dead of all Christian denominations not Members of the Church of England, are published for general information —

I. That the Burial Ground be designated the "Pursewalkum General Cemetery" this designation being inscribed in large letters over the entrance; and that the right of interment belongs to all Christians not Members of the Church of England.

II. That the management of the "Pursewalkum General Cemetery" be confided to a Committee, selected from the Ministers laboring in Madras, those at present being connected with the London Mission, American Mission, Wesleyan Mission, the General Assembly's Mission, the Free Church Mission and the Baptist Mission, and such other Missionaries and other lay persons as may hereafter be deemed by Government entitled to take part in the management.

III. That the Committee keep the Burial Ground in order (free from all rank vegetation; the trees and shrubs in it being neatly lopped) from the fees realized, making over to Government annually any sums that may accrue after the payment of all expenses on this account, and rendering for the same period, an account of receipts and disbursements to the Military Board for submission to Government, and for publication in the Official Gazette.

IV. That the Committee nominate their own Secretary and fill up vacancies, both being subject to the approval of the Military Board under the authority of Government.

V. That all applications for permission to inter must be in writing to the Secretary to the Committee of Management, with particulars of the name of the deceased, date and cause of death, age, late profession or employment.

VI. That all applications for the interment of children shall, besides containing the name of the child, also contain the name of the parents, their profession, &c., and the Committee will register all Burials according to the established form, submitting the same quarterly to the Military Board.

VII. That the Committee to whom the management of the Burial Ground is entrusted, be careful to have graves so arranged, that there shall be no waste space.

VIII. That the charge for monuments be as follows—

A first class monument, with ground not exceeding 10 feet by 6.....	Rupees 40
A second class monument, with ground not exceeding 7 feet by 3½...	„ 25
A head-stone monument.....	„ 5

The charge to Native Christians wishing to erect a monument, to be reduced to one-half of the above amounts.

IX. The charge for monuments will be appropriated by the Committee, in liquidation of the expenses incurred in keeping the ground, walls and gate, and the balance made over to Government, as proposed in Rule III.

WM. MONEY, *Secretary.*

LICENSE GRANTED TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION TO MARRY.

Names of Missionaries.	Place of Residence.	Remarks.
Rev. Thomas Heelis, Godavery Delta Mission	Nursapore	Under Soc. 47.
„ P. Rajahgopaul, Free Church of Scotland	Madras	do.
„ Wilham Money, Anglo Baptist Mission	do	Secs. 8 & 47.
„ G. Hobday, Wesleyan Mission	Trichunopoly	Section 8.
„ Jacob Lauffer, Basel German Evanl Mission.	Cannanore.	do.
„ H. C. Schmidt, American Lutheran Mission	Rajahmundry	do.
„ Samuel Christian, Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission..	Christianpettah, Tinnevely District	Section 47.
„ Thomas Haines, London Mission	Bellary	Secs. 8 & 47.
„ J. Greenwood, Wesleyan Mission..	Ootacamund.	do.
„ William Tracy, American Madura Mission ..	Madura	Section 47.
„ John Rundall, do. do. do.	do	do.
„ Marshall Eames, do. do. do.	do	do.
Catechist Moses, Church Mission..	Tinnevely.	do.
„ Sargunum, do.. . . .	do	do.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

MADRAS, ARMENIAN STREET.

MADRAS.—Right Rev. Stephen Fennelly, D.D., Bishop; Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General; Rev. E. Lee, Rev. S. Dominic; Rev. F. D. Doyle and Rev. J. Evers; Royapooram, Rev. F. Aloysius Nader and Rev. J. B. J. D'Souza; Vepery, Rev. H. Hennessy and Rev. R. M. Barretto; Saint Thomè, Rev. B. Sheridan; Mount, Rev. D. Forde; Palaveram and Chingleput, Rev. W. H. Conley; Poonamallee, Rev. F. R. Ryan; Pannoor, Wallajahbad, Kitcherry and Trippasore, Revs. J. M. LeRoux, C. R. Mitchell, Ruthna Nader and Bolonna Nader; Arcot and Chittoor, Rev. T. A. Dorasawmy; Guntoor and Ongole, Revs. P. Kennedy and E. M. Angelo; Cuddapah, Bellary, Rev. P. Doyle, Rev. H. O'Neill and Rev. F. Arokianader.

HYDERABAD.—Secunderabad and Bolarum, Right Rev. Dr. J. M. Barbero, Revs. B. Fattori, A. Tagliabue, F. Pozzi, C. Tagliabue, L. Malberti and V. Bigi; Masulipatam Rev. P. Macrotti.

Schools under the patronage of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras,

Saint Mary's Seminary and Day School, No. 2 Armenian Street.

TEACHERS.—Rev. Messrs, T. Doyle, J. Evers, and J. FitzPatrick, Mr. S. Michael, Mr. E. Burch, Mr. C. Nicholas, Mr. D. Arokiasawmy, Mr. C. O'Connor, Mr. Thumboosawmy and Mr. Drachwidge. Pupils 296 including 98 orphan boys. One Rupee a month is charged against each orphan boy for education. The other school fees usually amount to Rupees 60 a month. The Fund for the support of the Seminary yields Rupees 112-14-2 a month. All the Teachers but five are attached to the Mission and receive no salary. The School receives a Grant-in-aid of Rupees 121-10-8 a month. The total expenses of the school including Books, 300 Rupees a month.

Presentation Convent School, McLean Street.—There are 10 Nuns, of whom 8 are efficient in the schools. Pupils 250. School fees usually amount to 90 Rupees a month. There are 6 Boarders. In former years if there was any deficiency, it was supplied by the Vicar Apostolic. Five of the Nuns receive an Educational Grant of Rupees 91-10-8 a month from Government.

St. Francis Xavier's School, Black Town.—Teachers Mr. P. E. D'Lima, A. Vernon, and Mr. Thumbosawmy who receive from the Vicar Apostolic Rupees 50, Rs 47-8 and Rs. 15 respectively per month. Pupils 160. Some small fees amount to about 10 Rupees a month. Books supplied gratis amount to 10 Rupees a year. This school receives a Grant-in-aid of Rupees 47-8-0 a month.

Mrs. C. Nicholas, assisted by Miss Green and Miss F. Williams, keeps a School in Big Paricherry. They have 130 children in attendance, and receive from the Vicar Apostolic Rupees 59 a month, inclusive of 9 Rupees house-rent.

Saint Francis Xavier's Tamil School.—Teacher, Royapen Iyer, salary 12 Rupees a month. Pupils 60.

Saint Francis Xavier's Female Tamil School.—Teacher, —————, salary 5 Rupees a month. Pupils 42.

Royapooram English Boys' School.—Teachers Mr. F. McCally, Mr. Rajaruthnam and Mr. F. B. Doyle. Salary, respectively 50 Rupees, 40 Rupees and 25 Rupees. Pupils 150. Some small fees amount to about 18 Rupees a month. In addition to the Teachers' salaries, books are supplied gratis by the Vicar Apostolic to the amount of 10 Rupees a year. This school gets a Grant-in-aid of Rupees 21-10-8 a month.

Royapooram English Girls' School.—Teacher, Mrs. D'Costa, Salary 20 Rupees a month, and house-rent 5 Rupees a month. Pupils 25.

There are two Tamil Schools for boys in Royapooram, attended respectively by 70 and 30 pupils. The Teachers, Xaviery Naden Moodelly and Royapen receive each 5 Rupees a month from the Vicar Apostolic.

There is a Tamil School at St. Roque's, near the Monegar Choultry. The Teacher, Mariannen, receives 4 Rupees a month. Pupils 25.

New Town Female English School.—Teacher Mrs. Saviel; salary and house-rent 15 Rupees a month. Books supplied for both schools may be estimated at 20 Rupees a year. Tamil Schools in Poodooppettah and Mackay's Garden. Teachers salary 5 and 3½ Rupees respectively. Pupils 35 and 25.

Kitcherry English and Telugoo Schools.—Teachers, Rev. Messrs. Mitchell, Ruthnum Ballanah and Inniah. Pupils 50.

There are also English and Tamil Schools at the Military Stations, St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, Poonamallee and Bellary, which are partly supported by the Vicar Apostolic and partly by local subscriptions. The Bellary School receives a Grant-in-aid from Government.

VIZAGAPATAM MISSION.

Vizagapatam.—The Right Rev. J. M. Tissot, D.D., Bishop of Milevis; Revs. P. Richard, B. Delcaval and A. Riccaz. *Vizianagram.*—Rev. J. M. Rassat. *Paleondah.*—Rev. F. Avrillon. *Soondah and Berhampore.*—Revs. J. M. Dupont, M. Perissin, H. Moenne-Loecoz and A. Muffal. *Cuttack.*—Revs. J. M. Girard and A. Souchon. *Cocanada.*—Rev. P. Bozon. *Yanam.*—Rev. F. Decarre. *Kamptee.*—The Very Rev. J. Thevenet, Revs. J. M. Debornes and M. V. Domenge. *Nagpoor.*—Revs. J. B. Bonstrand, F. Mabboux, and C. Pelvat. *Tannah.*—Rev. F. Balmond. *Jubbulpore.*—Rev. A. Delulox. *Aurangabad.*—Rev. C. R. Montagnoux.

There are in this Vicariate 22 Schools, attended by about 1,400 pupils. 8 Orphanages, viz., 2 for boys, 4 for girls, and 2 Agricultural Orphanages in the Ganjam District, for the numerous children rescued in the famine of 1866.

In the Male Schools at Vizagapatam and Nagpoor, English, Latin, French and the Vernaculars are taught, as well as History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing, Music, &c.

A School for girls of high castes has been established at Vizianagram by the Honorable Maharajah, K.C.S.I., the great promoter of education; it is attended by a very large number of girls of the highest castes and conducted by the Religious Ladies of St. Joseph. His Highness the Maharajah wishing to have the school in a still larger scale has completed a very extensive school-house and large buildings for the numerous pupils who from other parts of his estates come to be educated at Vizianagram where they are generally supported at the expense of His Highness.

At Vizagapatam the School for Native girls of high castes which is under the patronage of Mrs. G. L. Nursing Row and entrusted to the care of the Religious Ladies of St. Joseph, is in a very flourishing state. The scholars about 209 in number show a great aptitude for work and go gladly to school. The enlightened Mrs. G. L. Nursing Row, great promoter of education, judiciously thought that as a complement to the above mentioned Institution a school for adult females of caste, was a great desideratum; accordingly a School for Hindoo ladies and grown-up girls of caste was established and entrusted to the Nuns by the same well-informed and benevolent Native lady, Mrs. G. L. Nursing Row, the patron and great supporter of both Institutions. I am happy to say that both schools work well.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. THOME.

The Very Reverend B. F. Amarante, Vicar General and Episcopal Governor.

St Thomé.—The Reverends D. G. C. D'Almeida, Prior of the Cathedral and in charge of St. Domingo's Church; J. A. Vaz, Vicar of Madre de Deos Church and in charge of St. Lazarus' Church and that at Descunce; J. T. Fernandez, Vicar of the Church at Luz; J. B. Gonsalves, Rector of the Seminary at St. Thomé, in charge of St. Rita's Church; and M. A. Pinto, Choristers of the Cathedral; Rev. G. J. Peacock, Professor of Latin and Classics, St. Thomé College.

Madras.—The Reverends F. X. Ponniah Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Poodoopett; N. F. DeMello, Vicar at St. John's Church, Black Town; J. L. dos Reis, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Assumption, Big Parcherry; S. M. Siqueira, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Refuge, Black Town; and J. B. Pinto, Vicar of St. Anthony's Church Royapooram.

In the Environs of Madras.—The Reverends J. A. Andrade, Vicar of the Church at Poona-mallee; F. R. A. D'Souza, Vicar of the Churches at St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram; C. V. deRozario, Vicar of the Church at Covelong; C. L. G. daCosta, Vicar of the Church, at Pulicat; and C. F. Fernandes, Vicar and Missionary at Cooum.

Out-Station.—The Reverends J. A. dos Remedios, Vicar of the Church of Tranquebar, J. J. A. deAndrade, Vicar of the Church at Negapatam, and F. N. J. Dias, Vicar of the Church at Velangany; V. B. F. S. C. Rodrigues, Vicar of Munjacoopum; G. J. Dias, Vicar of Ayampettah; A. V. D. Attade, Vicar of the Church at Connocoopum; A. S. DeAndrade, Superior of the Tanjore Mission; and S. X. Tavares, Superior of Trichinopoly.

The Reverend A. P. Pinto, without employ

There are altogether 25 Missionaries in this Bishopric on this side of the Ganges. There is one Orphanage at St. Thomé, which has 25 boys. There are also 15 Charity Schools without fees or Government Grants-in-aid; viz, 2 English, of which one is in Town, and one in Covelong; and 13 Tamil Schools which have about 650 scholars. There is also at St. Thomé an Higher Class School, designated the St Thomé College, under the Government Grant-in-aid Rules, consisting of 127 boys, receiving instruction, from 6 Teachers, of whom Mr. A. T. Ambrose, is the Head Master. There is at St Thomé one Ecclesiastical Seminary with 2 Masters for 12 Students.

The total number of Catholic population under the Bishopric on this side of the Ganges amounts to 30,692. The number of persons baptized for six years, viz., from 1865 to 1870 is 5,165, of which 4,925 were infants and 240 adults.

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

OPENED IN THE YEAR 1712, IN NO. 1, ARMENIAN STREET.

Reverend Mackertich J. Luke, Diocesan Priest.

CHURCH WARDENS.—G. M. Satoor, Esq., Joseph Marooth, Esq., and G. S. Macartoom, Esq.

Armenian Orphans' Fund, established in the year 1783, No. 1, Armenian Street.

Governors.—Joseph A. Marooth, Esq., and G. S. Macartoom, Esq.

Armenian School established in the year 1795, No. 1, Armenian Street.

Directors.—Joseph A. Marooth, Esq., and G. S. Macartoom, Esq.

Armenian Cemetery.

The present Cemetery was built and given to the Armenian community by Government in the year 1862.

Previous to the erection of the Church the Armenian community performed Divine Service in a temporary place, built of timber, on the North, or Monument Esplanade, opposite Fort Saint George, by the late Honorable East India Company, who also paid for the support of the Priest (50) fifty pounds annually for 7 years, agreeably to a Treaty entered into by the said Company with the Armenian nation, dated London, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1688, and in the fourth year of the reign of King James the Second. The present Church was built by the Armenian community at their own expense in the year 1712, and alterations and additions made to it by them, from time to time. In the year 1833 and British Government was pleased to grant the sum of Rupees (5,000) five thousand from the late Lottery Funds, for the repairs of the Church; out of which Funds the community was enabled to erect a substantial and extensive Verandah, 148 feet in length by 10 in breadth, on the east side of it. Government was further pleased to grant a donation of Rupees (2,000) two thousand, from Dr. Woolley's Estate to the Church in the year 1839.

MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

E. H. Condon, Esq., M.D.	Dr. S. Jesudasan Pillay,	Colonel H. H. O'Connell.
J. L. Duffield, Esq., (Eng.)	Captain A. F. Laughton,	Dr. G. Smith, M.D.
* T. E. Franck, Esq., (Eng.)	Dr. J. Murdoch,	Dr. J. vanSomeran, M.D.
Hon. G. S. Forbes,	Dr. G. Mackay, M.D.	

And all Ministers of the Gospel who are Members of the Society.

Mr. G. Simon, <i>Depository.</i>	* H. Fitzpatrick, Esq., <i>Secretary.</i>	Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co., <i>Treasurers.</i>
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SUB-COMMITTEE ON AGENTS AND COLPORTEURS.

Rev. J. B. Coles,	Rev. W. Stevenson,	Dr. W. J. vanSomeran, M.D.
" J. Gillings,	" W. T. Sathianadhan,	H. Fitzpatrick, Esq., <i>Secy.</i>
Dr. J. Murdoch,	" A. Welker,	

Rev. A. Theophilus, Superintendent of Colporteurs.

COMMITTEE OF VARIATIONS.

Rev. G. Hall, B.A.

TAMIL REVISION COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. Baylis, (England)	Rev. P. Rajagopaul,	Rev. L. Spaulding, D.D.
" Ashton Dibb,	" E. Sargent (England).	" G. T. Washburn, (Amer.)
" R. Caldwell, D.D.	" J. W. Scudder, M.A.	" H. Bower, D.D.
" C. S. Kohlhoff,	" J. Kilner, (England)	

TELUGU REVISION COMMITTEE.

Reverend J. Clay,	Reverend R. M. Rutnam,
" T. Y. Darling,	" J. Chamberlain, M.D.
" L. Jewitt, D.D.	" E. Unangst, M.A.
" P. Jugganadham,	" J. Hay, M.A., Convener.

MALAYALUM REVISION COMMITTEE.

Reverend H. Baker,	Reverend S. Mateer.
" J. M. Fritz,	" C. Muller.
" Justus Joseph,	" Philopos.
" K. Koshu,	

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The General Funds shall be applicable to assist in the establishment of Vernacular Schools.

III.—All persons contributing to the Society shall be considered Members.

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WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICE BEARERS AND TIMES OF SERVICE.

Note.—Sunday Evening Service during the cold season is held in all Churches and Chapels at 6 p. m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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 J T Mayne, Esq, Organist
 Mr W F Hyter, Clerk.
 Mr J Doggett, Beadle
 Mr Jacob Doggett, Bishop's Verger and Beadle
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 „ Even 6½ P M | Wednesday 6½ P M

The Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays in the month at the 11 o'clock service, and on the other Sundays at 8 A M

ST MARY'S CHURCH, FORT ST GEORGE, (1680)

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 Rev. O Dene, B. A., Acting Chaplain
 Lieut.-Col C. Scott Elliot, } Trustees.
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 Mr S B Lamoury, Organist
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 Mr C S Trotter, Beadle
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Wednesday 6 P M
 „ Even 6 P M

Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock service

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 Mr C Gaudoin, } Trustees
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 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Fridays „ 8 A M
 „ Even 6½ P M | Saints' Days 8 A M
 Wednesday 6½ P M
 Holy Communion every Sunday morning

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH BLACK TOWN, NEAR GENERAL MARKET, (1862)

Rev R C W. Raban, M. A., Chaplain
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 Sunday Morn 8 A M | Wednesday 6½ P M
 „ Even 6 P M | Friday 9½ A M

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 There are excellent Parochial Schools attached to this Church.

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 Mr F A Zscherpel, Organist.
 Mr A. Thomson, Clerk
 Sunday Morn 11 A M | Wednesday 6½ P M
 „ Eve 6½ P M

Holy Communion on the first Sunday at the 11 o'clock Service, and on the third Sunday after the evening Service.

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	Cool Season.	Hot Season.
Sunday Morning Holy Communion	8 A M	7 A M.
Sunday Evening	11 A M	8 A M.
Daily Morning Service, with Holy Communion on Saints days	6 P M.	6½ P M.
Wednesday and Saints Day Evenings	7½ P M.	7 P M.
	6½ P M.	6½ P M

Throughout the year there is a second celebration of Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the Month, at 11 A M, the first celebration on this Sunday being administered at the School Room in New Town.

ST THOMAS' CHURCH, ST THOME, (1842)

Rev D W Kidd, has charge of the District
 Rev C E Kennet, takes Evening Service.
 Hon J D Sun, C S I } Church Wardens
 J S Roberts, Esq,
 Mr A Champion, Organist.
 Mr W Leavers, Clerk

Sunday Morning	11 A.M.
„ Evening	6½ P.M.

Holy Communion on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 A M, and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 A M On the 2nd Sunday in the month there is a Collection at Evening Service for the Church funds

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Sunday Morning	11 A.M.
„ Evening	6½ P.M.

NATIVE CONGREGATION

Rev V Simeon, Minister
 D Jesudason Pillay, Organist
 Sunday Morning 8 A.M.
 „ Evening 4 P.M.

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Sunday Morning	7 A.M.
„ Evening	6 P.M.

NATIVE

Rev. W T Sathianadhan, Minister.

Sunday Morning	10 A.M.
„ Evening	4 P.M.
Wednesday Morning	8 A.M.

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Rev D. Savarimuttu, Minister
 Sunday Morning 8 A.M.
 „ Evening 4½ P.M.

ST. JOHN'S, PANTHEON ROAD, EGMORE, (1842)

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 Sunday Morning 8 A.M.
 „ Evening 4 P.M.
 Saints Days 8 A.M.

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 „ Evening 4½ P.M.

Holy Communion on first Sunday of every month.

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 Sunday Morning 8 A.M.
 „ Evening 4 P.M.

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 Rev W Stevenson, M.A., } Ministers
 Rev G M Rae, M.A. *Eur*
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 Sunday 6½ P.M.
 Wednesday 6½ P.M.

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 Sunday Morning 7½ A.M.
 „ Evening 6½ P.M.
 Wednesday 6½ P.M.

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 Sunday Morning 9 A.M.
 „ Evening 5 P.M.

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(on other duty).	Mr. C. T. Timmins, Writing Master.

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Vizagapatam . J. Moss, Esq., B.A., do	Russelcondah J. Patnayak, Head Master
(on other duty.)	Vellore Mr. David Joseph, do.
W. Morgan, Esq., Acting.	Mangalore A. Ganapati Aiyer do.

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<i>Bellary.</i>	J. Moss, Esq., B.A., Acting.
W. R. Kershaw, Esq., B.A. Head Master.	<i>Rajahmundry.</i>
A. W. D. Campbell, Esq., Ag. Hd. Master.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A., Head Master.

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<i>Cuddapah.</i>	<i>Kurnool</i>
W. Taylor, Esq. Head Master	E. E. Perrett, Esq. Head Master.
<i>Cuddalore.</i>	<i>Madura</i>
E. H. Elliott, Esq. Head Master	C. Phillips, Esq. Head Master
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C. Teruvengadam Nayudu . Head Master.	

Madryssa-r-Azan.—MADRAS.

Walter Joyes, Esq. Head Master.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Surgeon-Major G. SMITH, M.D., *Principal.*

Prof. of Medicine & Clinical Medicine.....	Surgeon Major G. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery....	Surgeon Major J. L. Paul, M.D., A.M.
Professor of Materia Medica.....	Surgeon F. Day, (on other duty.)
	Surgeon Major G. W. Walter, (Acting.)
Professor of Midwifery.....	Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D., (Europe.)
	Surgeon R. W. Cockerill, (Acting.)
Professor of Chemistry.....	Surgeon H. King, M.B., B.A., (Europe.)
	Asst. Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B., (Acting.)
Prof. of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery and Physiology.....	Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield.
Professor of Anatomy.....	Surgeon J. Keess, M.D. & M.R.C.P.L.
Professor of Pathology.....	Asst. Surgeon E. F. Brockman.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.....	J. Urquhart, Esq., M.D., (Europe.)
	Assistant Surgeon E. F. Brockman, (Ag.)
Professor of Botany.....	Vacant.
Professor of Hygiene.....	Vacant.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum	Honorary Asst. Surgeon R. Wilkins.
Asst. to the Professor of Chemistry.....	Hon. Asst. Surg. R. Harvey, (on other duty.)
	2nd Class Apothecary W. Hamilton, (Ag.)
Asst. to the Professor of Medicine	2nd Class Apothecary W. Karney.
Asst. to the Prof. of Botany and Materia Medica	2nd Class Apothecary W. Hamilton, (on other duty.)
	Asst. Apothecary R. Hollingsworth, (Ag.)
Native Assistant.....	2nd Dresser T. Cunnosawmy, No. 488.
Clerk.....	N. Ramanatha Pillay.
Librarian.....	P. R. Narrainasawmy Moodelly.

This Institution was established by the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK ADAM, K.C.B., by a General Order of Government, dated 13th February 1835, for the instruction in "Medicine and Surgery" of Europeans, Eurasians and Natives entering the Medical branch of the service. The benefits of instruction have been since thrown open to the community at large. The Medical College has been recognised by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin and Edinburgh, as one of the Colonial Schools of Medicine and Surgery. It is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction,

The course of Education consists of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Diseases of the Eye, Comparative Anatomy, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Clinical instruction in Medicine, Surgery, &c.

The Lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene are open to the Public. The fee is Rupees 10 for each Course to all *non-professional* students.

A building has been appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution, the foundation stone of which was laid in December 1836. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867.

There is a separate building for practical Anatomy; there is also a Laboratory where practical Chemistry is taught.

A Museum has been formed, which in addition to morbid specimens, possesses numerous preparations, models, &c., for illustrating the different branches of the course of instruction. There is also a Museum of Botany and Materia Medica.

The Institution is supplied annually with a selection of Works on the several branches of Medical Science, for the purpose of forming a Library of Reference. There is also a Student's Library.

The Academical year extends from 1st of October to 30th June inclusive, and is divided into a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The annual examinations of the College are held in June.

The pupils in attendance at the College consist of—

1. Stipendiary and Private Students and Lane Scholars, who form the *Senior Department* of the College, and whose period of study extends over five years.
2. Military Students, divided into three classes, who study for three years and qualify as Assistant Apothecaries. These form the *Second Department*.
3. Government Students, forming the *Junior Department* of the College, are divided into two classes. Their period of study extends over two years; they are designated for Hospital Assistants in Government employ.

The number of Students in attendance at the College, on 1st October 1872, was 111.

In the Senior Department	.....	8
Do. 2nd do.	... ..	44
Do. Junior do.	.....	59

The annual examination of Students takes place in June, when certificates of qualification to the 2nd and Junior Departments are granted, and prizes are given to the most deserving students in the several classes.

The Senior classes of the 2nd and Junior Department students undergo a final examination by a Board of Examiners, and those found qualified receive certificates for employment in the public service.

There are five Government Scholarships open to all, whether European, East Indian or Native.

There is one Lane Scholarship of Rupees 30 per mensem, tenable for five years.

The Johnstone Gold Medal of 40 Rupees value is given as a prize to the best qualified student of the Senior or Second Department.

A Government Gold Medal of 30 Rupees value is given to the best qualified student of the Junior Department.

The students of the Senior Department present themselves for the University Examinations and are subject to its Regulations for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Government Scholarship.

Candidates for the Scholarship must have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or of some other recognised University, and a preference is given to the candidate who has taken up Latin as the optional language at the F. A. Examination.

The successful candidate receives a monthly stipend of Rupees twenty, to be increased to Rupees thirty on passing successfully and at the regulated time the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University, and a further increase of Rupees ten is made when he passes successfully and at the regulated time the First Examination of the University for Medical Degrees.

The stipend of the Scholarship is subject to curtailment, suspension, or entire withdrawal should the Educational Authorities have occasion to find fault with the conduct, want of zeal, or lack of ability of the stipendiary student; and failure to pass the required examination entails forfeiture of all future increase of stipend.

No stipend can be held for more than five years.

Government Scholarships are open to all, whether European, East Indian or Native.

Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts are admitted as Private Students to the Senior Department of the College and gratuitously educated, provided they desire to qualify for Medical Degrees in the University of Madras.

Candidates for Government Scholarships as well as for Private Studentships who have not passed in Latin at the First Examination in Arts are required to pass in that language up to the F. A. Standard at the Preliminary Scientific Examination held at the close of their first year of study.

V. B.—Candidates joining the Senior Department of the College should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the details of the University Rules for Degrees in Medicine.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL.—Major W. H. Edgcome, R. E., A.I.C.E. (*Europe, furlough.*)
 Acting Do. Major H. T. Rogers, R. E.

MASTERS.

Mathematics... Mr. J. Bradshaw.—(On leave.)
 Do. Mr. W. P. Evans.
 Acting. Mr. Hyde.
 Surveying, Drawing and Estimating... Mr. J. Schoury and Mr. Milne
 Special Surveying Class... Mr. Cames.
 Special Drawing Class ... Mr. McAleese.
 Instructor in Bricklaying Mr. Schoury, (Acting.)
 Tamil ... P. Rajagopaul Mudaliyar.
 Telugu M. Lukshmanarajah.
 Head Writer and Accountant ... P. Kaliyanasundra Mudaliyar.
 Assistant do. ... P. Colandavaloo Mudaliyar.

The Civil Engineering College consists of a

(I.) First Department ; (II.) Second Department ; (III.) Special Department ; (IV.) Officers' Surveying Class.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY DIVISION.—Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies.

CIVIL DIVISION. Civilians, (European and Native) being Undergraduates of the Madras or other Indian University.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

(Based on Government Notification, 28th March 1862 and 15th December 1868.)

MILITARY DIVISION.—I.—Candidates for admission to this Department must be European Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer.

II. They must be qualified by acquaintance with their Military duties and by having passed the Examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard ; and they will be required to undergo an entrance Examination in Arithmetic (the whole) ; Algebra (as far as Simple Equations) ; Euclid (first three books.)

III. Applications from Officers should be addressed (through their Commanding Officers) to the Principal of the College, who after satisfying himself that the Candidates are fully qualified under paras 1 and 2 and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. Admissions to this Department will usually take place at the opening of the Session in January in each year, the preparatory Entrance Examination being held in the month of December preceding.

V. Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty" and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

VI. The number of Officers in this Department is limited to five.

VII. The principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age and must produce satisfactory testimony of good character. No entrance examination is required, the production by a candidate of his First Arts Certificate in addition to the above-mentioned certificates of age and character will entitle him to admission if there be a vacancy.

II. The number of Civil students in the First Department is at present limited to seven.

i. All students (Military and Civil) will be required to pay a Monthly Fee of sixteen Rupees and to provide themselves with the Text Books in use, also with a case of Drawing Instruments, Color Boxes, &c.

ii. Students are non-resident.

iii. The course of study usually extends over two sessions, and those students who qualify will receive certificates as Assistant Engineers.

iv. The course of instruction is also regulated to meet the requirements of the Madras University for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor in Civil Engineering.)

v. The Government do not guarantee appointments to passed students of the First Department.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Military Division.....European N. C. Officers and Soldiers.
Civil do.Civilians, European and Native.

MILITARY DIVISION.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

(Based on G. O., No. 175, dated 6th May, and No. 235, dated 23rd June 1868.)

I. There are 30 Stipendiary Studentships in this Department, open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of European Regiments.

II. Candidates for these must

- (a.) Be less than twenty-five years of age.
- (b.) Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duties as N. C. Officers and Privates.
- (c.) Be thoroughly trustworthy and well conducted men, who can be relied on to superintend Native workmen efficiently and to treat them in a becoming manner.

III. Applications from Commanding Officers for the examination of such men as they may recommend for Stipendiary Military Studentships should reach the Principal not later than April of each year and should be accompanied by the following documents, viz:—

(a.) Extracts from Regimental Courts Martial and Defaulters Books, from date of entering the service.

(b.) Extracts from Company Defaulter Book for the preceding two years.

(c.) Certificates of sound health and unimpaired constitution, from a Medical Officer.

N. B.—When forwarding applications it should be distinctly stated whether the candidate is married.

IV. The subjects of examination for admission are as follows:—

ENGLISH.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from Dictation and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter or report.

ARITHMETIC.—The first four Simple and Compound Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.—To be either acquainted with Tamil or Telugu or to be reported by their Commanding Officer as evincing such aptitude and intelligence as to furnish a reasonable presumption that they would readily acquire either of these languages if the necessary facilities for instruction were given.

V. This Examination will be held in May of each year, and the successful candidates who stand highest on the list up to the authorized number, will be selected for admission and should join by 1st August following.

VI. Stipendiary Students will be allowed the same pay, ration and clothing as when serving with their respective Regiments and in addition a stipend of ten Rupees a month.

VII. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments, and such of them as prove not to be qualified either in respect of character or attainments will be sent back to their Regiments. On the other hand those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

VIII. Whilst at College they will wear the undress uniform of their rank and Regiment and be under the command of the Principal, or in his absence, of the Officer acting for him.

IX. They are exempt from payment of College Fees, and are supplied with the Text Books in use and Drawing Instruments, Color Box, &c., gratis.

X. They reside in Barracks and Quarters adjoining the College.

XI. The course of study at the College occupies two sessions, and those who are properly qualified receive certificates as Taluk Overseers, Madras Public Works Department, or Overseers under the Bengal P. W. D. Test.

SCHOLARSHIP.

In the 2nd Department a Scholarship of the value of 15 Rupees per mensem, (tenable for two years) has been founded by an Officer of Royal Engineers under the following conditions :—

I. Candidates being natives of Malabar, Canara and the Neilgherry Hills, are eligible for the Scholarship, provided that they are between 18 and 25 years of age and can pass the Civil Engineering College Vernacular Test in Malayalam or Canarese in addition to the usual Entrance Examination as specified above for civil candidates.

II. These Examinations will be conducted by means of papers furnished by the Principal of the College.

III. Applications for examination (duly supported by certificates of age, character and physical fitness as required by the College Rules for 2nd Department, should be forwarded to the Principal on or before the 1st June.

IV. If more than one candidate be eligible, the preference to be given to a Protestant Christian, failing such to a Roman Catholic and finally to a Hindu or Mussulman candidate.

V. The selected candidate will be exempt from payment of College Fees while under instruction.

VI. Any scholar whose conduct in progress is unsatisfactory, will be liable to be deprived of his scholarship, in whole or in part.

VII. The selected candidate should join the College at the commencement of the session (1st August) immediately following his examination, and will receive the scholarship monthly while resident under training.

VIII. He will be required to purchase the Text Books and the Drawing Instruments, &c., in use in 2nd Department.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE, FOR DRAWING, ESTIMATING AND SURVEYING.

1. Candidates for admission to this Department must be over 15 years of age and must pass the prescribed Entrance Examination as follows :—

ENGLISH.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from Dictation, evincing a competent knowledge of Grammar.

ARITHMETIC.—The four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Certificates of age, character, and physical fitness as in the case of the 2nd Department, must be furnished by candidates with their application for admission.

The object of this Department is to train Draughtsmen and Estimators for Engineering Officers, and Surveyors for the Public Works and Revenue Survey Departments and other Survey duty.

The course of study generally occupies two sessions.

OFFICERS' SURVEYING CLASS.

This class was established by G. O., No. 4,127 dated 1st December 1862, under the following conditions :—

I. The class is open to all Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies below the rank of Field Officer, with the restriction that not more than two Officers of the same Regiment attend the class at the same time.

II. Applications from candidates should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, and nominations will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who, (in communication with the Principal) will determine the number of Officers to be admitted.

III. The class will be formed on 1st January and 1st August of each year (provided there be not less than 10 candidates) and the course of study will occupy about 5 months.

IV. Each Officer will be required to pay a monthly Fee of 16 Rupees and to furnish himself with the Text Book in Surveying and all necessary instruments, color boxes, &c.

V. Officers permitted to join this class will be considered "absent on duty" and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

RULES FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. Grants-in-aid of schools, and other educational institutions, will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools (so far as the funds at the disposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education, upon the conditions hereafter specified. Except in the case of schools aided on the "payment for results" system, it will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools, on behalf of which they are preferred, shall be under the management of one or more persons, who, in the capacity of Proprietors, Trustees, or Members of a Committee elected by the Society, or Association, by which the schools may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the schools and to be answerable for their permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant, or applicants, are prepared to subject the institution, on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, time table, scheme of studies and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted.

3. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training teachers, and of female schools, grants will be restricted to those schools, in which a monthly schooling fee, of an amount to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and which in general is not to fall below one Anna, is paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils.

[It is not permissible for a teacher to draw a salary grant in one school and at the same time to serve as a Master in another which receives a grant upon the system of payment for results.]— *Order of Government, 2nd December 1868, No. 410.*

4. It will be opened to Managers of schools, who desire to obtain grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, to submit their schools to examination according to the standards described in Schedule A, appended to this Notification, and to obtain grants at the rates provided for in Schedule B.

5. In other cases, the grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school; and it will be essential to the payment of the grants, that the proportion which, under the following rules, the Managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the grants may have been sanctioned, shall have been duly paid. Subject to the conditions prescribed in these rules, a grant, not exceeding in amount the sum contributed by the Managers of a school, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster, or Schoolmistress, who may have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Director of Public Instruction. A grant, not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by the Managers of the School, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, in regard to whom the Managers may satisfy the Director of Public Instruction, either by the report of a Government Inspector of Schools, or by such other means as the Director of Public Instruction may consider sufficient that the said teacher is fairly qualified to perform the duties which are entrusted, or which it may be proposed to entrust, to him or her; provided that, in such cases, the amount of the grant to be given shall bear a due proportion to the amounts sanctioned to the following rules for teachers holding certificate, and that the exact amount to be assigned in each case shall be determined by the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will ordinarily be given:—

- 1st.—The payment, in part, of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses.
- 2nd.—The payment of Normal, and certain other scholarships.
- 3rd.—The provision of books of reference, maps, &c., and, in some cases, of school books.
- 4th.—The establishment and maintenance of school libraries and public libraries.
- 5th.—The erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.
- 6th.—The provision of school furniture.

7. The test to be passed by teachers to entitle them to certificates, shall be of a three-fold character—the first, relating to general education; the second, to theoretical knowledge of school management; and the third, to teaching power, as practically exemplified by teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector of Schools.

Grants to Schoolmasters.—8. The certificates to be awarded to Schoolmasters will be of five grades, and, as regards the general education test, candidates for certificates of the first three grades will be required to have passed one of the Madras University Examinations according to the grade of certificate which the candidate may seek to obtain, viz:—

Form the 1st grade, the examination for the degree of B. A.

Form the second grade, the first examination in Arts.

Form the 3rd grade, the Matriculation examination.

9. The general education tests for the 4th and 5th grades of Schoolmasters will be those specified in Schedule C.

10. A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant, not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which he is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted himself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees 75.

Do.	of the 3rd grade	do.	do.	50.
-----	------------------	-----	-----	-----

Do.	of the 4th grade	do.	do.	25.
-----	------------------	-----	-----	-----

Do.	of the 5th grade	do.	do.	10.
-----	------------------	-----	-----	-----

[A Pundit holding a certificate of the 5th grade will be eligible to a half salary grant of Rupees 15 per mensem when employed in teaching students of the 1st Arts Class, and to a half salary grant of Rupees 25 per mensem when engaged in instructing those who are preparing for the B. A. degree.]—*Order of Government, 29th April 1868, No. 168.*

Ordinarily, the maximum grant will not be assigned to a teacher on being first employed in that capacity.

11. In the case of Masters employed in schools intended mainly for European or East Indian pupils, the examination for certificates of the 4th and 5th grades may be conducted in English, and in such cases the language test for the 5th grade shall be that which is prescribed in the Schedule as the English test for the 4th grade.

12. Graduates of Universities in Europe, America and Australia, and of other Indian Universities, and holders of certificates granted by the Councils of Education in England or Ireland will be placed in such grades as, in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction, their attainments and other qualifications may render appropriate.

Grants to Schoolmistresses.—13. Certificates for Schoolmistresses will be of three grades.

A certificate of the first grade will render the holder eligible to such grant not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which she is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of the Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted herself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade, to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees 25

Do.	3rd	do.	do.	10
-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Schoolmistresses holding certificates from the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in the 1st grade, and will be assigned such grants as the Director of Public Instruction may deem proper.

14. The general education tests for all grades of schoolmistresses will be those specified in Schedule D.

[Generally a teacher will not be eligible for a grant unless he or she spends at least four hours per diem in secular class-teaching or examining.—[*Order of Government, 29th March 1865, No. 28.*]

15. The examination of Schoolmasters, candidates for certificates of the first three grades in the theory of school management, and the examination of all other candidates in all their subjects, will be held once a year in July, or at such other time as may be hereafter appointed.

16. All grants-in-aid of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the Annual Report of the Inspector of the Division, that the school or class under the Master's or Mistress's charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the previous year.

17. Grants made to elementary schools on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, as provided for in Schedules A B, will be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly, as the Director of Public Instruction may decide in communication with the Managers of the school, provided that the amount to be given for a single year shall not exceed the rates entered in Schedule B.

18. Scholarship-grants will be issued to well organized Normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits.

19. Besides the scholarship-grants abovementioned a certain number of scholarships will be given each year upon the results of the University Matriculation Examination. These will be tenable for three years, under conditions to be laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, at such colleges, or schools as may be so organized as to allow of the holders being educated up to the standard of the B. A. Examination.

20. Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., for schools, will be made on the following terms:—

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 1st grade, at the rate of 10 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(a) A grant will be made to every school favorably reported on by the Inspector at rates not exceeding those noted in the margin, provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the school.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 2nd or 3rd grade, at the rate of 8 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(b) No further application for a grant of books of reference, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of five years from the date of the previous grant.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters may hold a certificate of the 4th or 5th grade, at the rate of 6 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(c) After the lapse of five years from the date of the last grant, a renewal grant will be made at rates not exceeding those noted above and with the proviso already laid down.

(d) Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., will be made in money. Applications for such grants must be accompanied by a list of the books required: and on the Director of Public Instruction satisfying himself of the propriety of complying with the application, prospective sanction will be given for the issue of the grant, which will be paid on the Government Inspector reporting that the articles have been procured and are ready for use.

21. A grant for the provision of school books will be issued to *bonâ fide*, pauper schools, at a rate not exceeding 8 Annas a head upon the average attendance of the preceding three months, the Managers of the schools contributing in every case an equal amount. After the expiration of three years, a renewal grant will be issued upon the same terms.

22. Grants will be made in aid of schools and public libraries, to such extent as may seem fitting in each case, and subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the Manager.

23. Grants will be made towards the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement of a school-building on the following conditions:—

1st.—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers of the school for the same purpose.

2nd.—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement, in aid of which the grant is sought.

3rd.—That the amount applied for shall not exceed what may be considered reasonable, taking into account the Budget provision for the year, the importance of the school, and any previous grants which may have been issued to the Managers of the Institution.

4th.—That the application (which should be submitted before the commencement of the undertaking) shall be accompanied by a plan and estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased or enlarged. The plan and estimate to be retained in the Director's Office.

5th.—That previous to the disbursement of the grant, it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible Officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work has been proceeded with, as provided for in the plan and estimate previously sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. Also, that, before disbursement, the Managers of the school shall declare that they have funds on hand sufficient, when supplemented by the grant, to clear off all the debts incurred in the execution of the work.

6th.—That in the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or enlargement of which a grant may have been made by Government, being diverted, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of issue of the grant, to other than educational purposes, the Managers at the time of the diversion shall refund to Government such portion of the grant allowed them as shall be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall take into consideration the length of time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration; but in the event of such Managers failing to make such refund, then they shall sell the building to Government at a valuation to be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall deduct from the price such portion of the grant as may seem equitable, regard being had to the length of time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration.

7th.—That the Arbitrators referred to in the last preceding rule shall be three in number, one of whom shall be nominated by Government, another by the Managers of the school, and the third by the two Arbitrators so appointed; and, in case of the Arbitrators differing in opinion, the award of the majority shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

24. Grants for the provision of school furniture will be made once in five years, on condition that the Managers of the school shall contribute in equal sum for the same purpose, and that, in the event of the school being permanently closed within five years from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture, towards the supply of which the grant was given at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of school buildings, by Arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant, allowing for depreciation due to wear and tear. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a list of the furniture required. A furniture grant will be paid on the Director of Public Instruction being satisfied that furniture to the full amount proposed to be expended, including both local contributions and the Government grant, has been made up and placed in the school.

25. Application for grants-in-aid of Industrial schools, for the rent of school houses, the wages of school servants, the contingent charges of schools, school prizes, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their merits, each case being determined, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing rules.

SCHEDULE C.

Writing Tests for Schoolmasters' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	Remarks.
4th Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Selections in Poetry No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (an elementary knowledge.)</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Panchatantra. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Nannul (by Savandranaiyagam Pillai), Verbs and Syntax. Pope's 2nd Grammar.</p> <p>TELEGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Niti Chendrika. Nala Charitra. Venkiah's Grammar. Chuniah Suri's Grammar—Chapters on Karaka and Samasa.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, in accordance with Tamil and Telegu as far as practicable.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's generally, omitting Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks Also the chief Indian weights and measures.</p> <p>GEOMETRY.—Euclid Book 1.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Morris' History of India (generally.) Brief Sketches of Europe, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—The Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, Asia, and India in particular; general notions regarding the world; and the outlines of Europe.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch'sHints.</p> <p>N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.</p>	<p>The examination in the non-language subjects will be in general conducted in the Vernaculars.</p>
5th Grade.	<p>TAMIL.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Pope's Catechism of Grammar.</p> <p>TELEGU.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Sheshaya's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, in accordance with Tamil and Telegu.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Four Simple and Compound Rules, with the principal Indian weights and measures.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Brief Sketches of Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—India in general, with the Madras Presidency in particular; general notions of the world, and outlines of Asia.</p> <p>N. B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures, and spelling will be required.</p>	

SCHEDULE D.

Writing Tests for Schoolmistresses' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	Remarks.
1st Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—Selections in English Poetry, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Selections in English Prose, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar, as in Sullivan or McLeod.</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Pope's 2nd Grammar.</p> <p>TELEGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Venkiah's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, to agree with Tamil and Telegu as far as practicable.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Morris' India and England.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's, but omitting Compound Proportion, Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints.</p> <p>NEEDLE-WORK.—Ability to cut out and make up a shirt or jacket.</p> <p>N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers</p>	
2nd Grade.	<p>ENGLISH.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society Selections in Poetry, No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (elementary knowledge)</p> <p>TAMIL.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Catechism of Grammar.</p> <p>TELEGU.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Sheshaya's Grammar.</p> <p>CANARESE, MALAYALAM AND URIYA, to agree with Tamil and Telegu as nearly as practicable.</p> <p>HISTORY.—Brief Sketches of Europe and Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Europe and Asia generally; India in particular.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Colenso's, including Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion, but omitting Decimals, as well as what is not required for 1st grade.</p> <p>METHOD.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints.</p> <p>WORK.—Ability to make up a shirt or jacket which has been cut out.</p> <p>N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, &c., as above.</p>	
3rd Grade.	<p>TAMIL.—1st and 2nd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction.</p> <p>TELEGU.—Do. do. So in other languages.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—India, Outlines of Asia and general notions of the World.</p> <p>ARITHMETIC.—Four Simple and Compound Rules.</p> <p>WORK.—Ability to hem neatly.</p> <p>N. B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures and spelling will be required.</p>	

Result Grants.**SCHEDULE A.—STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.***(1st Lower Standard.)*

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the 1st part of the first book of lessons in Tamil. The meaning of words to be given.
2. Writing.—In large hand, short words out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Notation to thousands, easy addition and the multiplication table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

Second Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the second part of the first book of lessons in Tamil, and the first twenty-five lessons of the second book. Explanation to be given.
2. Writing.—From dictation, short sentences out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. The multiplication table to twelve times twelve.

Third Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the second book of lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.
2. Writing.—From dictation, in small hand, out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Compound rules and reduction, with the ordinary weight, measure and money tables.
4. Grammar.—Etymology, as in Pope's first Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the reading book.
5. Geography of the District in which the school is situated.
6. English Reading.—As in the first book of reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
7. Writing.—In large hand, easy words from the English reading book.

Fourth Standard.

1. Vernacular Reading.—As in the third book of lessons in Tamil, with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up for examination to be equivalent to about half of the third book.
2. Writing.—From dictation, out of the reading book.
3. Arithmetic.—Moderately easy practical questions in vulgar fractions and simple proportion.
4. Grammar generally, as in Pope's first Catechism of Tamil Grammar, with application to the reading book.
5. Geography of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the geography of Hindoostan. The knowledge required of the Madras Presidency to be such as may be obtained from the study of the "short account of the Madras Presidency" in connection with a map.
6. English Reading.—As in the second book of reading of the Madras School Book Society, with translation of easy passages into a Vernacular.
7. Writing.—From dictation, out of English reading book.
8. English Grammar.—Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the reading book.

SCHEDULE B.**GRANTS TO PUPILS PASSED UNDER THE SEVERAL STANDARDS.**

	Vernacular.						English, or extr language.			
	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Total Rs.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Total Rs.
1st Standard.....	1	1½	1	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..
2nd do.	1½	1	1½	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3rd do.	2	1	2	1	1½	6½	2	1	..	3
4th do.	3	1	3	1½	1½	10	3	1½	1½	6

(a) For English and Eurasian children, the English language may be taken as the Vernacular; and, in the place of English as an extra language, one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayulim and Hindoostanee—may be brought up.

(b) In the case of girls' schools the grants will be 50 per cent. higher; and in addition, a grant of Rupees 2 will be given for tolerably fair plain needle-work, and one of Rupees 4 for decidedly good work of the same description. A capitation grant of one Rupee a head will also be allowed, as a temporary measure upon the average daily attendance during the year.

Only one examination, within an official year will be claimable by a school; but, to meet the case of indigenous schools, half-yearly examinations will, when practicable, be given to such schools, and half the prescribed annual grants will be issued upon the results of each examination.

2. To be eligible for examination, a pupil must have attended six months at the school in which he is reading; and, to count a month's attendance, a pupil must have attended at least 15 days in that month.

3. A pupil is not to be presented for examination under any standard who has already passed for that standard at another school.

4. Where the inspection of a school is made annually, a pupil will not be allowed to pass more than once under any standard, save the fourth or highest. For the fourth, a pupil will be permitted to pass twice at the same school.

5. Where the inspection of a school is made half-yearly, a pupil may pass twice for each of the first, second and third standards, and four times for the fourth standard.

6. In the case of half-yearly examinations, the first may be made somewhat less severe than the second.

7. An application in the annexed Form (C) must be made to the Inspector of the Division by the managers of a school seeking aid under the system of payment for results; and, at the same time, a copy of the application must be forwarded by them to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. An application, for inspection, under the system, must reach the Inspector at least three months before, in the course of his ordinary tour, he will visit the district in which the school is situated. If this condition is not fulfilled, the Inspector will be at liberty, should his arrangements render it decidedly inconvenient for him to visit the School, to let the application stand over till the following year's tour. In this case, the Inspector is to send a memorandum of the course pursued by him to the Managers of the School, and a copy of the same to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

8. When the preliminary conditions are fulfilled, the Inspector will examine the children presented to him according to the standard specified by the Managers of the School. After examination he will furnish the Managers with a memorandum showing the pupils examined and passed under each standard, and the grant claimable in consequence. This memorandum is to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Managers, with an application, requesting that the sum stated by the Inspector to be claimable may be paid to them. On receiving the application and memorandum, the Director of Public Instruction will take immediate steps to pay the money.

9. Schools receiving aid under the salary-grant system cannot claim assistance under the "payment for results" system and *vice versa*.

10. All schools receiving aid under the system of "payment for results" will be similarly to schools under the salary grant system, have to furnish such returns and statements as may be called for by Government.

11. To pass at an annual examination for any head belonging to a standard, a pupil must occupy one-half of the marks assigned by the Inspector to that head. The Inspector is at liberty, however, to allow a small deficiency under one head to be compensated for by superior proficiency under another.

FORM C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Locality.	Description of school.	Responsible Managers.	Number of Masters.	Average number of pupils during the last three months.	Average monthly expenditure for the last three months.	Average monthly fee collection for the last three months.	Probable number of pupils that will be presented to the Inspector for examination under each standard.	Remarks.

We the responsible Managers of the above School, promise to comply with all the provisions of the Grants-in-Aid Rules, in case of our receiving a grant according to the system of our payment for results.

N. B.—The Grant-in-aid Rules are under revision.

(Signature of Managers.)

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1836

COMMITTEE

The Right Rev The Lord Bishop of Madras, *President*
The Ven'ble the Archdeacon

W. Burns, Esq.,
J. Carr, Esq.,
C. G. Conran, Esq., M. D.,

Rev. F. G. Lys, M. A.
Rev. J. Barton, M. A.,
Rev. E. Sell,

Col. S. J. Batten, *Secretary*.
J. M. Wilton, Esq., *Treasr.*

HEAD MASTER.

Rev. E. H. DuBois

Mr. A. J. Atkinson,
Mr. H. B. Bernard,
Mr. F. W. Hooper,

Mr. H. H. Barren,
Mr. W. T. Lis-sen-burg.

TAMIL.

Mr. H. Bernard

TERMS

A uniform Fee of Four Rupees is charged throughout the School —

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are twelve Scholarships attached to the School.

1	Martland Scholarship ..	Rs. 7 per mensem.
1	Do. do. ...	6 "
2	Corrie Scholarships, Junior ...	10 "
2	Do. do. Senior... ..	20 or 15 "
2	Tucker Scholarships, Junior ...	9½
2	Do. do. Senior... ..	13
1	Corrie Native Scholarship .	7
1	Do. do.	10

There is also a Fund called the Woolley Fund, by which thirty boys of respectable parentage but unable to pay the fee are admitted free, and provided with books.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

POONAMALLEE ROAD—INSTITUTED A. D. 1786.

The Right Honorable the Governor—*President*
 The Honorable the Chief Justice,
 The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop,
 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
 The Honorable the Members of Council, } *Vice Presidents*

GOVERNORS.

Surgeon-Major G. Mackay,
 H. G. Prichard, Esq.,
 The Hon'ble G. S. Forbes,
 The Hon'ble J. Kernan,

Rev. G. Warlow, B. A.
 Colonel A. C. Silver,
 Colonel G. W. Walker,
 Colonel F. J. Moberly,

Colonel J. W. Rideout.
 F. Lushington, Esq.,
 Colonel H. H. O'Connell,

DIRECTRESSES

Lady Hobart, *Patroness*Mrs. Ellis, *Vice Patroness.*Mrs. Sim, *Vice Patroness.*

Mrs. Dalrymple,
 „ Mackay,
 „ Brown,
 „ Prichard,

Mrs. Balfour,
 „ Warlow,
 Lady Hames,

Miss Gell,
 Mrs. Gorton,
 „ Ritchie,

Capt. W. F. Wright, Secretary—Appointed May 1872
 Colvin Smith, Esq., M. D. . . . Surgeon—Europe.
 L. C. Nannev, Esq. Do Acting
 Rev. P. Percival Chaplain
 Miss M. Hart Superintendent, appointed 1870
 G. Duncan, Esq., Training Master.

EXTRACTS FROM RULES.

(i) Girls of the following classes only are eligible to be admitted in the Asylum, and in the following order—

- 1 Orphans of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers
- 2 Do. of do. Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers if left destitute
- 3 Do. of Pensioners of the above classes.

4 Do. of East Indian, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and others on the returns of the Army, both parents being the children of European fathers; the term East Indian being restricted to children of European fathers by native or East Indian mothers; or of East Indian fathers and mothers, both of whom are the children of European fathers; provided also that the mother of the applicant be not a Native, and that the number of children received under this rule shall not exceed one-sixth of the total number of children of other classes in the Asylum

5 Children of living fathers of the above classes of Boarders, or in special cases of destitution, without payment

(ii) Legitimate children shall have the preference of illegitimate

(iii) No child shall be admitted under the age of 4 years, or above 10, excepting under urgent circumstances.

Forms of application will be supplied by the Secretary on application.

**List of Certificated Nurses remaining at the Military Female
 Orphan Asylum, Madras.**

Charlotte J. Clynch,
 Elizabeth McBeth,
 Caroline Rechter,

Eliza Etches,
 Ellen Ogden,
 Ellen Hutton,

Rebecca Carter,
 Jane Hutton,
 Priscilla Kiely.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE,

OPENED 1ST MARCH 1855.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. M. Wilson, Esq.,
 Rev. J. Barton, M.A.,
 Rev. W. Miller, M.A.,
 J. G. Ferrand, Esq.,

W. Grant, Esq.,
 Rev. A. Walker,
 G. P. Johnston, Esq.,
 Rev. W. Money,

J. G. Coleman, Esq.,
 W. P. Williams, Esq.,
 P. B. Gordon, Esq.

J. W. Gantz, Esq., *Financial Secretary.* | Rev. E. Sell, *Secretary.*
 Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., *Treasurers.*

The object of this Institution is to afford a thoroughly liberal and Christian education. The generous bequest of the late Captain Doveton, united with the funds formerly collected for a Protestant College, and considerable grants-in-aid from Government has enabled the Committee to make arrangement for the efficient carrying out of the object they profess.

In the Primary School the instruction is elementary : in the High School, it is the attempt of the Masters to give a thorough classical and mathematical education equal in every respect to that given in the public schools in England.

The Collegiate Department was re-opened in February 1866. The curriculum embraces the subjects specified by the Syndicate for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the University, together with Theology.

The following gentlemen are the Educational Officers of the Institution :-

George Thom, Esq., M.A. - Principal

College Department.

George Thom, Esq., M.A.,
 Rev. C. Cooper, M.A.,

C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A.

School Department.

Mr M. L. Bower, B.A.
 „ H. R. French ...
 „ Mr. E. G. Johnson
 „ J. Upshon

First Master. Mr. A. C. Shute
 Second do „ W. Dent
 Third do _____
 Fourth do _____

Fifth Master.
 Sixth do.
 Seventh do

The Terms are as under :-

In the Lower School		3 Rupees per mensem.
In the Upper School	Lower Division	4 „ „
	Higher Division	5 „ „
In the Collegiate Department		5 „ „

N. B. -All fees are payable in advance.

For the benefit of parents residing in the Mofussil and others, a boarding establishment is maintained under the immediate supervision of the Principal at the following rates :-

FOR BOARDERS.—College Department, Rs. 35 exclusive of School fees.

School Department, 30 Rs *per mensem*, exclusive of School fees.

Where two or more boys are from the same family, 25 Rupees, irrespective of age, is the charge for each boy.

FOR DAY BOARDERS —8 Rupees exclusive of School fees.

Books, Stationery and Medicine will be supplied and charged for at prime cost.

All particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, Doveton College, Vepery.

The following is the new form of the scholarship Rules as proposed by the Sub-Committee of August 1871 and amended and adopted by the General Committee, November 9th, 1871.

Scholarship Rules.

The Committee of the Doveton Protestant College with the view of encouraging and aiding students to prepare for and to join the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Madras, resolve to confer scholarships on pupils who have passed the entrance examination of the University and who shall promise to pursue their studies for four years thereafter in the Doveton College.

The following are the Rules, in accordance with which the scholarships shall be given and held.

1. That four scholarships shall be given each year to the students who are commencing their Collegiate course, and that each of these scholarships shall be tenable for four years under the rules hereinafter laid down.

2. That two of the scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils who have matriculated from the Doveton Institution according to the order in which they may have passed the University Matriculation Examination provided they also attain to a certain fixed standard in scriptural knowledge, and produce satisfactory evidence of moral character.

3. That the two remaining scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils coming from other Institutions on the same terms provided such pupils hold higher places at the University Matriculation Examination than Doveton students excluding those holding scholarships.

4. That the scholarships shall be Rs. 10 each per mensem during the first and second years of the College course, and Rs. 20 or 15 per mensem during the third and fourth years of the said course according as the holder shall be placed in the First or Second Class at the First Examination in Arts.

5. That should the holder of a scholarship fail to pass the First Examination in Arts at the end of his second year, the scholarship held by him shall lapse; should such holder of a scholarship, however, pass the First Examination in Arts from the Doveton College in a subsequent year the Committee may at their discretion grant him a scholarship during the third and fourth years of his course.

6. That unauthorized absence, continued absence for three months from whatever cause or misconduct shall involve forfeiture of scholarship, and that a scholarship thus forfeited shall be available for other students in the same year of the course according to the principles laid down in these Rules.

7. That scholarship not conferred by the Doveton Protestant College shall be held on such conditions as may be prescribed by their founders, subject however to the provisions laid down in these Rules.

8. That the scholarships shall cease or be liable to diminution, if the state of the funds render such a course necessary, and that these Rules may be altered by the Committee on sufficient grounds.

9. That the Committee reserves to itself the right of withholding one or more of the scholarships if it deems fit.

DOVETON GIRLS' SCHOOL,

In connection with the Doveton Protestant College is situated in Vepery Square.

	Head Mistress	Miss Keely.	
Second Mistress	Miss Anderson,	Teacher	Miss A. King,
Music & French Teacher.	Miss Smith,	Pupil Teachers	Miss A. Williams
Teacher	Miss Johannes,	Singing Master	& Miss P. Pedroza.
Do.	Miss Klyne,		Mr. C. Tate.
(For English only.)			

First Division	Rs. 4 per mensem.	French	Rs. 2 per mensem.
Second Division	„ 3 „	Music	„ 5 „
Third Division	„ 2 „		

A French Class has been formed for grown up young ladies who do not attend the School.

Terms

Rupees 5 per mensem.

There is a Boarding Establishment attached to this branch of the Institution, under the immediate superintendence of Miss Keely, Head Mistress.

CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT SCHOOLS,

MALE AND FEMALE—INSTITUTED A. D. 1843.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President.—Rev. J. Barton, M.A.

T. E. Franck, Esq.,

| Mr. J. P. Waller, Treasurer | Mr. G. Hamnett, Secretary.

Mr. A. Thomas, Master.

| Miss Evers, Mistress.

MALE AND FEMALE CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS, EGMORE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Venerable the Archdeacon and the Clergy of the Church of England throughout the Diocese.

LIST OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872-1873.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras—*President*.

Ex-Officio Directors.

Reverend O Dene, B A, *Chaplain and vice-President*.
The Surgeon of the District.

Government Directors.

J. G. Coleman, Esq.

W. Donald, Esq.

Elected Directors

R. P. Campbell, Esq
Mr. N. Bazley, Junior, *Secy*
" S. Brock,
C. G. Conran, Esq., M D
Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, *Treasr.*
" R. Allan,

Mr. George Home,
" C. Hall, *Andr.*
" A. H. Hart,
" Walter Joyce,
" J. Mills,

Mr. R. J. Newbigging,
Lieutenant, T. Taylor,
Mr. J. Wilcox.
" W. P. Williams,
Rev. C. E. Kennet.

Directresses.

The Right Hon'ble Lady Hobart—*Patroness*.

Mrs. S. Brock,
" D. F. Carmichael,
" W. N. Chippenfield,
Miss L. M. Donald,

Mrs. J. J. D'Rozario,
" W. Joyce,
Miss E. M. Gell,

Mrs. L. H. Isacke,
Lady Hames,
Miss G. E. Blanson,

Trustees.

Messrs. J. G. Coleman, S. Brock and J. J. D'Rozario

Executive Committee.

The Surgeon of the District

Rev. O. Dene, M A.
J. G. Coleman, Esq.
Mr. N. Bazley, Junior, *Secy*

W. Donald, Esq.,
Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, *Treasr.*
C. G. Conran, Esq. M D

Mr. C. Hall
Lieutenant T. Taylor,

Mr. A. G. King, B A, *Head Master*,
" W. Walker,
Mrs. H. Gillispie, *Matron*,

Miss A. E. Harriman, *Head Mistress*,
Mrs. M. L. Wilmot, *Asst. do.*
" M. A. Allan, *Matron*.

On the 31st December 1871 there were 129 children in the Asylums.
Contributions may be remitted either to Mr. N. Bazley, Jr. Secretary, Black Town, Madras, or to the Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George

ST. MARY'S CHARITY SCHOOL, FORT ST. GEORGE,

OPENED IN 1715.

For four boys of pure European parentage maintained from the "Woolley Fund," and 50 boys of Eurasian parentage

Superintended by the Garrison Chaplain for the time being

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, ROYAPETTAH.

These Schools are under the management of the Reverend G. Warlow, Cathedral Joint Chaplain. They are the means of supplying a sound English Education, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, to the European and East Indian children of the Cathedral District. The Girls' and Infant School contains about 80 pupils; the Boys' School about 40. Of the Masters in the Boys' School, two are members of the University of Madras.

The schools are supported by (1) Fees from the pupils, (2) a small Government Grant, (3) and by subscriptions. The School house is a neat Gothic building, situated in Royapettah.

VEPERY DISTRICT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

New Town Boys' School.*Master.*—Mr. G. R. Trotter.**New Town Girls' School.***Mistress.*—Miss McArthur.**Pursewalkum Girls' School.***Mistress.*—Mrs. Bernard.**Poodoopettah Girls' School.***Mistress.*—Miss McVae.

EMMANUEL CHURCH SCHOOLS.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., *President.*

J. G. Coleman, Esq.

J. J. D'Rozario, Esq.

J. Wilcox, *Secretary.*

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. S. P. D'Sylva *Master.*„ G. G. Smith *Assistant.*

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. M. Smaile .

Miss Paul .

*Mistress.**Assistant.*

THE GORDON REFUGE.

ST. THOMÉ, MADRAS.

COMMITTEE.

Lady Hobart *President.*

Mrs. Branson,

„ Evans,

„ Furnell,

Miss Gell,

Lady Haines,

Mrs. Kidd,

Miss Morphett,

Mrs. Roberts,

„ Scharlieb,

„ Smi.

Mrs. Firth

Rev. D. Wilson Kidd

*Honorary Secretary.**Treasurer.*

This Institution, under the title of *the St Thomé Orphan Refuge*, was commenced in 1860 by Mrs. Morehead, by whose exertions sufficient money was raised to purchase the premises at St Thomé where it is now held, subsequently the Trustees of the property of the late Mrs. Gordon, of the Mount, endowed it to the extent of about Rs. 1000 a year, on the condition of its assuming its present title.

The design of this Institution is to afford a Refuge to those perfectly destitute children of European descent who are not eligible for either the Military or the Civil Orphan Asylums. A large number of children has already been rescued from the demoralizing influence of the Pacherries, many of whom have also been settled respectably in life.

UNION SCHOOLS, JOHN PEREIRAS.

Boys' School established on 1st June 1836. | Girls' School established on 1st Jan. 1840.

Under the patronage of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

PATRON.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

VICE-PATRON.—Rev F. G. Lys, M A, Chaplain of North Black Town

LIST OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1872

PRESIDENT.—Reverend Edward Sell, Incumbent of "Trinity Chapel"

J G Coleman, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Mr. C. Foster,

„ J. E. Lawrence,

„ T. Fairfax,

„ J. T. Morton, *Secy. & Treas.*

Mr. G. Norton,

„ S. J. Sairs,

„ J. Coombes,

„ J. L. O'Hara,

Mr. J. Holmes, Sr.

„ J. Wilkins,

Condr. J. Williams.

STAFF

Head Master—Mr Alfred J. Tims, F. A.,

2nd „ „ J. Purcell,

3rd „ „ W. Fox.

Head Mistress—Miss S. Johannes,

2nd „ „ S. O'Keeffe,

3rd „ „ H. Watson,

Number of children educated since the opening of Schools—Boys 1,526, Girls 798.

Cost of establishment per mensem, Rs. 193. Number attending the Schools, 115.

Government Grant-in-Aid, viz. Rs. 103.

PARCHERRY SCHOOL, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

32, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET,

Opened under the direction of the Reverend C. R. Drury, 5th September 1860, and
always to be under the direction of the Chaplain of Black Town.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop.....*President.*

The Venerable the Archdeacon *Vice President.*

Lieut. Col. T. Gillilan, (<i>Eur.</i>)	J. D'Rozario, Esq.,	Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., <i>Secy.</i>
J. G. Coleman, Esq.,	Rev. C. R. Drury, M.A.,	

Number of children at present on the roll	115
Average do who receive daily a meal of curry and rice	86
Attendance—daily average	100

The object of this School is to impart to the children of the destitute poor of the District, an elementary education, viz.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and instruction in Needle-work. Scriptural Instruction—Holy Bible and Church Catechism.

The monthly expenditure is about Rupees 160, and the School is in a great measure dependent upon voluntary subscriptions from the public.

Mr. J. R. Hamilton, *Head Master.*

Mrs. A. Jackson, *Schoolmistress.*

Mr. C. Viera, *Assistant Teacher*

Miss Rodrigues, *Assistant Teacher.*

Monthly subscriptions are earnestly solicited—They can be made by "Stamps"—and even from one Anna upwards, will be thankfully acknowledged.

"Left off" clothes, or a piece of "check," or other cloth, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary.

MISSIONARY SEMINARY,

SULLIVAN'S GARDENS, ROYAPETTAH.

Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A., <i>Principal (Evi)</i>	Rev. C. E. Kennet, Theological Lecturer
„ D. W. Kidd, M.A., <i>Acting Principal</i>	

The object of this Seminary is to train and prepare young men of piety and due mental fitness, for Missionary employment as Catechists or Ministers.

Several exhibitions are attached to the Seminary, for Europeans, East Indians and Natives.

Other Students, but only such as propose to devote themselves to Missionary work are admissible on payment, the amount in each case to be determined by the Committee.

The Seminary was opened on the 1st of June 1848 at Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, and is now under the charge of the Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A., as Principal.

Applications for admission, accompanied by testimonials signed by competent parties must be made to the Principal.

GENERAL HARRIS' SCHOOL, ROYAPETTAH.

This School was founded in the year 1856 for the exclusive purpose of educating Mussulman boys.

The Honorable Sybella Harris left a legacy to the Church Missionary Society, to found a School in memory of her father, the famous General Harris.

The School is under Government inspection, and receives a Grant-in-aid. The standard of education is that of the Entrance Examination to the Madras University. Daily instruction is given in Holy Scripture.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev E. Sell, assisted by competent Teachers and Moonshes. The Hindi, stani, Persian, Arabic and Tamil Languages are taught.

DAVIDSON STREET BOYS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1814.

Committee of Management.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg *President.*

H. A. Gibbs, Esq. *Secretary.*

Lieut. T. Taylor *Treasurer and Manager.*

Mr. J. Harvey,

Mr. J. Cochran,

Mr. R. Spink,

" J. Lee,

" J. M. Lewis,

" J. Dixon,

" E. Magry,

" W. Anderson,

" W. Pike.

" J. W. Thompson,

" J. Rishworth,

Mr. R. O. Cary *Head Master.*

" G. A. Hankins. *Asst Master.*

" C. Subbroyan *Tamil Munshi & 3rd Master.*

Rates.

	Entrance Fee.	Tuition Fee.		Entrance Fee.	Tuition Fee.
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Sixth Class .	2 0	2 8	Third Class ...	1 0	1 8
Fifth " . . .	2 0	2 0	Second " . . .	1 0	1 4
Fourth " . . .	2 0	1 12	First " . . .	1 0	1 0

DAVIDSON STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1814.—RE-ESTABLISHED A.D. 1868.

Committee of Management

Lieut. T. Taylor *Manager.*

Mrs. E. C. Harvey *Treasurer.*

" M. A. Lewis *Secretary.*

Mrs. Cochran,

Mrs. Lissenburg,

Mrs. Gordon,

" Dixon,

" Perriman,

" Hobday.

" Lee,

" Taylor,

Mrs. J. Home *Head Mistress.*

Miss H. W. Lamoury *4th Mistress.*

Miss H. Potter *2nd Mistress.*

" E. Sausman *5th "*

" M. Gordon *3rd "*

Mrs. S. Burns *Sewing "*

	Entrance Fee.	Tuition Fee.		Entrance Fee.	Tuition Fee.
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
Fifth Class..	2 0	2 0	Second Class .	1 0	1 4
Fourth " . . .	2 0	1 12	First " . . .	1 0	1 0
Third " . . .	1 0	1 8			

The object of these Institutions is to give a sound education, based on Christian principles, to European and East Indian Children of Black Town. The Schools receive Government aid. The Masters are connected with the Madras University, and the Mistresses hold Teachers' Certificates. There are upwards of 70 boys and 100 girls attending these schools. The standard of Education in the Boys' School is up to that of the University Matriculation Examination, while the Girls' are yearly sent up to the Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

BLACK TOWN WESLEYAN ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school contains now 50 scholars taught by competent Christian Teachers and superintended by a Committee of six Ladies and six Gentlemen, a Clerical President, and a Clerical and Lay Secretaries.

Head Mistress—Mrs. Dunlop.

Junior Department—Mrs. O'Sullivan and Miss Mascarine

The Black Town Sunday School now contains about 120 scholars.

WESLEYAN ANGLO-VERNACULAR INSTITUTION, ROYAPETTAH.

Upwards of 300 youths are now taught in this school, which was founded in 1850, with the object of giving a superior Christian education to Hindus of all castes. For the last eighteen years it has been managed by a European Missionary, who has devoted the greater part of each day to its interests. The Bible is taught an hour daily in all the classes that can read it, and the elementary truths of Christianity are conveyed, through the medium of the Vernacular languages, to the minds of the younger pupils. The standard of secular instruction is equal to the requirements of the F. A. Degree of the Madras University. About thirty of the students have already matriculated from this Institution, besides several others who have passed the F. A. and B. A. Degrees respectively.

WESLEYAN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was established in 1848. It is under the superintendence of the European Missionaries. It contains at present twenty-two Boarders, who are fed, clothed and educated at the expense of the Mission, with the aid of local contributions. The girls are nearly all taught English as a language, but their lessons are mostly given in Tamil; special attention is paid to needle-work and to instruction in the duties of domestic life. An experienced Matron, Mrs. Franklin, lives on the premises.

WESLEYAN CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Three Caste Hindu Girls' Schools are supported by the Mission. One in Royapettah, the other two in North and South Triplicane. These schools number one hundred and eighty scholars. The languages taught are Tamil, Telugu and English. Two of these schools are partly supported by Government grants.

BLACK TOWN WESLEYAN TAMIL SCHOOL.

A Tamil Boys' School numbering upwards of 30 scholars are taught in the Parcherry by a Christian Teacher. Another school of a similar kind is established at Teyoor. Both of these are supported entirely by the Mission.

S. P. G. ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, VEPERY.

The Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, in connection with this Society, was opened on 1st February in the year 1864, in the block of buildings near St. Matthias' Church, formerly known as the Vepery Grammar School, and subsequently as the Government Normal School.

C. W. Pearce, Esq., *Principal*.

Assistants.—A. V. Panchanath Iyer, B.A., and twelve other Native Masters, with one Tamil and two Telugu Moonshoes.

The great object of the School is to give a sound education, based upon Christian principles. Each boy is instructed daily in the Bible. The School receives Government aid, and most of the Masters are connected with the Madras University, for the requirements of which, the instruction given is adapted.

MADRAS NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1829.

The object of the Society is to provide an elementary vernacular Education upon a Christian basis, and so carry on zenana work.

The Society at its foundation maintained some 15 or 16 Village Schools, but owing to the gradual failure of funds during the last few years, the Society has been obliged to curtail its operations. It has one flourishing School called the Central School in Popham' Broadway, Black Town.

Local Secretary—Mrs. W. P. Schaffier, St. Thomas' Mount, Madras

PATCHEAPPAN'S EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

PATRON.—J. D. Mayne, Esq.

C. Pardasardy Naidu, *President*.
P. Veeraperumal Pillay,
P. Sommoosonthrum Chettyar,
S. Vejeuragavoolu Chettyar,

M. S. Shadagopa Mudaliar,
C. V. Iyasawmy Mudaliar,
G. Narasumooloo Chettyar,
M. Vencatasawmy Naidu

N. Sashachellum Chettyar, *Secretary*.

PATCHEAPPAN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Established in January 1842, School House, Esplanade, opened 29th March 1850.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Principal and Head Master, B. Lovery, Esq., F.A.S.L.

Mr. G. Wynne, B.A.	2d Master.	M. Sawmiah	Tutor.
S. Streenevassiah	Tutor.	D. Kristmah	do.
K. P. Visvanadiah	do.	M. Vilvanathia	do.
M. G. B. Joachim	do.	T. Seethapathy Naick	do.
S. Vencutrammah	do.	C. Vencuta Charry	do.
P. Themathyaloo Naidu, B.A.	do.	M. B. Vencatachellum Mudaliar, Writing Mr.	
N. Kistnasawmy Mudaliar, B.A.	do.	B. Ramasawmy Naidu, Principal's Clerk.	

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

<i>Tamil.</i>		<i>Telugu.</i>	
A. Soobroya Pillay	1st Tutor.	D. Vencatasoobbah Sastry	1st Tutor.
T. Casava Soobroya Mudaliar	2d do.	V. Soobramanna Sastry	2d do.
E. Annasawmy Mudaliar	3d do.	K. Soobroyalu Naidu.	3d do.

Sanscrit.

V. Stroenevassa Charry.	1st Tutor.	V. Ramanooja Charry	2nd Tutor.
C. Easwara Sastry, 3d Tutor.			

PATCHEAPPAN'S BRANCH SCHOOL AT CONJEVERAM.

Established in the year 1846.

English Department.

P. V. Ramasawmy R, B.A.	Head Master.	P. Vijjaragavacharry	Tutor.
E. Soobramany Iyer	Tutor.	V. Vadachella Vathiyar	do
G. Kistnasawmy Iye.	do.	S. Kistnasawmy Iyer	do
B. Sunjeeva Row	do.	C. T. Davaraja Mudaliar	Writer .

Vernacular Department.

V. Mootukistna Pillay	Tamil Tutor	S. Vencataswara Sastry	Telugu Tutor.
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PATCHEAPPAN'S BRANCH SCHOOL AT CHEDUMBARUM.

Established in the year 1850.

English Department.

M. Vencatasoobiah	Head Master.	C. M. Shunmoogum Pillay	Tutor.
T. Soobramanya Iyer	Tutor.	C. Rama Row	do.
C. V. Soobiah	do.	V. Ramalinga Pillay	do.
C. Raghunatha Row	do.	V. Ramachendra Naidu	Writer.

Vernacular Department.

C. Vamadava Pundarum.....	Tamil Tutor.	V. U. Rungasawmy Iyengar...	Sanscrit Tutor.
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GOVINDOO NAIDOO'S PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Established in May 1865.

English Department.

T. R. Ramanadha Iyer, Principal and Head Master.

P. Soobramiah	Tutor.	C. Sadaseviah.	Tutor.
K. Ragava Churry	do.	M. Nagaswera Iyer	do.
N. Davarajoolu Naidu	do.	P. Kistnama Charry	do.
Y. Soobramiah...	do.	S. Prevanjana Mudaliar ...	do.
M. K. Kistnama Charry	do.	A. Theroovengada Pillay,	Principal's Clerk.

Vernacular Department.

TAMIL.

TELUGU.

M. Mooroogasa Mudaliar	1st Tutor	T. Singara Charlu	1st Tutor.
K. Singaravalo do.	2d do.	S. Thennarungiah	2d do.
C. Loganatha do.	3d do.	O. Alwariah	3d do.
P. Ramasawmy Iyer....	4th do.	M. Butchiah Puntulu...	4th do.
A. Ragava Charry	5th do.		

C. STREENEVASSA PILLAY'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Established in 1866, Black Town, Somoosoonthra Mudaliar's Street.

TELUGU DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL DEPARTMENT.

N. Anuntha Charlu	Head Master.	V. Venkataramanooja Iyah	Head Master
T. Vakoolabarana Iyah	2d do.	A. Streenevassiah	2d do.
S. Nunmalwariah	3d do.	T. Theroomala Charry	3d do.
L. Sawmy Sastrulu	4th do.	A. Rajoo Mudaliar	4th do.

Mrs. A. Locke, Stitching Mistress.

Number of Pupils in Patcheappah's High School	425
Do. in Govindu Naidu's Primary School	500
Do. in Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram	200
Do. in do at Chedumbarum	200
Do. in Streenevassa Pillay's Female School	200

N. B.—Govindu Naidu's Primary School is no other than the Junior Department of Patcheappah's High School, formed into a separate Institution.

Admissions into the above Schools twice a year, in the months of January and June.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

The Right Honorable the Governor.
His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.
His Excellency the Rajah Tondiman, Bahadur.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable Sir W. Morgan, *Knight*.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. W. Holloway,	Hon. A. F. Brown,	D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,
The Hon. L. C. Innes,	J. Grose, Esq.,	Rev. G. Warlow, B.A.
W. R. Cornish, Esq.,	H. Wigram, Esq.,	E. Baltour, Esq.
Colonel A. C. Silver,	E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.I.,	

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Macdonald, *Hon. Secy.* | Mr. J. L. Riordan, *Librarian*.

A good Library containing upwards of 16,000 Volumes, to which new works are added as published, is now open to the public.

TERMS.—Quarterly subscription, Rupees 10; Entrance Donation, Rupees 10; payable by all permanent residents in Madras, except Officers in Garrison and Clergymen. For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, old College, Nungumbaukum.

The Society receives monthly supplies of New Books, including every work of note published at home.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Society should intimate their wish to the Secretary, and forward a recommendation signed by one Member, when their names will be enrolled and Catalogues furnished to them.

FORM OF RECOMMENDATION.

"I recommend Mr. _____ to be a Member of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A new Member admitted in the 1st month of the Quarter pays the whole subscription in the second month, two-thirds and in the third month, one-third of the subscription for the current Quarter.

Members absent from the Presidency on duty or otherwise are exempted from subscription.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Hon. D. Arbuthnot. Protector.
Surgeon-Major W. J. vanSomeren, M.D., 1st District, Medical Inspector.

MAURITIUS AGENCY.

Dr. C. G. Conran. Agent and Medical Officer.
Mr. J. Johnson. Clerk and Accountant.

PONDICHERRY.

Lieut.-Col. H. Doveton, Mad. Cavalry. British Consular Agent and Protector.

KARICAL.

Captain B. Fischer, M. S. C. British Consular Agent and Protector.

TRINIDAD AND GUIANA.

Captaint C. H. Roland Agent.

JAMAICA.

N. S. Stolberg Agent.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED 15TH JULY 1835.

PATRON.

H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Hobart.

VICE-PATRON.

H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K. C. B.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble J. D. Sim, C. S. I.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

C. A. Ainslie, Esq.,
T. H. Allan, Esq.,
W. W. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Col. R. Benson, F. L. S.
Surgeon G. Bidie, M. B., *Honorary Botanical Secretary.*

Surgeon W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Major Alex. Hunter, M. D.
J. C. Loch, Esq.,
W. W. Munsie, Esq., *Hony. Secretary.*
H. G. Prichard, Esq.,
J. Shaw, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Colonel H. Colbeck,
C. Dale, Esq.,
Sir Walter Elliott, K. C. S. I.
General Ferrier,

J. D. Hooker, Esq., M. D., C. B., F.R.S.
H. H. The Maha Rajah of Travancore.
C. Wight, Esq., M. D., F. L. S.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M. D.

Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers.*Mr. J. M. Henry, *Superintendent.*

This Society, which has been established nearly a quarter of a century, owes its existence in great part to the exertions of Dr. Wight, formerly a Surgeon in the Madras Army, and whose valuable contributions to Botanical Science have gained for him a widely-spread and well-earned celebrity.

The Company's gardens are situated opposite to the chief entrance to the Cathedral, and an additional piece of ground on the east of the Cathedral was purchased in the year 1856-57. This is at present chiefly employed as nursery for young plants and for experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture.

The Garden occupies a space of about 71 acres, which were originally granted by the local Government. It is laid out in a highly ornamental manner, and contains a magnificent collection of tropical plants, from various parts of the world, which is constantly being increased by exchanges and purchases. It is open at all times to the public, and forms a healthful place of recreation for the inhabitants of Madras.

A nursery for seedlings and cuttings of useful and ornamental trees, is maintained to meet the requirements of the Members who are supplied from it gratis. European vegetable and flower seeds are also similarly distributed; but all these advantages are open to the general public on payment.

A portion of the grounds is now being laid out as a Botanical Garden, to illustrate the various tropical families of plants. This addition will be of great service to those who may wish to acquire a practical knowledge of botany.

The general affairs of the Society are managed by the Committee who meet on the 1st Wednesday at 6½ A. M. in each month, and compile annually, in the month of March, a Report of the year's Proceedings which is submitted to a General Meeting of the Subscribers at large. Publicity is also given to the Proceedings of each Meeting of the Committee in the Newspapers; and they are afterwards published and distributed to Members.

Persons of all nations are eligible as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the annual election of the Committee and Office-bearers.

The rate of subscription is 7 Rupees a quarter; no entrance fee being demanded, and the subscription being allowed to lapse, temporarily, should a Member be absent from Madras.

Up-country Subscribers are entitled to all the advantages of Members, which it is possible to place at their disposal.

An annual show is advertised to be held about the end of February, when a large number of prizes will be awarded for ornamental flowers of various kinds, fruits, vegetables, and several articles of importance in connection with botanical science. The Society has also made arrangements to award prizes for agricultural produce.

Lists of the prizes to be then distributed, and all information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary or Superintendent, by whom lists of Members, Rules of the Society, &c., will be supplied gratis to any one anxious to peruse them.

MADRAS MEMORIAL HALL.

The Madras Memorial Hall was erected by public subscription as a Memorial of the goodness and forbearance of Almighty God in sparing this Presidency from partaking of the Sepoy Mutiny which devastated the sister Presidency of Bengal in the year 1857. It is governed by a Committee of gentlemen representing the various religious bodies in Madras.

Fundamental Rules for the management of the Madras Memorial Hall.

RULE I. That the Memorial Hall be vested in the Lord Bishop of Madras for the time being as a Corporation Sole, to be held by him on behalf of the Subscribers, under conditions to be specified in a formal Deed of Trust, such Deed to be drawn up under the direction of the Committee of Management in communication with the Lord Bishop.

II. That a Committee of Management be formed, consisting of representatives of the following Societies, such representatives being nominated by their respective Madras Committees—

Bible Society, 2.
Religious Book and Tract Society, 2.
Society for the Prop. of the Gospel, 2.
Church Missionary Society, 2.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2.
Colonial & Continental Chh. Society, 2

London Missionary Society, 1.
Wesleyan Mission Society, 1. [ed.
American Mission Society, not represent-
Free Church Mission Society, 1
Church of Scotland Board of Missions, 1.
Christian Ver Education Society, 1.

III. That the following Societies, in consideration of their having contributed to the building, shall be entitled to nominate two representatives each in the Committee of Management, the other Societies nominating one each.

Bible Society,
Religious Book and Tract Society,
The Society for Prop. of the Gospel,

Church Missionary Society,
Christian Knowledge Society,
Colonial Church Society.

IV. That on a vacancy occurring in the Committee of Management, by the death, resignation, or departure from Madras for a period exceeding six months, of any Delegate, or from any other cause, and in the event of the Society of which he is the representative failing, within three months after the receipt of a notice from the Secretary of the Committee of Management, signifying the occurrence of such vacancy, to nominate another in his place, the Trustee of the Hall shall be empowered to fill up the vacancy by appointing a Delegate from the Committee of the Society in which the vacancy has occurred, or, in the event of all the Members of that Committee refusing to serve, from the Committee of any of the other Societies named in Article No. II.

V. That the action and constitution of the Committee of Management shall not be impeded or vitiated by the neglect or refusal of any of the said Societies to nominate a Delegate or Delegates.

VI. That in the event of the Committee of Management having from any cause become extinct, it shall be the duty of the Trustee of the Building to call on the several Committees referred to in Article No. II, to supply the vacancies, and in case of their refusal to do so, to adopt the course laid down at the close of Article No. IV.

VII. That in the event of all the Committees refusing to delegate any Members of their body, and no Members of the several Committees named being found willing to serve on the Committee of Management, then it shall be lawful for the Trustee to allow the building to be used in the manner and for the purposes laid down in Articles Nos. VIII, IX and X, and to discharge all the other duties devolving on the Committee of Management as laid down in these Rules, and in the Trust Deed, until another Committee can be formed in accordance with Article II.

VIII. That the Hall shall be available for the Public Meetings of the Religious Societies named in Article No. II, and of such other Religious Societies as the Committee of Management shall approve.

IX. That all Societies or parties obtaining the use of the Hall shall pay a Fee of Rs. 50 for each occasion of such occupation, except in the case of its use for several days consecutively by the same Society or party, in which case the Fee shall be Rs. 25 per diem. But it shall be competent for the Committee of Management from time to time to modify this Rule, and to determine what rate of fees shall be paid generally, or by any Society or party specially, provided however the Rule shall not be altered unless two-thirds of the Members of Committee concur in the change.

X. That subject to the approval of the Committee of Management in each case, the Hall shall be available for Religious, Educational, Charitable and Scientific purposes, and for such other objects, not being included under the above terms, as may be pro-

nounced by the Committee of Management to be not inconsistent with the design of its erection, viz., to the Glory of God, and as a memorial of his goodness in exempting this Presidency from the Mutiny of 1857. Provided nevertheless that it be distinctly understood, that among the objects left to the discretion of the Committee of Management are not included balls, concerts, theatrical exhibitions and such like entertainments as have the character of more worldly amusements.

XI. That the Committee of Management shall be authorized to receive the sums obtained on account of the Hall, and to apply them in defraying the expenses incurred on account of servants, assessment, repairs, &c.

XII. That the Committee of Management shall publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* every year a statement of money received and expended on account of the Hall.

XIII. That the Committee of Management shall appoint one of their number to be their Secretary, and shall also appoint a Treasurer, and that 5 Members shall form a quorum.

XIV. That these Rules shall be regarded as *Fundamental*, and that therefore it shall not be competent, at any time, to the Committee of Management, or to the Trustee or to any other person, to introduce any alteration or addition in them inconsistent with their spirit, principle or scope.

PRAYER AND READING HALL, NEW TOWN.

(Opened 12th October 1867.)

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patrick Burke,

„ Robert D'Sylva,

„ Hon. Asst. Surg. Robert Hutton,

Mr. James Sausman,

„ William Thomas,

„ George Trutwein.

Mr. Joseph Robert Fewkes, *Secretary*.

The above Hall was built by voluntary contributions, and for a four-fold object, namely—1st, for Weekly Prayer Meetings; 2nd, for Lectures; 3rd, as a Reading Room; and 4th, for Tamil-preaching on the Sabbath and week days.

It has a Library of about 1,000 Volumes of religious and Miscellaneous Literature.

A Ragged Sunday School consisting of 60 children is held in the Hall, and a plumed of curry and rice is given before dismissing them.

A Sunday School for heathen children is also held in the Hall where about 20 of them are taught to love and serve the true God.

THE MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,

ESTABLISHED 1ST MARCH 1834.

Vested Capital in Government Securities on 30th September 1871—Rs. 12,8,200.

Payments to Widows and Children in 1871—Rs. 89,892.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. Lavery, Esq.,

G. S. Casmer, Esq.,

G. W. M. Taylor, Esq.,

J. G. Ferrand, Esq.,

T. G. Clarke, Esq.,

G. Norton, Esq.,

P. B. Gordon, Esq.,

J. G. Coleman, Esq.,

J. Mills, Esq.,

W. Sloan, Esq.,

S. Brock, Esq.,

W. Plum Williams, Esq.,

TRUSTEES.

S. Brock, Esq.,

T. G. Clarke, Esq.,

J. G. Coleman, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Arbutnot & Co.

SECRETARY & TREASURER.—W. Plumbridge Williams, Esq.

The object of this Association is to make provision for Widows and Orphans by means of small monthly payments.

Its chief characteristics are:—Mutual assurance—members may reside in any part of the world without involving an increased rate of subscription—members have a vote in framing new or altering old Rules, and in all matters affecting the interest of the Fund—claims paid immediately on proof of death—5 months' grace allowed in paying subscriptions—Funds invested in Government Securities only, in the joint names of the Trustees.

The Fund has worked successfully for the last 37 years. It has hitherto contributed upwards of eleven lakhs of Rupees towards the support of Widows and Orphans, and during the last ten years its capital has nearly doubled and is yearly augmenting. It has two branches of operation, the Widows' and the Children's.

WIDOWS' BRANCH.

The following statement exhibits the subscriptions and donations payable by members in this branch of the Fund and the pension to which Widows become entitled by virtue of such payments.

Classes.	Monthly subscription.	ENTRANCE DONATION			SPECIAL DONATION PAYABLE.		Amount of monthly pension to Widow.
		To secure full pension to Widow.	To secure 5-6th of pension to Widow.	Payable by 48 instalments to secure do. after a lapse of 3½ years.	By Medical, Maritime and Military men and those whose age exceeds 50 years.	By those whose ages range from 45 to 50 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st Class.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Grade.	20	4,000	1,200	480	240	120	120
2nd Grade.	14	2,800	840	336	168	84	84
3rd Grade.	10	2,000	600	240	120	60	60
2nd Class.	7	1,400	420	168	84	42	42
3rd Class.	5	1,000	300	120	60	30	30
4th Class.	3	600	180	72	36	18	18
5th Class.	2	400	120	48	24	12	12
6th Class.	1	200	60	24	12	6	6

The payment, in one sum, of the entrance donation shown in columns 3 and 4, secures a pension to the Widow *absolutely and certainly, immediately* on the death of the husband *whenever* that may occur; but the payment of the donation by small instalments, as indicated in column 5, *defers* the title to pension for a period of 40 months, and if the Subscriber meanwhile die, his widow gets no benefit whatever. At any time in the interval, however, a Subscriber may, on production of a medical certificate of health, make up the amount entered in columns 3 or 4, paying the difference between it and his previous aggregate payments. This will entitle his widow to an immediate benefit. Should those who pay the donations, as entered in columns 4 and 5, survive sufficiently long to make their total payments to the Fund, *i. e.*, donation + subscription at the time of their death equal or exceed the amount entered in column 3, then their widows also receive the full rate of pension. The deduction of 1-6th from the widow's pension, is added to her husband's payments until the sum entered in column 3 is made up, when she draws the full amount of pension.

A Subscriber may remove from a lower to higher class, by paying the difference of the donation between the two classes, as entered in column 5, and a bonus equal in amount to 2 years' subscription of the higher class.

N. B.—The two first grades of the 1st Class have not yet been entirely formed, but names are registered on the express condition, (1) that neither of the grades shall be considered to have come into operation until 50 Subscribers shall have been admitted into it; and (2) that if a Subscriber admitted to either of these grades dies before it come into operation, the pension of the 3rd (the present first class) *viz.*, 60 Rupees shall be given to his widow, subject to the Rules of the Fund, and all sums paid by him over and above the amount paid by him to secure that pension, shall be returned to her.

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

The rate of subscription in this branch ranges from 4 Annas to 10 Rupees, and the donation payable is 12 times the amount of the subscription; exclusive of the special donations on account of age, &c., which are 50 and 25 per cent. of this sum as in the widows' branch, vide columns 7 and 8. The pension to the children is four times the amount of subscription; or when deprived of both parents, six times that sum, provided they be enrolled during the life-time of their mother. Boys receive pensions until the age of 18, girls until 21 or marriage, whichever may first occur. The pensions may be extended to a further period on payment of a special premium.

For further particulars, copies of the Rules, Forms of Application, &c, apply to

W. PLUMBRIDGE WILLIAMS,

Secretary and Treasurer, M. W. & O. Fund.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, Old College, Madras.

V. Kristnama Charriar.....Curator of Government Books, Madras.		P Sadasiva Mudehar.....Manager.	
Names of Up-Country Curators.	Districts.	Names of Up-Country Curators.	Districts.
N. Vyapuri Mudehar.....	Berhampore	C. Manikam Mudehar	Salem.
G. Singra Charry.....	Vizagapatam.	Mr. H. M. Winfred	Trichinopoly.
C. Cuppusawmy Sastri....	Rajahmundry.	T. Rungasawmi Aiyer. .	Combaconum.
T. Srinivassa Charri....	Masulipatam.	A. Vythialingam Pillai .	Coimbatore.
C. Somasundrum Sastri, B A...	Kurnool.	L. Devanayagam Pillai.....	Palamcottah.
M. Venkiah. . .	Cuddapah.	P. Ramchendra Row.....	Madura.
H. Hanumunta Row.....	Bellary.	P. Nanu Ayyan.....	Cannanore.
Rev. J. Macmillan M.A. ...	Nellore.	N. Sarvothama Row.....	Calicut.
N. Ruthnasami	Cuddalore.	Mr. C. Stolz.....	Mangalore.
B. Krishniah, B A	Chittur.		

N. B.—No credit or discount allowed.—Terms, strictly Cash.

Office of the Registrar of Books—Old College, Madras.

V. Kristnama Charriar, *Registrar*.

Hours for registration, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M

MADRAS SCHOOL BOOK & VERNACULAR LITERARY SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED A. D. 1820.

President.—Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot, c.s.i.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. H. Bower,
Rev. T. Foulkes,
J. T. Fowler, Esq.,

Rev. P. Pervival,
Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A.,
Hon'ble V. Ramengar,

V. Krishnama Charry, Esq.,
Y. Venkataramiah Garu, Esq.,
D. S. Sashianga, Esq.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. Dr. Caldwell, | Rev. Dr. Pope, | H. Morris, Esq., c.s., | C. Rungacharloo, Esq.

Reverend C. Caldwell, *Secretary*.

This Society was established in the year 1820 with the view to the general diffusion of useful knowledge, by the supply of approved works at the cheapest possible rates, and particularly for the purpose of furnishing such elementary works, both in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of Schools, as would tend to open the minds and improve the character of the Natives. It is now extending its operations by helping to form a solid Vernacular Literature by means of translations and original works.

GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE, ROYAPOORUM.

PRESIDENT.—Major Bowen.

MEMBERS.

Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A.

Surg.-Major W.J. vanSomeren, | J. B. Crowther, Esq., | R. B. Elwin, Esq.,
| J. Ansell, Esq., | H. G. Prichard, Esq.

W. G. Litchfield.—*Governor*.

The Institution known as the Strangers' Home ceased to exist when the present Work-house was established under Act XXI of 1869.

The existing Rules of the Work-house are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 9th March 1871.

MADRAS CLUB.

General Committee.

PRESIDENT—Lieut. Col. C. Scott Elliot.

| VICE-PRESIDENT—Hon. A. F. Brown.

MEMBERS.

Col. R. Cadell,
Col. J. W. Rutherford,
Capt. C. W. Campbell,
J. Grose, Esq.,
Col. A. C. Silver,
Col. A. Stewart,
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan,
J. D. Mayne, Esq.,

Lieut. Col. J. W. Rideout,
R. B. Elwin, Esq.,
W. W. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. Justice Kindersley,
Capt. C. H. P. Christie,
Lieut. Col. Clephane,
Dr. M. C. Furnell,
Capt. W. H. Hallett,

Capt. H. G. Pritchard
M. Gould, Esq.,
Hon. J. D. Sim, c.s.i.,
Dr. W. R. Cornish,
R. A. Dalyell, Esq.,
G. Banbury, Esq.,
J. W. Handley, Esq.,
P. O'Sullivan, Esq.,

W. T. Hamilton Holmes, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 21ST APRIL 1864.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

| The Lord Bishop of Madras.

PRESIDENT—Hon'ble J. D. Sim, c. s. i.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Dr. Cornish, F. R. C. S., and D. F. Carmichael, Esq.,

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, T. Davenport Chatterton, Esq., Signor Marras and
Mr. L. Stradiot.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. Grose, Esq.,
J. W. Handley, Esq.,
H. Cornish, Esq.,
W. B. Liddell, Esq.,

E. D. Estill, Esq.,
A. R. Maudslayi, Esq.,
Captain Moberly,
R. F. Chisholm, Esq.,

J. T. Mayne, Esq.,
A. Champion, Esq.,
J. H. S. Branson, Esq.,
A. Huson, Esq.,

HONORARY DIRECTORS OF MUSIC.

C. D. Maclean, Esq., Mus. Doc. | J. T. Mayne, Esq.,
G. F. Pater, Esq., *Hony. Secretary.*

| E. A. Reeves, Esq.,
| D. Rasbotham, Esq., *Hony. Treasurer.*

RULES.

I. *The Madras Philharmonic Society* is established with the following objects—

1st.—The practice of Sacred and Secular Music, both vocal and instrumental.

2nd.—The gradual development of a musical taste amongst all classes of the community.

3rd.—To afford all lovers of music an additional means of social recreation and amusement.

II. The Society shall consist of—

1. Patrons; 2. A President; 3. Vice-Presidents; 4. Committee of Management; 5. Directors of Music; 6. A Secretary; 7. A Treasurer; 8. Performing Members; 9. Non-performing Members; 10. Honorary Members.

• MADRAS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 1868.

PRESIDENT—Mr. H. F. Doll.

| SECRETARY—Mr. J. J. Chatterton.

The Pledge may be taken before any of the above at their residence at Napier Park, Chintadrepettah or Royapooram.

BIDEN HOME FOR SAILORS.

NORTH BEACH, ROYAPOORAM—ESTABLISHED MAY 1838.

PATRON.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

COMMITTEE.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq.,	J. C. Loch, Esq.,	Lt.-Col. J. H. M. S. Stewart,
J. G. Coleman, Esq.,	C. A. Ainslie, Esq.,	Hon'ble P. Macfadyen.
J. B. Crowther, Esq...	Secretary.	John Hunter.....Superintendent.
C. A. Ainslie, Esq .. .	Treasurer.	

The object of the Home is to afford a comfortable temporary place of abode for Seamen and also for Soldiers and their families travelling from up-country to Madras and to preserve them from the temptations common to sea-ports and large cities.

Charges per diem are, RS. A. P.

Board and Lodging in Officers' Quarters	1	8	0
Board to Seamen when permanent Lodgers.. . .	0	12	0

Destitute Seamen are admitted and provided with Board and Lodging free of all charges on their producing a Certificate from the Master Attendant, certifying that they are fit objects of charity

A good Library and Reading Room are open to the inmates of the Institution.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

PANTHEON ROAD,

Established on the 14th August 1851, by the Madras Government.

G. Bidie, M.B., and F.R.G.S.....	Superintendent.
P. Rungasawmy Moodelliar.....	Curator
C. Autherasavooloo Naidoo.....	Assistant Curator.

This is a Museum of Natural History, Raw products used in the arts and manufactures, specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery, Ethnography, Antiquities, &c. For some years after its institution it was in the charge of Inspector-General, then Assistant Surgeon Ballfour, and owes much of its success to his exertions. The Natural History section is the most extensive and embraces a small number of Mammals, and extensive collections of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Shells, Insects, Crustacea, &c. There is also a Herbarium and very large collection of mineralogical and geological specimens. The Museum is intended chiefly to illustrate the natural history, natural resources and manufactures of British India, and the manners, customs and antiquities of its inhabitants. There is also a very interesting collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, which can be seen by personal application to the Superintendent or Curator. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable, and the Superintendent will be glad to enter into arrangements with contributors or collectors which will prove advantageous to both parties. Attached to the Museum there is a general Library and a reading room, in which any one may consult books daily from 6½ A.M. to 5 P.M. Tickets for admission to the Library may be obtained by application to the Superintendent.

The Museum is open gratuitously to the Public daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, from 6½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for over 300 insanes of all classes. At present there are vacancies for about 80.

The staff of the Lunatic Asylum consists of,

John Murray, Esq., M.D., Superintendent.	Mr. Samuel Vaughan, Junior Chief Attendant.
Mr. Daniel Henry Gray, Resident Apothy.	
„ Stephen Chalke, Resident Asst. Apothy.	Mrs. Louisa, Wicks, Matron,
„ Charles Clement Cottrell, Senior Chief Attendant.	V. Daivescamoney Moodelly, Steward,

And a numerous staff of male and female native keepers and servants.

Refer to Lunacy Act XXXVI of 1858, or to the "Rules" for management and superintendence of Lunatic Asylums, for information as to the mode of seeking admission for persons afflicted with insanity into the Lunatic Asylum.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

Committee.

Hon. G. S. Forbes.....President.	J. W. Gantz, Esq.....Hony. Secretary.
Rev. G. Warlow, B.A.....Vice-President.	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.....Treasurers.
Capt. Hurlock Pritchard.....Financial Secy.	

Local Committees.

ST. THOME.

Rev. G. Warlow, B.A.	The Ven. the Archdeacon,	St. J. B. Reilley, Esq.,
Hon. G. S. Forbes,	W. Waterston Esq.	J. G. Ferrand, Esq., <i>Paymaster</i> .
E. J. Firth, Esq.,		

MOUNT ROAD.

C. A. Ainslie, Esq.,	G. Hamnett, Esq.,	Mr. S. J. Sairs,
T. G. Clarke, Esq.,	Capt. Hurlock Pritchard,	Mr. W. Thomas, <i>Paymaster</i> .
Rev. J. Barton,	Lieut. W. H. Hallett,	

EGMORE.

Rev. A. Walker,	W. Donald, Esq.,	Mr. James Gray,
W. P. Shaw, Esq.,	R. Allan, Esq.,	Mr. A. Barren, <i>Paymaster</i> .

VENERY.

Rev. D. G. Clarke, B.A.,	B. Lovery, Esq.,	Mr. C. A. M. Hogg. [<i>master</i>].
Rev. H. Hennessy,	Mr. C. S. Trotter,	„ R. J. Newbigging, <i>Pay-</i>

JOHN PEREIRA'S.

Mr. J. E. Lawrence,	Mr. J. Holmes,	Mr. J. T. Morton, <i>Paymaster</i> .
„ J. L. O'Hara,		

BLACK TOWN.

Very Rev. J. Colgan,	Mr. P. D'Silva,	Mr. C. Burton,
F. H. Bowden, Esq.,	„ C. R. Dail'y,	„ G. S. Casnier, <i>Paymaster</i> .
Mr. J. S. Huntley,	„ C. R. Trotter,	

PARCHERRY.

Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A.,	Mr. J. H. Bond,	Mr. J. W. Brunton,
Mr. W. Burns,	„ P. DeLima,	„ J. D'Alvez, <i>Paymaster</i> .

ROYAPOORAM.

Mr. J. J. Chatterton,	Mr. T. W. Jordan,	Mr. J. R. Barrow, <i>Paymaster</i> .
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Men's Workshop.

Lieut. W. H. Hallett.....President.	Mr. J. T. Morton.....Secretary.
Mr. J. J. McClay, Superintendent.	

Women's Workshop.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT—W. Donald, Esq.,

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Cockerill,	Mrs. Brown, <i>Treasurer</i> .	Mrs. Balfour.	Mrs. Carmichael,
„ Currie,	„ Chipperfield,	„ Powell,	„ Shaw, <i>Secretary</i> .
„ Branson,	„ Funell,	„ Hudleston,	
	Mrs. A. Thomas, <i>Superintendent</i> .		

This Society was originally founded in 1807, and re-modelled in 1813 by the Reverend Marmaduke Thompson. Its object is to relieve the poor and destitute of the European and East Indian community of whatever religious denomination, and of both sexes, who from old age, natural infirmity, or the ordinary misfortunes of life, are reduced to distress or necessity. Pensions are allotted to the aged and infirm who are physically incapable of work, and those who are able-bodied are employed at the Workshops. Every case referred to the Society for relief is investigated into strictly with all the advantages of local knowledge and inquiry.

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The staff of the Vaccine Department comprises—

1 Superintendent General.	155 Second Class Vaccinators.
23 Superintendents.	3 Peons.
100 First Class Vaccinators.	1 Sweeper.

Each district has 1 Superintendent, 4 first class and 7 second class Vaccinators, with the exception of Bellary, in which there are 6 first and 10 second class Vaccinators. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam, in addition to the usual staff like other districts, there is a special staff of 1 Superintendent and six first class Vaccinators in each, for employ in the Province of Jeypore and the Hill Tracts of Ganjam. Superintendents and Vaccinators in Jeypore and Hill Tracts of Ganjam receive double batta whilst so employed.

In addition, Ootacamund, Kotagerry, Pulney Hills, Shevaroy Hills, and the Ammin Divi Island, have 1 first class Vaccinator each, and the lower Pulney Hills, 1 second class Vaccinator for special work.

In the Military Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, 1 first and 1 second class; and Kamptee, 1 second class Vaccinator is employed.

In addition to the above there are 70 Vaccinators employed by Zemindary and other Proprietors under the supervision of this Department.

N. B.—Salaries of Superintendent General, Rupees 1,050-150 Rupees travelling allowance, 100 Rupees house rent, and 60 Rupees office allowance; of Superintendents, 70 Rupees; first class Vaccinators, 18 Rupees; second class Vaccinators, 10 Rupees; Peons, 7 Rupees.

Vaccine Depot, Madras—Main Road, Chintadrepettah.

Supt. of Vaccination—2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Balasoondrum Moodelly, No. 645.

Vaccinator—Mrs. Anne Bonjour, No. 545.

3 Collecting Peons and 1 Sweeper.

This Institution is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 to 10 A. M., to vaccinate all who may wish to attend. Rice is issued as batta to the poor subjects.

Superintendents of Vaccination from Hospital Assistants.

- 1.—2nd Class Hospital Asst. F. Chinnaasawmy, No. 598, Vizagapatam District.
- 2.—2nd do. do. P. A. Mausillaw Pillay, No. 714, South Canara District.
- 3.—2nd do. do. M. Ramasawmy, No. 521, South Arcot District.
- 4.—2nd do. do. P. Ramalingum, No. 533, Cuddapah do.
- 5.—2nd do. do. Balasoondrum Moodelly, No. 645, Madras Collectorate.

Of the Uncovenanted Service.

Superintendents not Medical men.

- 6.—T. Iyasawmy, Coimbatore District, (was lately a 2nd Dresser in Subordinate Medical Establishment.)
- 7.—Meermuzzerally, Hill Tract Ganjam District, (late Private Student, Madras Med. College.)
- 8.—Goolam Mowlah, Nellore District.
- 9.—C. Seetharamiah Iyer, North Arcot District.
- 10.—Goolam Raza, Superintendent General's Office, Madras.
- 11.—Sied Abdul Azis, Salem District.
- 12.—B. Puttaby, Bellary do.
- 13.—C. Armoogum Chetty, Tanjore District.
- 14.—Mr. E. J. Good, Trichinopoly do.
- 15.—O. Cundasawmy Reddy, Jeypore Hill Tracts Vizagapatam District.
- 16.—A. Stewart, Chingleput District.
- 17.—K. Parthasardhi Naidoo, Godavery District.
- 18.—M. Armoogum Pillay, Madura District.
- 19.—K. Vurdarajooloo, Offg., Malabar District.
- 20.—V. Durmalangum, Offg., Kurnool District.
- 21.—P. Vurtharajooloo, Offg. Superintendent, Tinnevely District.
- 22.—M. Baskerrow, Offg. Ganjam District.
- 23.—M. Narrainah, Offg. Supt, Kistna District.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL, WESTCOT ROAD, ROYAPETTA.

The following Municipal Associations have employed Vaccinators to work within
 Berhampoor, 1; Chicacole, 1; Bimlipatam, 1; Palconda, 1; Vizagapatam, 2; Vizianagram, 2;
 Cocanada, 1; Rajahmundry, 1; Ellore, 1; Masulipatam, 1; Guntoor, 1; Nellore, 1; Con-
 jeveram, 1; Vellore, 1; Wallahajpett, 1; Trichinopoly, 2; Sreerungum, 1; Tanjore, 2;
 Mayaveram, 1; Negapatam, 1; Combaconum, 1; Munargoody, 1; Madura, 1; Dindigul, 1;
 Tinnevely, 1; Palamcottah, 1; Tuticorin, 1; Cuddapah, 1; Kurnool, 1; Cumbum, 1;
 Bellary, 2; Anantapore, 1; Salem 2; Coimbatore, 1; Ootacamund, 1; Coonoor, 1; Canna-
 nore, 1; Calicut, 1; Cochin, 1; Palghat, 1; Tellicherry, 1; Mangalore, 3.—Total 49.
 Employed by Civil Dispensary, Cuddalore, 2 Vaccinators.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

COMMITTEE.

The Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B.,
 Honorable G. S. Forbes,
 W. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I.,
 The Depy. Inspector General of Hospitals,
 Presidency District,
 The Honorable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.,
 The Superintending Engineer, 4th Divn.,
 M. Vencatasawmy Naidoo,
 W. J. vanSomeren, Esq., M.D.,
 The Commissioner of Police,
 Hyder Jung, Bahadoor,
 T. Ramachendra Row,
 J. D. Mayne, Esq.,
 The Hon. Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau,

T. G. Clarke, Esq., (*Treasurer*),
 P. Somasoodrum, Chetty,
 R. P. Campbell, Esq.,
 R. F. Chisholm, Esq.,
 S. Viziaragavooloo Chetty,
 J. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo,
 S. Jesudasen Pillay,
 The Honorable P. Macfadyen,
 C. V. Iyasawmy Moodelly,
 L. Chengulroy Naidoo,
 The Honorable A. Mackenzie,
 R. A. Dalyell, Esq.,
 C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidoo.

The MONEGAR CHOULTRY is an Institution, which affords shelter, food and raiment to the Native poor, lame, halt and blind of Madras, without reference to caste. It was founded in the year 1808, and why named as above cannot now be ascertained. The Institution is supported by public contributions aided largely by the Government. The management is placed under the supervision of a Committee selected annually by Government, from amongst the European and Native gentlemen of Madras.

In its early days, large contributions were made by Lord William Bentinck, Colonel Martinz, Mr. D'Monte and Polhuam Arnachellum Chetty. The nature of the Institution having been explained to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, he munificently agreed to subscribe 300 Pagodas a year, which sum is still continued.

In 1868, Sir Stafford Northcote kindly remitted a sum of money through Lord Napier to be distributed amongst the Charitable Institutions at Madras. His Lordship kindly sent the sum of 1,000 Rupees to the Directors. Two wards, Male and Female, have been furnished with bedding for 25 Patients, and are called "NORTH-COTE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL WARDS."

The late Doctor Wyllie, C.B., of the Madras Medical Establishment, bequeathed the sum of 18,025 Rupees for the poor of this Institution.

Lord Napier has kindly furnished bedding for 12 Patients, which is called the "NAPIER WARD." His Lordship, with the Honorable R. S. Ellis, has also undertaken liberally to build a School-room which is now completed to educate the Foundlings, the children of the Paupers in the Institution, and the poorer children in and about the neighbourhood.

The Honorable Gajapathi Rau, has kindly contributed 1,000 Rupees, which was applied for furnishing a Ward for 8 Patients, and which Ward has been designated as that of the family of "STREE GODAYS." This contribution is in addition to 400 Rupees annually granted by this charitable Native gentlemen.

The Maharajah of Vizianagrum has also lately very liberally placed the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the disposal of the Directors for the erection of a Ward, for Bed-ridden Paupers. The Ward is now completed and will contain about 20 Beds and designated after the name of the Maharajah.

The Zemindar of Kalahustury very kindly sent a donation of 2,000 Rupees after visiting the Institution, as indicative of his satisfaction and good-will towards the charity.

The new buildings in the Choultry are now completed, viz., 3 blocks; 2 blocks is to contain 25 Paupers each and the other 30 Paupers.

The Choultry is undergoing great improvements. The old Alms House has been pulled down, and three new buildings in separate blocks have been completed.

The block to accommodate 25 Paupers is already finished. The Native Infirmary, attached to the Choultry has also undergone great improvements. Several of the old buildings were removed, and three new blocks have been erected. Two other blocks have been built by Government on the north-west of the Infirmary, for the reception and treatment of contagious diseases. By the above improvements and

additions, the Infirmary can now accommodate 100 Patients, and the contagious Wards 20. The Native Infirmary is undergoing further improvements. Mr. D. Sassoon of Bombay has kindly through Lord Napier given 4,000 Rupees for the Institution, out of the sum it is proposed to build an Operating-room and Surgery over the present Surgery. This building is now completed.

In the year 1867 the Vencatagherry Rajah built a Choultry to the east of the Monegar, which cost about 9,400 Rupees, in which 70 Paupers are fed daily and clothed, besides 108 out-door poor receive 2 ollocks of Raw-rice per diem. The Rajah contributes annually Rupees 5,000 to meet the expenses of this branch of his charity. The Rajah has forwarded to the Directors the sum of one lac, the interest of which is to support this Institution.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

Fundamental Rules—Passed May 31, 1850.

I. The object of this Institution is to afford a refuge, and means of moral recovery to such unfortunate females of European and East Indian parentage, as, having strayed from the paths of virtue, are desirous of leading a new life.

II. All persons subscribing not less than one Rupee per month shall be Members of this Institution, and all Donors of 50 Rupees, or upwards, in one year, shall be Life-Members.

III. The general management of this Institution shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of a President and six Members, to be chosen annually at a Meeting of the Members of the Institution.

IV. The Committee shall appoint such Officers, Agents and Servants, as they may deem necessary.

V. The Committee shall appoint a Committee of Ladies to visit and superintend the concerns of the household.

VI. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras shall be Patron of the Institution with a seat in Committee.

Committee.

<i>Patron</i> —The Lord Bishop of Madras.	<i>President</i> —The Venerable the Archdeacon.
Colonel S. J. Batten,	Rev. J. Barton,
Colonel W. E. Clarke,	Dr. G. Bidie.
Rev. A. Walker,	
Rev. J. Barton <i>Treasurer</i> .	Dr. L. C. Nanney <i>Offg. Surgeon</i> .
Capt. P. L. Codd <i>Secretary</i> .	Miss Lambert <i>Matron</i> .

Ladies' Committee.

	<i>President</i> —Lady Hobart.	
Mrs. Ralfour,	Mrs. Gorton,	Mrs. Macrae,
„ Bidie,	„ Isacke,	„ Sim.
„ Firth,	„ Walter,	„ Carmichael, <i>Secretary</i> .

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' OFFICE.

(Under Act XIV of 1868)

Health Officer—H. Stanbrough, Esq.
Manager—Mohammad Yúsof Saib.

Head Office—Royapettah, Patter's Garden.	Branch Office—Chintadrepetta.
Branch do.—High Road, Vepery.	Do. Triplicane.
Do. 42, Popham's Broadway.	Do. St. Thomé.
Do. Arathoon St., Royapooram.	

Assistants.

Apothy. W. Barren, Vepery.	Apothy. A. Dautre, Royapooram.
Do. W. T. Chillingsworth, Broadway.	Do. W. Erskine, Triplicane.
Do. J. Davall, Chintadrepetta.	Do. C. Dashwood, St. Thomé.

38 East Indian and Native Inspectors and Gomastahs.

Registered Lock Hospital—Popham's Broadway.	Apothecary—Mr. S. Hall.
	Matron—Mrs. James.

GOVERNMENT LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Near St. Andrew's Church, Egmore—Opened 26th July 1844.

Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D., Superintendent—Europe Sick Certificate
 Surgeon R. W. Cockerill, Officiating Superintendent.
 Mr. F. W. S. Newland, 1st class Asst. Apothecary—Resident Apy.
 Mr. J. Dale, 1st class Assistant Apothecary.
 Mrs. J. Secluna, Matron, on leave.
 Mrs. L. A. Thom, Officiating Matron.

Europeans, Indo-Britons and Native Women of all castes are admitted into Hospital and dieted during their stay at the Institution.

Scale of Charges sanctioned for Civil patients who may avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution.

With salaries or means under 25 Rupees per mensem, Free.

With from 25 to 50 Rupees per mensem.....	0	4	0	per diem
Do. 50 to 100 do.	0	8	0	"
Do. 100 to 150 do.	0	12	9	"
Do. 150 to 200 do.	1	0	0	"
Do. 200 to 300 do.	2	0	0	"
Do. 300 and upwards.....	5	0	0	"

Except in the case of the families of Government servants, ten days' payment to be made in advance on admission, and repeated every tenth day.

Out-patients are seen every morning between 7 and 9 o'clock.

A class, consisting of a limited number of European and East Indian female pupils for instruction in practical Midwifery, exists at this Institution by permission of Government. European and East Indian Candidates are required to pass through a course of training as Nurses at the General Hospital previous to entry at this Institution. During that period they will be resident in the General Hospital and will receive pay at the rate of 15 Rupees per mensem, and at the end of six months will, if qualified, receive a *Nurse Certificate*.

The pupils are resident in Hospital and are allowed to remain under instruction for a period not exceeding twelve months, when, if found by examination competent to practice as Midwives, they are presented with Certificates of qualification.

Pupils receive an allowance of 7 Rupees per mensem as ration money.

Candidates who are desirous of being instructed both as Nurses and Midwives should furnish, with a written application for admission as a pupil, testimonials of character, and state her age, condition, residence, previous experience in nursing, &c, and whether European or East Indian.

There is no establishment at this Institution for procuring Wet Nurses.

It is expected that the sum of 2 Rupees will be sent with all applications for assistance in obtaining Nurses to cover cost of cooly and carriage hire.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in-Hospital.

NAMES.	European or East Indian.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. E S Weston.	East Indian.....	Anthony Street, Park Town.
" A G Cameron.....	do	Hunter's Road, Vepery.
" E Curron(1)....	do	Moonecapah Maistry Street, Pursewalkum.
" J Duffus.....	do	New Town.
" A Groom.	do	Pursewalkum.
" J G Secluna.	do	Park Town.
" J A James.	do	Matron, Lock Hospital, Black Town.
" M Dunn(2). . . .	do	Pursewalkum.
" E M Brady(3). . .	do	Anderson Street, Black Town.
" C Capell	do	Perambore.
" A Colkers(4)....	do	Royapooram.
" A Ours	do	Do.
" M A Hosie	do	New Town.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Burke; (2) Formerly Mrs. Askin; (3) Formerly Mrs. Moss; (4) Formerly Mrs. Marriott.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS, &c.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	European or East Indian.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs Louisa Sewell ...	East Indian	Chintadrepettah.
" J D'Rozario... ..	do	Black Town.
" A M H McLean	do	Maddox Street, Vepery.
" S J Shaw	do	High Road, Vepery.
" M Chambers	do	Maddox Street, Vepery.
" Leah Sewell	do	Pursewaukum.
" E Martin*... ..	do	Vepery.
" S Thompson	do	Narasingapooram.
" M L Roffin.	do	New Town.
" A Thomson.	do	Do.
" E H King	European	Kennett's Lane, Egmore.
" H Gibson	East Indian	Park Town.
" M Spain	European	Wootocottan Street, New Town.
" L Gibbons*... ..	East Indian	New Town.
" E Seales	do	Wootocottan Street, New Town.
" E J Stuart	European	Hunter's Road, Vepery.
" M Conroy	East Indian	Fort Saint George.
" A Daley	do	Park Town.
" R Beard	do	Royapooram.
" A Wildegose	do	New Town.
" E. Robertson*	do	Park Town
" J M Ford*	do	Do.
" C Lupprian*	do	Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.*
" J A Prager*... ..	European	Gomes' Street, Black Town.
" A Vaughan.	East Indian	Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk.
" M Atkinson	European	Masome Lodge, Vepery.
Thoye	Native	Te nampett.
Mrs C Dixon*	East Indian	Park Town.
" P Nowland*	do	Pursewaukum.

* Possesses a Certificate of qualification as Sick Nurse.

*List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL, and other Presidencies who have received
Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in-Hospital*

Mrs. M A Manley(1). . .	European	Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore.
" S M Lane	East Indian	Rangoon.
" H Leonard.	do	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" C Yates(2).	do	Vizagapatam.
" S McNamara.	do	Tinnevely District.
" H Crummev	European	Trichunopoly.
" E Charles	East Indian	Civil Dispensary, Secunderabad.
" E Hargreaves(3) ...	do	Bangalore.
" N Hennessy	do	Bellary.
" M G Moss	do	Madura.
" J Gallagher.	European	England.
" E Enar.	East Indian	Bangalore.
" H Riely... ..	European	Calcutta.
" E Yore... ..	East Indian	Rajahmundry
" M Dean	do	Morar—Bengal.
" A Macfarlane.	do	Singapore.
" E Strugnell	do	Do.
" A Collis	do	No. 5 Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A.
" E Barber(4)	European	2-19th Regiment.
" S A Ashton	East Indian	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, Trevandrum.
" E Gilmore(5)	do	H M's 89th Foot, Bangalore.
" E Fitzsimmons	do	Patna
" E White(6)	do	Bangalore.
" M A Andrews	do	Do.
" C R Jelly	do	Do.
" M Staggs(7)	European	Toomkoor.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Conley; (2) Formerly Mrs. Pooney; (3) Formerly Mrs. Goodger; (4) Formerly Mrs. McCann; (5) Formerly Mrs. Dean; (6) Formerly Mrs. McHugh; (7) Formerly Mrs. Eyles.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies, &c.

NAMES.	European or East Indian	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. R Farley ..	East Indian	Goodalore, South East Wynaad
" M Sherwood	do ...	Ootacamund.
" E Foreman ..	East Indian	Hyderabad.
" M Torpy ..	European ...	Belgaum
" M Antonio(8)	East Indian ...	Vellore.
" H Fox	do ...	Bellary
" S J Farley	do	Burnah.
" E J English(9)	do	Bangalore
" M Tracey	European ...	England
" L Hemman ..	East Indian	Bengal.
" A Sterling	do	Palaveram
" M A Harris ..	do	Secunderabad
Auricum... ..	Native	Dindigul
Mrs. M Pulney Andy(10)	East Indian ..	Trevandrum
" A McMahon	do	Bangalore.
" J Sherry	do	Cachut.
" M Arnold	East Indian	Bangalore.
" E Clifford	do	St Thomas' Mount
" E Doyle ..	do	Trichnopoly
" C Robinson	do	No 1 Battery, 5th Brigade, R.A
" J Philben	do	H M's 16th Lancers.
" M Creasey	European	D Battery, D Brigade, R A
" M Reynolds	East Indian	H M's 15th Regiment.
" E A Bussel	do	Oosoor.
" S Allan	do	Vellore.
" M A Girling	do	Vizagapatam.
Chollum	Native	Dindigul
Mrs S Hunt	East Indian	Ootacamund
" C Thompson.	European	2-21st Fusiliers
" M Dungen	do	Rangoon
" E Parker	East Indian	Bangalore
" M Thomas	do	Palaveram.
" E Howard*	do	St Thomas' Mount

* Possesses a Certificate of Qualification as Sick Nurse

(8) Formerly Mrs Robertson; (9) Formerly Mrs Ross, (10) Formerly Mrs Douglas

*List of Midwives who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government
Lying-in Hospital whose residences are not known*

Mrs J A Macfarland	East Indian	Mrs. A Horne ..	East Indian
" Russell	European.	" M Mooks ..	European
" C Doherty	do	" E Barry ..	East Indian
" A McLeod(1)	do	" M A Cosgrove...	do
" A Dawes(2)	do	" E Green	European
" S Warburton	East Indian	" M A Bouvard	East Indian
" A Taylor	do	" M Beale ..	do
" A Foster	European.	" M Johnston	European
" A Williams(3)	do	" C Whittle	East Indian
" M A Hayes	do	" M Webb	European.
" M Wood	do	" M A Woodlock	East Indian
" M Weller	East Indian	" M A Dawson	do
" E Kelly(4)	do	" S White	do

(1) Formerly Mrs. Brown, (2) Formerly Mrs. Davison; (3) Formerly Mrs. Burling; (4) Formerly Mrs. Chisoman.

PEOPLE'S PARK.

INSTITUTED IN 1859.

CUSTODIANS—MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

Mr. James Hay Ellis, Superintendent, People's Park.

We owe the People's Park to Sir Charles Trevelyan. It is not at all improbable that the idea of some such place suggested itself to many a man in power before his day. It would be singular indeed if Europeans should, for a hundred years, have seen a large native town growing up on the site of a small village—a vast population massing together with lungs to be fed with fresh air and limbs to be allured to exercise and health—without sometimes thinking it possible that the “village greens,” “commons,” and “parks” of his native land *might* perhaps be re-produced with advantage within reach of Black Town. The monotony of Indian life, and the lack of sympathy between the classes of Indian society, may be regarded as the causes why such an idea, if suggested, was never carried into execution. While the “upper ten thousand” could have their drive along the Beach and round the Island, it mattered little to them that the “masses” (unfriendly phrase) who could not drive, or were to be stimulated to recreation, had no place convenient for health, exercise and amusement.

But then Sir Charles Trevelyan was a man not given to routine; and somewhat wide in his sympathy. So the idea of the people's want suggesting itself to him, and he having the power as well as the will—the people got their Park. Thousands who know nothing of the step that cost him a Governorship, will hold his name in memory by the People's Park.

But when Sir Charles was re-called, the scheme was in a most elementary state. The plan was on paper; but never adopted. Little else was done, and little else would have been done if the inheritors of Sir Charles Trevelyan's dignity had not also inherited his sympathy with the people. We owe it to the various gentlemen who have been entrusted with the execution of the scheme, that the “plan” was not thrown into the official waste paper basket, and the idea, recorded as one of Sir Charles' amiable follies. It is in unison with Sir William Denison's career, previous to his arrival in this country that he should have shown a hearty approval of an undertaking so intimately connected with the health and pleasure of the middle class population.

There can be no doubt that the Park has been a success. Any one may convince himself of that by a visit morning or evening. The place has already fixed its character as a popular resort, and it is certain that it will be so in a much greater degree when the attractions of the ground are fully developed. It is pleasing to see that the native population appreciate the pleasure provided for them, and when the sternness of social life amongst them is relaxed, we may expect to see not only the Ramasawmies, but the Lutchmies of Black Town taking their ease in the fretted shade of well grown trees.

But we must suspend any further remarks, and lay before our readers a brief description of the Park.

The gate adjacent to the Hospital Bridge is the main entrance. The trees are planted in avenues and groups. Twelve lakes of various dimensions and shapes are com-

pleted ; and various other things have been achieved : but we cannot do better than print the following description (though brief) of the Park, kindly furnished by the Superintendent, which will convey a clear idea of the Park.

In the north west angle of the Park is a Serpentine lake with two large raised islands one at each end. One of these is 30 feet above the water, and is well-calculated for a large basin, from which cascades might hereafter be made to fall over the sides. The second or Victoria lake, with a central island, is situated almost mid-way between the Band-stand and the northern end of the Park. The island is approached by two bridges of ornamental design, measuring respectively 150×4 , and $200 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The third is a small lake on the west side, elliptical in shape, and contains good drinking water for cattle. The fourth is a small lake close to the Aviary. The fifth a similar one. The sixth is a semi-lunar lake near the Band-stand, with a gravel walk around it. The seventh is a medium lake, between the Band-stand and the Superintendent's house. The eighth is an irregularly shaped lake, with a central island and two small rustic bridges on each side of the main road, gravel walks are completed round the lake and on the island, and trees of various sorts have been planted. The ninth is a large lake on the west side of the main road. The tenth is a medium lake west of the last-mentioned. The eleventh is a medium lake, with a central island at the south end. The twelfth is a small lake, near the Bear shed.

There are two masonry basins, one elliptical, measuring 170 feet \times 73 feet, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, formed of solid masonry with brick-on-edged foundation, and central fountain ; the latter, of ornamental design, galvanized. The roads of the Park, embracing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are complete.

The sheds for Zoological specimens are as follows :—

A large shed with four cages contains 2 Tigers, 3 Cheetahs, a Lion and Lioness.

The Committee and the Public are much indebted to Colonels Carpendale and Wilkieson ; also to Dr. Mudge, the late Honorary Secretary, for the addition of the two last popular and attractive specimens of Natural History. Dr. Mudge, while on sick leave to England, succeeded in effecting an exchange with the Clifton Zoological Society for Tiger Cubs.

The Tiger Cubs were provided by Sir William Denison and Hon. J. D. Sim, C.S.I.

The Zoological collection in the Park consists of the following specimens :—2 Black Bears, 1 Kangaroo Rat, Guinea Pigs, 2 Black Panthers, 1 Nyghan, 8 Spotted Deer, 6 Elks, 1 Emeu, 4 Black Swans, 16 Monkeys of different species, 1 Wild Dog from Burma, 1 Porcupine, 3 Muskints, 1 Rhinoceros, 2 Striped Hyenas, 1 Boa Constrictor, and a variety of Rabbits.

The Aviary contains a great variety of handsome Ornithological specimens too numerous to detail here.

The area of the Park is 88 cawnies or 116 English acres.

It is, in some measure, self-supporting, and will be almost so in time. The principal source of revenue just now is the hay, which is cultivated with much success, and obtains ready sale at Rupees 50 1st Class, and 35 2nd Class per ton.

Newly-built Sheds.

1 Shed for Lions, 1 shed for Elephants, 2 Galvanized Aviaries from Europe.

Additions to the Zoological specimens are as follows:—

1 Elephant, 1 male Emeu, 2 Black Bears, 2 Cheetahs, 1 Hog Deer, 1 half-bred between the Hog Deer and Spotted Deer, 3 Spotted Deer, 2 Black Panthers.

All the Hay sold this year, 50 Rupees per ton.

Two new Europe Aviaries covered in.

A new Shed and enclosure built for Abyssinian Goats and Gazelles, presented to the People's Park by Major B. F. Heysham.

A new Boat-house built.

A new Shed and enclosure built for the small breeds of Zebu cattle.

The following buildings were completed during the year. One for Bears, one for Deer, two for the Lions, two for Birds, and a large shed is now completed for Cattle, Poultry and Game of all kinds, which latter will be sold to the Public. The Park has had many new Lamps put up, which are now lit with Kerosene oil.

A large building has been built on the west side of the Park for milch cows and calves and working cattle with store rooms, and calf pens attached.

Through the instrumentality of the President of the Municipal Commission, channels have been cut, tanks deepened, and tanks connected with each other to preserve all the rain water; and the overplus of water from the Shoolay tank and Sydenham road are brought into the Park, which gives water to a very large number of native families, and that *gratis*.

Beasts.

Last year the President of the Municipal Commission furnished the Park with cows and goats sufficient to supply milk for all animals and birds.

A large piece of ground has been put under cultivation on the west side of the Park for plantains, guinea grass, lucern, and dry growing grains with a small bit of Carolina paddy for the use of the animals of the Park.

Increase of various Animals

Of the young Lions that were born in the Park on the 25th September 1868, the male Lion lost his tail; it was bitten off by the Tiger; they are growing and doing well. The Lioness cubbed the second time on the 19th of August 1869, three were born dead and one alive, all four are now dead. The Cheetahs are all breeding freely.

Free Visitors to the Animals of the Park without fee.

Colonel McMaster presented to the Park one Sun Bear, 1 Hog-Deer, one Wild Dog, and a number of other animals and birds.

Major B. F. Heysham presented two Abyssinian Goats and two Gazelles.

Nullathore Shunmoogaroaya Moodelliar presented a pair of large working Bullocks.

Cavatee Nuggarum, Zemindar, presented two young Tigers, one Lynx and one Morphotide Sheep.

Increase of Stock.

One large Sarus Crane, four Australian Black Swans, two White Swans from Europe, brought out by Dr. Shortt, two Australian Ducks, one Cockatoo, Pea and Jungle

Fowls, a number of other birds, two Bears, one Nyghan, two Aden Monkies, two Porcelain Vases for the Band-stand, three pairs of Malta Pigeons, and one Mowing Machine brought out from Europe.

Increase of Wild Animals.

The Lioness cubbed on the 28th May 1872, 2 young Lionesses were born, both are doing well.

The Black Panther cubbed in August. She has three Cubs, all doing well.

Another Cheetah has two young Cheetahs, born in September, one died, and the other is doing well.

5 large Cheetahs,	1 Eagle,	1 White Swan,
2 Cheetah Cubs,	3 Calcutta Adjutants,	4 Black Swans,
2 Black Panthers,	1 Turkey Buzzard,	A large number of Pigeons,
3 young Tigers,	1 Emeu,	2 pairs of Maltese Pigeons,
2 large Lions.	1 Rhinoceros,	1 Cockatoo,
1 Lioness,	2 Antelopes,	A number of Parrots and
2 young Lionesses,	1 Nella Guy of the Deer	Birds of various tribes,
2 Hyenas,	tribe,	1 Kangaroo Rat,
1 Porcupine,	1 Pelican,	1 Opossum,
2 Rock-Bears,	14 Deers,	1 Rattel,
2 Jackalls,	12 Monkeys,	1 Russian Monkey.

THE NAPIER PARK.

Madras owes so much to the administration of the nobleman whose tenure of office is so near its end, that it is very fitting that some permanent and palpable token of the public approbation of his labors should remain in our midst, at once to stimulate succeeding Governors to walk in Lord Napier's steps, and to remind generations to come of how much the sick, the suffering and the poor must always owe to one who has initiated so great improvements in all our public charities that their effect must long continue--blessing those who are too weak or poor to help themselves. The Napier Park is such a memorial. Its very position is most fitting. Standing midway between Government House and one of the most squalid quarters of Madras, its beneficent influence will rest upon both. Its site had been for scores of years a pestiferous swamp, covered for months in each year by salt and stagnant water, the overflow of the filthy Cooum. Within was a wretched parcherry, notorious for its liability to epidemic disease, that spread from thence throughout the city. To partially remedy the evil, the Municipality made it a depot for street sweepings, so that in time its level might be raised sufficiently to ensure its being free from water. This while amending one evil created another--placing on the borders of a dense population masses of putrescent matter that could not but be very injurious to both the water and air of the locality. This grew to be such an evil that the Sanitary Commissioner at last put a stop to the discharge of sweepings on the land. It was however impossible to build on such a spot and the whole remained a useless "dismal swamp."

At present all is changed. The level has been raised by material dug from ornamental tanks. Trees of useful and beautiful kinds have been planted, and are rapidly growing to their full height. Roads and side-paths have been laid out, and

in the midst a band-stand will probably be erected. Parks are things of slow growth, and it must be years before this can be worthy of the name it bears, but it is hoped that before Lord Napier leaves our shores, the whole area will be ready for the public—a boon that cannot but greatly influence for good the whole population of Chintadrepettah and Nursingapooram.

The Park contains an area of about 18 cawnies. A great part of this was formerly the property of Government, but was generously given to the town on condition that the Municipality purchased the rest from the native owners. For this purpose the Municipality has expended several thousand rupees, and the total cost previous to the public opening will not be less than twenty thousand rupees. The river-face of the park has already been protected by a but simple elegant fence palmyra and laterite, while a new road divides the northern side from Chintadrepettah. The design and laying out the park are the work of Mr. Standish Lee, the Municipal Engineer, who deserves great credit not only for this but also for the economical but yet effectual manner in which the whole work has been performed.

As a last gift Lord Napier has provided the whole of the funds required for erecting on the west side of the Park a handsome building for a girls' school in the Indian fashion. The cost will not be less than 6,000 Rupees. It is intended to be a purely national girls' school and to lead on through carefully gained experience to some mode of teaching which will embody the best western systems while not departing from Hindu customs any more than may be necessary. It is greatly to be hoped the scheme will move a benefit to the public while the school shall ornament the Park.

MASONIC BODIES.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Fidere et Religione Tenemur

R W Bro A Macdonald Ritchie, (B.A.) Barrister-at-Law, D G M

W Bro John Miller, Barrister-at-Law, Dy D G M

OFFICERS FOR 1871-72

W Bro Colonel G W Russell	D G S W	W Bro E Goodchap	D G Supt of Wks
" Surgeon W Pearl	D G J W	W Bro Lieut G F Rumsey	D G D C
" Rev F G Lys, (M A)	D G Chap	" C W Pearce	D G A D C
" J G Coleman	P D G S W D G Tt.	" J B Cardozo	D G S B
" G A Murray	D G R	" W H Bartlett	D G O
" J T Groatorex	P D G S W D G Sy	" Maurice Percy	D G Pt
" J J Franklin	D G S D	Bro J S Dring	D G Tyler
" Major W L Twentyman	D G J D		

Members

W Bro W M Scharlieb, Barrister-at Law	P Dy D F M	W Bro Surgeon H T Shaw	P D G J W
" W Fraser, C F	P D S G W	" Major F O Smithers	P D G J D
" W Joyce	P D G S W	" Capt B L Gordon	P D G R
" John Mills	D G S W	" Lieut-Col J G Palmer	P D S G D
" Capt A W O Saunders	P D G S W	" Lieut-Col A J P Ewart, (M S C)	P D G D C
" H Gardiner	P D G S W	" H Tate	P D G D C
" Capt J R Magrath, (R A)	P D G J W	" Capt A W P Anderson	P D G A C
" Major F Gadsden	P D G J W	" J E Atkinson	P D G A D C
" Surgeon J E Dickinson	P D G J W	" J H Walker	P D G Pt
" Major H T Duncan, (M S C)	D G J W	" Captain J F James	P D G S B
		" Capt R C W Campbell	P D G Pt

and the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges

Lodges under the jurisdiction of the D G L of Madras

Perfect Unanimity	No	150, Madras, W Bro J W Handley, W M
Rock	"	260, Trichinopoly, W Bro Captain O'Grady, W M
Universal Charity	"	273, Madras, W Bro C Tate, W M
St John	"	444, Secunderabad, W Bro Surgeon Wilkins, W M
Good Will	"	465, Bellary, W Bro Major S Hodgson, W M
St Andrew	"	500, Kampsee, W Bro H Hynes, W M
Mount	"	526, St Thomas' Mount, W Bro E A Gibson, W M
Bangalore	"	1,043, Bangalore, W Bro Nepean Smith, W M
Western Star	"	1,049, Cannanore, W Bro Cowajee Herjee, W M
Anchor of Hope	"	1,093, Wellington, W Bro J Evelett, W M
Pitt-Macdonald	"	1,198, Madras, W Bro Maurice Percy, W M
Faith, Hope and Charity	"	1,285, Ootacamund, W Bro W Pearl, W M
Mayo	"	Trinulgherry, W Bro Harrison

Grand Masonic Charity Fund of Southern India.

FOUNDED A D 1818

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

W Bro John Miller, Dy D G M -President

W Bro W M Scharlieb	P Dy D G M	W Bro J G Coleman	D G T
" Col G W Russell	D G S W	" J T Groatorex	D G S Secretary

Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150—Madras.

Von Audi, Tace

W Bro T W Handley, W M and D G R

Officers

Bro —————	.....S W	Bro H G Pritchard, J W	
	The Rev F G Lys, Chaplain		
Bro R T Tasker	.....Treasurer	Bro C B Cardozo	.....P M
" A Champion	.....Secretary	" E A Reeves	.....Organist
" W H Bartlett	.....S D	" J Brockman	.....J G
" T J Browne	.....J D	" H Morgan	.....S S
" Rev F G Lys	.....D C	" J Stevens	.....J S
" C Venkataputhy Row	.....D C	" J S Dring	.....S Tyler
" C V Soobaramanya	.....A D C	" G W Gray	.....J Tyler

Members

R W Bro A M Ritchie	P M & D G M	Wor Bro G A Murray	P M
" John Miller	Dy D G M	" W Fraser	P M & P G S W
" W M Scharlfeb.	P M & P Dy D G M	" W T Blissett	P M
Wor Bro H Gardiner	P M & P G S W	" J H D'Saha. and D G J W of Bengal	
Bro C Runganadum Shastry	Bro G P Johnstone	Bro R C A Marshall, M s c	
" C V Soobrahmanyum Shastry	" G St Martin	" H St Mair Wynch, M s c	
" P Smith	" H P Law	" A Gerdes	
" W Sloan	" N Morison	" R C Temple	
" J Grose, M c s	" E W Barnett	" C Ramiah	
" P O'Sullivan	" H Gale	" W King	
" C Rainalingam Moodelly	" T C Rose	" C V Soondrum Shastry	
" W Grant	" A C Burnell, M c s.	" C V L Vencataramiah Garu	
" J E Breary	" R Evans		

General Lodge of Instruction.

Unity and Perseverance—HELD UNDER THE SANCTION OF

LODGE PERFECT UNANIMITY, No 150—MADRAS

W Bro J T Greatorex, W M D G S W and D G S

Officers

Bro A Gerdes	S W	Bro W Green	S D	Bro T J Broome	J G
" J Webber	J W	" H G Atkinson	J D	" C H Fraser	Steward
" C Eduljee	Treasurer	" W Hamilton	D C	" J S Dring	Tyler
" A Crowe	Secretary				

Members

W Bro J Mills	P M D G S W	Bro J Short		Bro W Honey	
" J Atkinson	P M	" S Simmonds		" C V Soobrahmanyum Shastry	
" J B Cardozo		" E A Price		" C V Soondrum	
" H Morgan		" W Parkinson		" C Ramiah	
" C Vencataputhi Row		" E A Reeves		" C V S Vencataramiah Garu	
" W Sloan		" C Stolberg		" J Stiven	
" J C Lyster		" R P Carr		" J Thomson	
Bro J S Richardson		" F Reily			

Lodge "Universal Charity" No. 273—Madras.

Omnibus Omnia

W Bro C Tate	W M	Bro Cowasjee Edulgee	P S W	Bro J Chadwick	Mem
Bro H R Curths	S W	" T E Vincent	P J W	" W A Goodchap	"
" J C Lyster	J W	" H B Bernard		" W Green	"
W Bro J W Pearce	J P M	" C Stolberg	Mem	" H H Kebby	"
" H Tate	P M	" H Browne	"	" J W Munday	"
" J T Greatorex	"	" E P Oakshott	"	" J W Gerrard	"
" J Mills	"	" S T Wood	"	" T Clarke	"
" J G Coleman	"	" E T J Cassidy	"	" W Hamilton	"
" W Joyes	"	" T Beaumont	"	" R Shortland	"
Bro John Tate	Sec	" J McIntyre	"	" R J Ramsbottom	"
" R P Carr	S D	" A Kistnamah Charry	"	" A Crowe	"
" W Parkinson	C Ag J D	" R H Hayes	"	" D S Pitche Pillai	"
" D Jesudasen Pillai	O	" F Graham	"	" R R Ward	"
" W W Honey	A S	" J W H Ellis	"	" G L Ward	"
" F J White	I G	" W Lowe	"	" J Pemberton	"
" A E Price	P S W	" F J Dawes	"	" H Foster	"

J S Dring, Tyler

Honorary Members

W Bro H O'Hara	W M Scharlfeb
" H W O Saunders	G Lewis
" H T Shaw	

Lodge Rooms, Cotgrave House

Regular Meetings—Third Friday every month

Lodge Mayo, Trimulgherry No 1406—Secunderabad.

W Bro B Simmer, P M 1095 Past Grand Warden }
" J Hackett, P M, British Burmah } Wor Master

Bro W H James	Sen Warden	Bro Rev C Smith, M A	Chap	Bro John Davidge	F C
" P Harrison	Jun	" C J Smith	M M	" Archer	M M
" A M Rawlins	Secretary	" E B Stradling	F C	" John Taylor	F C
" E H Stone	Treasurer	" W Franklin	M M	" J Buchanan	M M
" F A Alymer	Sr Deacon	" H R Church	M M	" C F Rhenius	F C
" A A Logan	Jr Deacon	" A A Stewart	M M	" J Mackay	M M
" W H Harris	Dir Cer				

Members

Lodge Good Will, No. 465—Bellary.

W Bro S Hodgson, W M

W Bro W Fraser P M	W Bro D Hodson J G	Bro E W Storey Mem
" J Feneran S W	Bro S Claridge Mem	" J E Parker "
" W J Vizard S W	" T Macartney "	" J Spurr "
" A T Lilley J W	" R D Shortt "	" J Wilcox "
" A Curtois Trea	" C Edwards "	" C Smith "
" J Game Secy	" O Wallace "	" S E Carriaplett "
" E G Shortt S D	" W J Sem "	" W Langan "
" T Wood S J l		

Tyler, Bro J Tully

Honorary Members

W Bros A W O Saunders and J H Walker, P M's

Regular Meetings—First and Third Saturdays in each month

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 500, E C—Kamptee.

W Bro F Wilson P D G S B W M	Bro H Masson J G	Bro J W Reid Mem
" H Hynes P M	" P Vine Tyler	" W Monaghar "
Bro A Scott S W	" Dadabhoj S Jall, Mem	" F J Currick "
" J McKeown J W	" G Taylor "	" F Bradbury "
" W Thomas Secy & Trea	" F W Going "	" F Wilson "
" W Harris S D	" W B Dent "	" C Cooper "
" A Bain J D	" W Byers "	

Lodge Mount, No. 926—Saint Thomas' Mount.

W Bro E A Gibbon, W M

W Bro J H P Anderson . . P M	Bro C Chew J C	Bro Stephen Knott Mem
" H T Shaw P M	" W Asprey Tyler	" J F Dorward "
" H McLeod P M	" A O'H Clay Mem	" L Buckley "
Bro J W Borthistle . . . S W	" C A Liardet "	" Casmo Gordon "
" R H Cunliffe J W	" A L Lyster "	" E T Ouchterlony "
" R Gooding Secy & Trea	" J W Fairfield "	" Charles Adams "
" F P Tardiff S D	" Charles Sibthorp "	" W Warnock "
" H M Harris J D	" J G Davis "	" James D Chatterton "

Bangalore Lodge, No. 1043.

Established 24th June 1863.

W Bro G N Smith W M	Bro A Lee Hair Mem	Bro E P Clarke Mem
" J J Franklin J P M	" F Giles "	" H VanIngen "
" C Agnew P M	" J J Tomlinson "	" E D Shafts "
" J H Walker P M	" R Mullers "	" J A Hecker "
" E H Dubois P M	" W Lennox "	" W R Pratt "
" F H Winterbotham . . P M	" T Barton "	" W M Mellor "
Bro J F Flood S W	" R Kenny "	" E Lewis "
" H J Edgell J W	" G J Noith "	" E Rowlings "
" J Smith Trea	" H J Thompson "	" W McKie "
" J W Hayes Secy	" E Grant "	" G Henricks "
" G Holland S D	" T Mullins "	" J C Fisher "
" C E Gibson J D	" N R R Vizendra Row "	" J Spence "
" A Grant D C	" W Brotherston "	" R B Lowe "
" J Pownall Stew	" C S Bonifacio "	" H D Gifford "
" T Corbett I G	" H Tuffs "	" A M Kayes "
" G Haunsfield Tyler	" J Putnam "	" T Burton "
" J W Hayes, Jr Mem	" W Spencer "	" J H Hunter "
" J L D Stuart "	" J D McLeod "	" J J Watts "
" B Iaghlan "	" E Christian "	" A C Sherwood "
" R Harley "	" J Dodson "	" J H McColly Hayes "
" J J Corbett "	" W Swaine "	" J Lennan "

Honorary Members

W Bro Davis, P M

Bro S R Dawes

W Bro J T Greatorex, P M, P D G S W and D G S

" G Lewis P M

" J Mills, P M, D G S W

" J H Walker, P M, P D G Pt

Regular Meetings—First Saturday in the month.

Members of the Royal Mysore Excelsior Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar.

Established Pro Warrant in 1872.

E Sir Kt G N Smith. E C	E Sir Kt J W Hayes . . . Rev Pre	E Sir Kt S Jones. . . Capt of Lines
" J F Flood. 1st Capt	" T Barton Chancellor	" H Tate Expert
" H Carths 2nd do	" J Smith Treas J A	" T Leonard

Honorary Members

Excelsior Encampment attached to Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers

E Sir Kt Edgell	E Sir Kt Furlong.
" Twentyman	" Patterson.

Regular Meetings—Second Wednesday every alternate month

Heram Lodge of Mark Masters No. 82—Bangalore.

Opened 11th December 1866

W Bro N Smith W M	Bro J Pownall. Stewart	Bro B Caghan Mem
" J J Franklin P M	" A Grant. Secy	" T Buiton
" J H Walker. P M	" R Muller Treas & R M	" T Barton
Bro J F Flood S W	" I G	" N Vijayondra Row
" G Holland. J W	" C Honusfield. Tyler	" R Kenny
" J W Hayes. M O	" H J Edgell. Mem	" W Brotherston
" E Lewis S O	" F Giles	" W Spencer
" H Van Ingen. J O	" G Henricks.	" J H McCully Hayes.
" C E Gibson. S D	" H Tuff.	" R B Lowe.
" W R Pratt. J D	" E Rowlings	" E P Clarke

Regular Meetings—Third Saturday in January, April, July and October

Excelsior Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar attached to Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers.

E Sir Kt Edgell E C	E Sir Kt N Smith 2d do	E Sir Kt Furlong Capt Lines
" Twentyman P E C	Sir Kt G Russell Rev Pielate	" Jackson. Expert
Sir Kt Collingwood 1st Capt	E Sir Kt Patterson Chan & Treas	Sir Kt Langheed. Mem

List of Members of Priory of Knights of Malta attached to above Encampment.

E Sir Kt Edgell E P	Sir Kt G Russell Prelate	E Sir Kt Jackson.
" Twentyman P E P	E Sir Kt Patterson Chan & A I	Sir Kt Langheed
Sir Kt Collingwood Capt Genl	" Furlong Mar	Comp R Harley. Equerry
E " N Smith. Lieut Genl		

Encampment and Priory meet regularly First Monday of each month alternately

Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 1093—Wellington.

W Bro J Everett, W M

W Bro C J Watts. P M	Bro J Coghlan J W	Bro J W Eagan. S D
Bro J C Mercer S W	" P Kilcoin Secy & Treas	" G T Davis J G

Lodge Pitt-Macdonald, No. 1,198

W Bro M Percy, W M

R W Bro A M Ritchie. D G M	Bro J S Richardson Secretary	Bro J H Fraser. Mem
W Bro J Miller Dy D G M	" A K Kistnama. S D	" T K Nordman
" W M Scharlieb. P Dy D G M	" R Harvey J D	" J M M Thomson
" G M	" W Grant. D C	" G L Winch
" J T Greatorex P M	" A Gerdes. S Sd	" H G Atkinson.
" J Mills. P M	" J S Richardson J Sd	" J W Glyn.
" W Joyes. P M	" W A Goodchap Mem	" T H Castor.
" H Gardiner. P M	" H Morgan	" J West.
" J Short P M	" S Jesudasen	" R Powleslam
" G Simmons. S W	" S Lee	" H L Johnstone.
" E Oakshot. Treasurer	" S R Dawes	" J Breary.

Bro J S Dring, Tyler

MARK MASONRY.

St. Marks (in the East) Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 61, under the English Constitution, attached to Lodge U. C., No. 273—Madras.

Mark Well.

W Bro C Tate.....	W M	Bro G H Fraser.....	J O	Bro W A Goodchap.....	Mem
Bro H B Bernard.....	S W	" W Hamilton.....	Sec	" S T Wood.....	"
" J C Lyster.....	J W	" W Parkinson.....	S D	" A E Price.....	"
W Bro C W Pearce.....	J P M	" R H Cunliffe.....	J D	" W Pearl.....	"
" H Tate.....	P M	" D S Pitche Pillai.....	R of Marks	" H R Curth.....	"
" W Joyce.....	"	" D Jesudasen Pillai.....	O	" C Stolberg.....	"
" J Mills.....	"	" E T J Cassidy.....	D C	" R P Carr.....	"
" H T Shaw.....	"	" T Beaumont.....	I G	" H Gerdes.....	"
" J T Groatorex.....	"	" S Jesudasen Pillai.....	Mem	" J S S Richardson.....	"
" W M Scharlieb.....	"	" T E Vincent.....	"	" J G Coleman.....	"
Bro Rev F G Lys, M. A.	Chap	" S Lee.....	"	" J B Cardozo.....	"
" Cowasjee Eduljee.....	M O	" H Browne.....	"	" A Crowe.....	"
" John Tate.....	S O	" H Kistnamah Charry ..	"	" F J White.....	"

J S Dring, Tyler

Royal Arch Chapter "School of Plato" No. 150.—Madras.

M E C A M Ritchie.....	P Z	Comp Willie Grant.....	PS	Comp W Sloan.....	Mem
" W M Scharlieb.....	"	" W H Bartlett.....	Org	" A Gerdes.....	"
" H Gardiner.....	"	" P Smith.....	Steward	" L Miller.....	"
" J Miller.....	"	" Runganadum Shastri.....	Mem	" W Fraser.....	"
" W Joyce.....	"	" Soobramunyen ..	"	Ex Comp Rev E H Dubois.....	"
" Col Russel.....	P Z as Z	" J Grose.....	"	Comp Captain H P Law.....	"
Ex Camp T B Cardozo.....	H	" R T Tasker.....	"	" J Brockman.....	"
do C A Murray.....	J	" P O'Sullivan.....	"	" Rev F G Lys.....	"
Comp.....	Scribe E	" Willie Grant.....	"	" Dr H J Jones.....	"
" J W Handley.....	N	" C Vencaputti Rao.....	"		

Frater J S Dring Janitor

Meetings Last Monday in every Quarter

R. A. Chapter of St John attached to Lodge U. C., No. 273—Madras

Post Tenebras Lux

E Comp C W Pearce ...	Z	Comp.....	A S	Comp A E Price ..	Mem
" J G Coleman ..	H	" S Jesudasen..	Mem	" E T J Cassidy ..	"
" C Tate.....	J	" S Lee	"	" G E Will ..	"
" J T Groatorex.....	P Z	" W A Goodchap ..	"	" W Green.....	"
" H T Shaw.....	"	" Cowasjee Eduljee ..	"	" W Fairfield ..	"
" W Joyce.....	"	" S T Wood.....	"	" J W Borthistle ..	"
" J Mills	"	" H Kistnamah Charry ..	"	" R P Carr.....	"
" H Tate	"	" J Chadwick.....	"	" Rev F G Lys, M. A ..	"
Comp John Tate	E	" C Stolberg	"	" R H Cunliffe.....	"
" J C Lyster.....	N	" H R Curth.....	"	" J G Davis.....	"
" H B Bernard.....	P S	" H Browne.....	"	" H M Harris ..	"
" W Parkinson ..	A S	" T E Vincent	"	" J S Dring ..	Janitor

Observance Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, Madras

D G Condr A Macdonald Ritchie	Sir Kt G A Murray, 2nd Capt & Offg Trea
P E C W M Scharlieb	" J B Cardozo, Registrar
P E C J Mills	" G P Johnstone, Expert
P E C W Joyce	" Albert Gerdes, Cap Lines
Sir Kt J Miller, Emt Comdr	" Herald
" J T Groatorex, Prelate	" Frater, J S Dring Equeries
" H Gardiner, 1st Capt	"

Meetings— Last Thursday of every Quarter.

Priory of Malta attached to the exalted Religious and Military Order of Knights Templar, "Observance Encampment."

V E P Sir Knight, A Macdonald Ritchie, E P Pro Gd Comdr

Worthy Knight, J Miller.....	Capt General	Worthy Knight,	Capt of the Outposts
"	Lt General	"	W Joyce.....Grand Marshal
"	1st Lieut	"	J B Cardozo.....Member
"	G A Murray.....2d Lt & Chan	Frater,	Equeries

ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

**Encampment of Knights Templar of St. John of Jerusalem and of
Malta and Pitt Macdonald Priory attached to St. John's
Chapter, No. 273—Madras.**

Per Marc per Terras

E Sir Kt, C Tate, E C

Sir Kt C W Pearce, } Captains Commanding Columns
" J C Lyster }

E Sir Kt J T Greatorex....P E C	Sir Kt C W Pearce .....Hlm	Sir Kt W A Goodchap ....Mem
" J Mills	" S Lee .....1st S B	" H Browne....."
" W M Scharlieb	" H R Curths.....Conser	" R S Dawson....."
" W Joyes	" J G Coleman .....1st H	" H E Price
Sir Kt H Tate	" W Fairfield .....2d H	" J W Borthistle....."
" S Jesudasen.....Pre	" R P Carr .....Capt of Lines	" J E Atkinson....."
" W Pearl.....Exp	" T E Vincent .....Mem	" B H Cunliffe
" H B Bernard.....Reg	" H T Shaw	" D N Cardozo

J S Dring, Epuerry

PRIORY

E Sir Kt C Tate.....E P	Sir Kt H R Curths.....Conser
Sir Kt C W Pearce .....C G	" W Pearl .....Jurco
" J C Lyster .....Lieut Genl	" A E Price .....Capt out posts
E Sir Kt J T Greatorex .....P E P	" H B Bernard.....Secretary
" J Mills	" R P Carr .....Mem
" W M Scharlieb	" J G Coleman
" W Joyes	" T E Vincent....."
Sir Kt S Jesudasen.....Mareschall	" H T Shaw
" H Tate	" W A Goodchap
" H Browne.....Admiral	" R S Dawson
" S Lee	" D N Cardozo....."

J S Dring, Frater

18th°

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

Coromandel Chapter Rose Croix, H R D M

W Bro A Macdonald Ritchie, M W S

Bro J Miller	H P	Bro C Grant.....Mem
" J T Greatorex.....1st General		" Rev E H Dubois....."
"2nd "		" G A Murray
" J Mills .....Gd Marshal		" C A Pearce
" W Joyes .....Raphael		" A Gerdes
" S Jesudasen.....Herald		" G Wallace....."
" G P Johnstone.....Cap of Gd		" Dr Pearl
" J G Coleman .....Treasurer		" J J Franklin....."
" J B Cardozo.....Registrar		" J E Atkinson....."
" W H Bartlett.....Organist		" Nepean Smith
" J Grose.....Mem		" Lt R C Temple....."
" Dr J M Joseph		" J S Dring .....Epuerry
" W Fraser....."		

BRITISH BURMAH.

District Grand Lodge of British Burmah.

List of Officers for 1872

Rt W Bro H T Duncan, D G M

W Bro C J Brown, P M No 646, D G M.

W Bro A W O Saunders, P M Nos 352, 434, 465, P S G W Madras No M 674

W Bro David Fraser, P M No. 1,268..D J G W	W Bro G B Brown P M No 646. DGS of W
" J Fairclough, W M ,, 542..D G Chap	" E Hopper, P M ,, 614..DGD of C
" F Maynard, W M ,, 1,268..D G Egr	Bro J Connell, ,, 1,268..D G Orr
" A Buchanan, P M ,, 614..D G Treas	W Bro C B Cooke, W M ,, 832..DGSd Br
" W D Cruikshank, W M ,, 1,268..D G Secy	Bro J V Douglas de Wat ,, 1,268 D G Pur
" Joseph Dawson, P M ,, 832..D S G D	" J Jackson, ..D G Tyler
" James Dickie, P M ,, 646..D J G D	

Past Officers

W Bro H Krauso, No. 1,268..D G S W
 „ S Scinner, „ 1,096..D G J W
 „ J C Brindley „ 832..D J S D
 „ J Petley „ 1,085..D G T D
 „ E J L Twynam, „ 674..D G of Wks

W Bro H D Culloden, No 542..DGD of Cer
 Bro T I M Hog, „ 832..D G Org
 „ M F F Pereira, „ 646..D G Tyler
 „ J Clarke, „ ..D G S Bea

Names of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge of British Burmah

Philanthropy, 542. Maulmain
 Star of Burmah, 614. Rangoon
 Arracan, 646. Akyah
 Astræ, 6.4. Thayetmyo
 Victoria in Burmah, 832. Rangoon
 Greenlaw Lodge, 1,095. Toungoo
 Lodge of the Isles, 1,103. Port Blair
 Rangoon Lodge, 1,268. Rangoon

Leeson Chapter Rose Croix 18° M E Bro H T
 Duncan M W S.
 Loyal Burmah Encampment and Emmaus Priory
 of Malta Sir Knt Jos Dawson, E C and E P
 Royal Burmah Chapter E Comp H T Duncan Z
 Lodge Victoria in Burmah No 832. W Bro Cooke
 Mark Masters' Lodge Victoria in Burmah No.68,
 W S Cruikshank, W M

The above are held in the Masonic Temple Cantonments

Star of Burmah, No 614 W Bro David Fraser | Rangoon Lodge, No 1,268 W Bro W D Cruikshank
The above are held in the Freemason's Hall.

THE BATTLE FOUGHT AND WON.

Ec. xiv, 14. 1 *Cor.* xv, 57.

Come, Lord, and fight the battle,
 My hands are tired and faint:
 I have no strength to struggle,
 "Consider my complaint."
 One of thy weakest soldiers
 Is weary in the field,
 Yet Thine is all the victory,
 Thy Love is all my shield.

'Tis not that I am weary
 Of service done for Thee ; -
 'Tis not that I would alter
 Thy loving will for me -
 Sweet is the vineyard labour,
 Through all the toil and heat ;
 And sweet the lonely night-watch
 Safe resting at Thy feet.

Yet, Lord, there is a warfare
 No eye but Thine may see ;
 Oh hear my cry for succour,
 Come Thou, and fight for me.
 The self I cannot conquer,
 The will that still is mine,
 Oh take them both, Lord Jesus,
 And make them one with Thine.

Take them ! I cannot yield them -
 I am not what I seemed :
 I have no power, Lord Jesus,
 To do what once I dream'd.
 The yearning of the earth life
 Is stronger than my strength ;
 When may the spell be broken,
 And freedom come at length ?

Like dew on drooping blossoms,
 Like breath from holy place,
 Laden with health and healing
 Come Thy deep words of grace :
 "Thy strength is all in leaning,
 On One who fights for thee ;
 Thine is the helpless clinging,
 And Mine the victory."

Christian Remembrancer, 1873.

THE UNCHANGEABLE.

THERE'S nought on earth to rest upon,
 All things are changing here,
 The smiles of joy we gaze upon,
 The friends we count most dear.
 One Friend alone is changeless—
 The one too oft forgot,
 Whose love has stood for ages past—
 Our Jesus changeth not.

The sweetest flower on earth,
 That sheds its fragrance round,
 Ere evening comes has withered,
 And lies upon the ground,
 The dark and dreary desert
 Has only one green spot :
 'Tis found in living pastures,
 With Him who changeth not.

And clouds o'ercast our summer sky,
 So beautiful, so bright !
 And while we still admire it,
 In darkness into night.
 One sky alone is cloudless,
 There darkness enters not ;
 'Tis found alone with Jesus -
 And Jesus changeth not.

And friendship's smile avails not
 To cheer us here below ;
 For smiles are all deceitful,—
 They quickly ebb and flow.
 One smile alone can gladden,
 Whate'er the pilgrim's lot ,
 It is the smile of Jesus—
 For Jesus changeth not.

And thus our bark moves onward,
 O'er life's tempestuous sea,
 While Death's unerring hand
 Is stamped on all we see ;
 But faith has found a living One,
 Where hope deceiveth not,
 For life is hid with Jesus --
 And Jesus changeth not.

There's nought on earth to rest upon,
 All things are changing here ;
 The smiles of joy we gaze upon,
 The friends we count most dear ;
 One Friend alone is changeless -
 The one too oft forgot,
 Whose love has stood for ages past -
 Our Jesus changeth not.

Christian Remembrancer, 187

PART XI.—MOFUSSIL DIRECTORY.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM, FOUNDED IN 1858.

PATRONS.

[The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. R. Cockerell, Esq. Comr.	Colonel Hadfield,	Capt. Morant, R. F.,
H. R. Dawson, Esq.,	Major E. L. Hankin,	Dr. Pearl,
H. B. Grigg, Esq., C. S.	J. Ryan, Esq.	Colonel Thorp,
Reverend T. Bliss, B. A.—Principal, Secretary and Chaplain.		

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Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Head Master,	Third Master,
„ T. Burrows, Second Master,	Mrs. Lee, Matron.

FEMALE BRANCH.

Mrs. Campbell, (Actg.) Superintendent,	Miss McArthur, Assistant Mistress,
Miss Spencer, Head Mistress,	Mrs. Campbell, Matron.

Madras Committee.

Surgeon-Major G. Mackay, <i>Hony. Secy.</i> ,	E. B. Powell, Esq., C. S. I.,
Archdeacon J. Gorton, M. A.	

Mr. Wm. Thomas, *Superintendent of the Printing Press, Madras.*

The objects contemplated in the Establishment of this Institution are two-fold—first, to do honor to the memory of a great and good man, the late Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K. C. B.; second, “to benefit the children of the European Soldiery, by providing for them a refuge, both from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of a Barrack life.”

The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was effected in August last, on the completion of the new Buildings at Lovedale.

The number at present on the rolls are, boys 349 and girls 60.*

The salubrity of the situation (which surpasses that of some of the healthiest public schools in England) is shown by the diminished percentage of sick in Hospital, and the robust appearance and healthy appetite of the children.

Although the Institution may be said to have been adopted by the State, it is not perhaps so generally known that Government has never contemplated doing more than furnishing it with a liberal *Grant-in-aid*. Contributions are earnestly requested that the benefit of the Asylum may be more widely extended to a *class* which has one of the strongest claims on British Subjects in India. Four years' annual subscription of Rupees 50, or a donation of Rupees 300, gives a title to nominate a child.

The boys receive such a training as will fit them for usefulness hereafter in various lines of life, whilst the girls are employed in such occupations as will tend to qualify them to become useful wives and mothers, should they be spared. The clothing and most of the in-door work in both branches is done by the children, and native servants are dispensed with as much as possible.

Contributions to the support of the Institution will be received by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund

NILGIRIS.

J. R. Cockorell.....Commissioner.
 H. B. Grigg..... Asst. Commissioner.
 T. J. Davis Manager, Commissioner's Office.
 J. E. MorantExecutive Engineer
 Major E. L. Hankin..... Joint Magistrate.
 Rev. J. B. Sayers, L.I.D. . . . Chaplain.

LIBRARY.

This Library is well provided with standard works in every department of science and literature.

The most useful and popular books of the day in every subject are procured immediately upon publication.

A Reading Room is part of the Institution, and in it are nearly all the magazines and principal newspapers.

The subscriptions is 3 Rupees 8 Annas a month, and an entrance fee of 7 Rupees, paid once for all, is required. The half-month's subscription is 1 Rupee 12 Annas.

A large and handsome building has been erected. The Committee have incurred a considerable debt in order to finish this building. The benefit of this Institution is fully appreciated by both the permanent residents in Ootacamund and visitors from all parts of India.

On behalf of the Committee,

J. BROUGHTON,

OOTACAMUND, 19th October 1871.

Honorary Secretary.

PRESS COMPANY, (Limited),

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT X OF 1866.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel H. R. Morgan,

Mr. Pestonjee Nesserwanjee,

L. F. Chapman, Esq, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Mr. W. H. Olleff—*Manager.*

The Offices of the Company are at Ootacamund.

N. B.—By this Company is published the *South Indian Observer*, and printing of every description is undertaken. Address the Manager, Nilgiri Press Company, Limited, Ootacamund.

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Dr. F. Pearl,

Gool Mahomed, Saib,

Soondrum Moodehar,

Nagojee Row,

H. B. Grigg, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

BELLARY PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

For destitute Children of European descent,

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

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Brigadier General Woods,

Lieut. Colonel Dyneley,

Ensign T. Eagles,

D. Abraham, Esq.,

M. Abraham, Esq.,

B. A. Blake, Esq.,

H. L. Howell, Esq.,

Major Whitlock,

Dr. Brett,

Captain Shortland,

Mr. Firth.

Rev. G. English, Chaplain, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

Master—Pend. Serjent-Major Smith.

Matron—Mrs. Smith.

For many years this Institution has been instrumental in reclaiming large numbers of destitute and orphan children who would else undoubtedly have relapsed into vice and heathenism. Thirty children are clothed and fed, also receive such an education that fit them for gaining their own livelihood as they grow up.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested of however small an amount, and will be most thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary.

BANGALORE.

BISHOP COTTON'S SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT—Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore & Coorg.
VICE PRESIDENTS—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kindersley, J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I.,
and the The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

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Mysore Division.

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*Col. Pearce, Supt. Nundidroog Division.

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* Members of the Executive Committee.

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Scholar of Trinity Hall,
Cambridge.

J. Arbuthnott, B. A.

T. J. Taylor,

J. H. Pope,

W. N. Puddicombe,

R. Taylor.

GIRL'S SCHOOL.

Mrs. H. B. Smith, assisted by

Mrs. Shortt,

Miss Simpson,

Miss Schmidt.

H. Zscherpel, Esq., Professor of Music.

N. B.—A Master from the boy's school assists in the girl's school for 3 hours daily. There are special classes for Drawing, Painting and Mapping.

The Bishop Cotton's Schools were established at Bangalore in 1865, in accordance with a scheme framed by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta and approved of by the Supreme Government.

Their design is to impart a sound English and General Education on Church of England Principles to the children of European and Eurasian Parents.

The Institution is divided into:

I. COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

VI. Form, B. A. Students.

V. Form, F. A. Students.

II. UPPER SCHOOL.

IV. Form, Matriculation, (last year). | III. Form, Matriculation (first year).

III. LOWER SCHOOL.

II. Form, Latin, &c.

I. Form, Beginners, }

Each form has two removes.

The course of instruction pursued in the school is brought in to unison with the requirements of the Madras University for the Matriculation, First in Arts and B. A. Examinations.

In addition to the regular studies of the school, there are special classes for Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and the Vernaculars.

School Fees and Boarding Charges are to be paid in advance, not later than the 15th of each month.

No deduction will be made for occasional or contingent absences.

A month's notice will be required before the removal of a pupil.

A full month's charge will be made for all pupils entering between the 1st and 15th day of the month—after the latter date half a month will be charged.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL.

(No. 15, facing the Parade Ground and adjoining St. Andrew's Church.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. A. C. Bell, M. A.
Rev. Colin Campbell, B.A.

N. R. Bain, Esq.,
Major Carnegie,

Rev. A. C. Bell, M.A., *Hon'y. Secy.*

N. R. Bain, Esq., *Hon'y. Tresr.*

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Mr. E. A. Gardiner, *1st Asst. Master*

Shahk Ahmed, *Hindustani Moonshee.*

" A. E. Stephenson, *2nd do.*

Aroobhaya Pillay, *Tamil Moonshee.*

" C. McBride, *3rd do.*

Mr. R. W. Rodgers, *Drill Master.*

Mootoosawmy Pillay, *Drawing do.*

The School consists of a Senior and a Junior Department.

TERMS.

These will vary according to a Boy's position in the School.

Boarders, 35 Rs. a month for all ages. When more than one of the same family are boarders, an arrangement with the Head Master will not be objected to.

DAY PUPILS.

Matriculation Class. . 6 Rs. each.

Third Class . . . 3 Rs. each.

First 6 " "

Vernaculars 5 " "

Second. " " " "

Drawing. 2 " "

Gymnastics

.. . 1 Rupee each.

WESLEYAN MISSION ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL,

DICKINSON ROAD, BANGALORE

Conducted by Miss Beauchamp with three Assistants.

69 upon the Roll. Receives grant-in-aid, &c.

The course of instruction includes Scripture, English and Indian History, Geography, Grammar and Analysis, Arithmetic, Music, French, plain and fancy needle-work.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MELVILLE HOUSE, BANGALORE,

Conducted by Miss L. Millard assisted by her Sisters and Nieces.

The course of instruction comprises Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, English Literature, French, Music, Drawing, Painting, Darning, plain and ornamental needle-work.

Arrangements can be made for young Ladies (above 15 years of age,) wishing to improve themselves in any of the accomplishments only

Dancing is taught efficiently by a Lady.

Referees—Rev. C. R. Drury, M.A., Rev. E. H. DuBois, Rev. A. Walker, Madras; Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, M.A., Rev. Dr. Murphy, LL.D., Rev. A. C. Bell, M.A., J. Higginbotham, Esq., J. Garrett, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore; J. Donaldson, Esq., M.D., J. L. Geddes, Esq., late Surgeon General, Mrs. Onslow, Ootacamund; Mrs. C. A. Stuart, Bombay.

MISS FERGUSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

GELLESPIE HOUSE, BANGALORE,

Conducted by Mrs. Howell with the assistance of other Teachers.

The design of this School is to impart a sound English education on Christian principles. There are 83 children upon the Roll. It is visited by the Inspector of Government Schools and receives a grant-in-aid from the Mysore Government.

ST. PAULS' CHURCH MISSION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

The present Church was built by the Rev. G. Trevor, and consecrated on the 31st March 1840.

An increase in the Tamil congregation having necessitated the enlargement of the Church in 1864, a Chancel was added with a Vestry, and the Church greatly improved and beautified through the exertions of the then Honorary Secretary, the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, by whom also the very pretty compound wall was built.

The Mission premises, which are close to the Church, contain a residence for the Native Pastor, as well as School-rooms for boys and girls. The present Pastor, the Rev. G. Lazarus, was appointed in August 1876, in succession to the Rev. J. Eleazer. He is assisted by a Catechist; and there are also a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress attached to the Mission. A Girls' Boarding School has been established in connection with the Mission, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

The Mission has a Branch at Oosoor under the Rev. J. Eleazer, which numbers 50 souls, most of whom are converts from Heathenism.

The number of Christians in connection with the Mission in Bangalore is 474, and the average attendance on Sundays from 150 to 200.

The salary of the Native Pastor in charge of the Mission is provided by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the rest of the expenses of the Mission are met by local subscriptions and donations.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the following Members of the Committee —

- Rev. C. H. DEANE, Chaplain of Trinity Church.
 „ H. PIGOT JAMES, Chaplain of St Mark's do.
 „ W. W. GILBERT COOPER, Chaplain St. John's do., *Honorary Secretary*.
 „ G. LAZARUS, S. P. G., Missionary.
 „ G. WARLOW, *Secretary*, S. P. G., Madras.

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A TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL OF NEWS, POLITICS AND LITERATURE,
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 Dr. H. R. Oswald, Surgeon to the Chief Comr.

H. Hudson, Esq., Deputy Accountant General.
 Maj. Genl. Borton, Comdr. Mysore Division.
 Major G. A. Arburthnot, Asst. Adj. Genl.
 Maj. W. R. Mesham, S. C., Asst. Qr. Mr. G.
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JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The highest Court of the Province is that of the *Judicial Commissioner*, whose decisions are, as a rule, final, open only to revision in special cases by the Governor-General of India in Council. No sentence of death can be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Judicial Commissioners.

J. D. Gordon, Esq., B.C.S., Judl. Commr.,
on other duty.
R. L. Mangles, Esq., v.c., Offg. do.
Hamage Row.....Acting Manager.

Scindia Hemajee Rao.....Sheristadar.
Kishen Sing.....Naib Sheristadar and Interpreter.

The Court is held in the new Offices, and sits every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 A.M. to 5 P. M. The Court sits by appointment on other days. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The Superintendents of Divisions have the Civil and Criminal powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge. An appeal lies from their decisions to the Judicial Commissioner.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

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Jurisdiction up to 1,000 Rupees, within the local limits of the Cantonment.

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A. Ramanah..... Interpreter.

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Broker and Appraiser.

COURT HOUSE—NEW OFFICES.

The Court sits daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Office of the Registrar is opened daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

No money is received into Court, nor paid out, before 12 and after 3 P.M.

The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865 and the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, have been extended to the Mysore Province by an order of the Governor-General.

List of Gentlemen enrolled and admitted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court as Pleaders in the Courts of Mysore and Coorg.

Mr. G. Nepean Smith
Mr. W. Sloan
E. Anartharayoo Rama
Naraina Shastri*
T. Nagaya
Mr. P. B. Gordon
E. Chidambaraya
S. Hemajee Rao*
Mr. J. E. L. Mayer*
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Mr. E. S. Smith
Mr. J. A. Lazaro
C. Venkatasubbia Siryamboob
M. Krishnaswami Iyer
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„ James Vardon..... do.	„ J. F. Patten..... do.
„ T. G. C. Patten*..... do.	

* Doing duty at C Division.

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---	--

BANGALORE TOWN SUB MAGISTRATE'S COURT, PETTAH OF BANGALORE.

Garudachari.....1st Class Sub Magistrate.	Mahomed Ally Makree, 2d Class Sub Magis
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The Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., Mysore Division.	The Sudder Ameen.
The Asst. to the Chief Engr. of Mysore.	

Sub-Conductor, Mr. M. Gaynor	Executive Engineer
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Mr. S. A. Bartels.....	Sanitary Commissioner.

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----------------------	------------------------

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3RD DIVISION, ARAB LINES AND FORT.

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Abdul Khudus Khadri Khajee Saib.

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P. Stanton, Esquire.	B. Ramalingam.
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G. G. Brown, Esquire.	J. Higginbotham, Esquire.
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LIST OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE MYSORE AND COORG COMMISSIONS.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Chief Commissioner	4,666	10	8	Commissioner, Survey and Settlement Department	1,287	3	6
Judicial do	3,168	10	8	Officiating do.	1,137	10	6
Superintendents	2,500	0	0	Supt., Revenue do.	1,299	1	6
Deputy do. 1st Grade	1,666	10	8	Assistants, 695, 560, 460 and 375	0	0	0
Do. do. 2nd do.	1,333	5	4	Registrar General	200	0	0
Do. do. 3rd do.	1,166	10	8	Channel Supt., (Mysore)	300	0	0
<i>Assistant Superintendents.</i>				Guardian to the Maharajah of Mysore	2,500	0	0
1st Grade	800	0	0	Director of Public Instruction ..	900	0	0
2nd do.	700	0	0	Inspector of Schools	700	0	0
3rd do.	600	0	0	Conservator of Forests	700	0	0
4th do.	500	0	0	1st Assistant do.	500	0	0
5th do.	400	0	0	2nd do. do.	250	0	0
6th do.	300	0	0	Sub-Assistant do.	150	0	0
<i>Judges of Small Cause Court.</i>				COORG.			
Registrar Judge	1,000	0	0	Superintendents	1,200	0	0
Cantonment and Town Magistrate ..	1,000	0	0	Asst. do. 1st Class	500	0	0
Superintendent of Police	700	0	0	do. 2nd do.	300	0	0
Assistant do.	400	0	0	<i>Survey Department.</i>			
Inam Commissioner	2,000	0	0	Superintendent's allowance	250	0	0
Special Asst. do.	600	0	0	Do. salary	520	12	0
Assistant do.	500	0	0	<i>Forest Department.</i>			
Do. do.	300	0	0	Assistant Conservator	300	0	0

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

In the General, Revenue and Judicial Departments of the Mysore Administrations, drawing Rupees 100 to 600 per mensem.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary.
B Gopalah	Head Sheristadar	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	Bangalore.	700
D Sathoo Rao	Treasury Buckshee	Treasury Office	do.	600
Mr J F Pereira	Head Assistant	Chief Commr.'s Office...	do.	500
" P J Garrett	Supt & Compiler Mysore Gazette	Government Press	do.	500
" T B Clarke	Chief Asst. Acct., Audit Department	Dy. Acct. Genl.'s Office..	do.	450
" C Waters	Principal, High School ..	Educational	do.	500
" J G North	Manager & Govt. Prosr.	Supt's Office Astagram Division	Mysore ...	250
" C Robbins	Manager	Record	Bangalore.	350
" R G Hodson	Inspector II Circle	Educational	do.	500
N Tirumal Row	Military Buckshee	Sowar & Barr Cutcheries	do.	300
Mr. W Jennings	Registrar	Small Cause Court ...	do.	400
A Appasawmy Pillay ...	Treasury Naib Buckshee & Supr. of Stamps ..	Chief Commr.'s Treasury	do.	300
Scindia Hemaja Rao ...	Head Sheristadar	Judicial Commr.'s Office	do.	300
Mr. W Eccles	Confidential Clerk to the Commissioner	Chief do.	do.	300
" J Dunning	Head Master	Educational High School	Mysore ..	300
" G P Sanderson	Superintendent	Channel Conservancy ..	do.	300
Rev. G Richter	Principal	Educl. Central School	Mercara ...	300
Mr. P Staunton	Head Master	do. Normal School...	Bangalore..	250
B Venkatchariar	Civil Buckshee	Sowar and Barr	do.	400
M Armoorthalingum Md	Auche Buckshee	Postal Department	do.	300
A Narrainsawmy Mdly.	Phyriad Buckshee	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	do.	250
B Rajagopaliengar	Manager	Inam Commr.'s Office ..	do.	200
C Vyasa Row	Head Clerk and Title Deed examiner	do. do. do.	do.	100
Mr. J W Knight	English Head Acct	Military Asst's Office ...	do.	100
B Nursima Char	Vernacular do.	do. do. do.	do.	100

Uncovenanted Servants—continued.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
T Krishna Raju.....	Manager.....	Supts' Office, Nundidroog Division	Bangalore.	250
Mr. W J Lincoln ..	do.....	Superintendent's Office, Nuggur Division	Shimoga ..	250
K Venket Rao	do. Dufter Dept....	Chief Commr.'s Office	Bangalore.	200
Mr. J Middlecoat	Head Accountant	Treasury, Chief Commr.'s	do	200
" W New	Superintendent	Lal Bagh... ..	do	200
" J A Gow	do. of Stores	Military Asst.'s Office ..	do	200
" E Pereira.	Sudr Ameen & 2nd class Sub-Magistrate	Cant. Sub Mag.'s Court.	do	200
N Chelviengar	Judicial Sheristadar	Supt.'s Office, Nundidroog Division	do	200
C Krishniengar	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do. do. do.	do	200
.....	Head Master, Engineering School	Educational.	do ..	200
M Soobrow.... ..	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Supt.'s Office, Astagram Division.....	Mysore ..	200
Mr. J J Steele	Head Master	Educational	Kolar ...	200
K Sashadry Iyer, B.A.	Judicial Sheristadar.....	Supt.'s Office, Astagram Division	Mysore ..	200
T Sreenevasayengar.....	Revenue do... ..	Supt., Nuggur Division..	Shimoga...	200
C Meenatchyah. . .	Judicial Sheristadar and Govt. Prosecutor .....	.....	do	250
Mr. G W Haldwell	Head Master ..	Educational	Hassan ...	300
T M Soondrum Moodly.	Manager, Audit Dept ..	Dy. Accountant Genl's Office	Bangalore.	175
Mr. C Cassim	Head Clerk.....	Chief Commr.'s Office ...	do	175
" J Gibson.....	Darogah	Channel Conservancy Dept., Astagram Divn.	Mysore ..	175
" J E Kilman... ..	Head Inspector	Bangalore Police	Bangalore.	160
Krishnasing	Naib Sheristadar	Judicial Commr.'s Office.	do	150
Mr. E A Steele	Head Master ..	Educational.....	Chicknogle... ..	150
" C Cross	Jailor ..	Central Jail	Bangalore.	150
" J Lawrence	Govt. Prosecutor	Supt.'s Office, Nandidroog Division	Bangalore.	150
B Garoodachary	Treasurer ..	do. do.	do	150
Annasawmy Nynar	Treasurer ..	District Treasury	Mysore ...	150
Mr. M Clapham	Head Master	Nuggur Divn., Educlt	Chittledg..	150
" W Green	Jailor ..	Mercara	Coorg	150
" A M Birch	Head Master	Educational ..	Toomkoor.	150
Mathumda Appavoo ..	Head Sheristadar ..	Supt.'s Office	Coorg ..	150
Mr. E Marsden	Asst. Master, High School ..	Educational ..	Bangalore.	150
" A B Bride	Draughtsman.....	On special duty	do	150
" J Coleman	Curator ..	Central Bank Depôt ..	do	200
" E J Lavery.....	Depy. Confidential Clerk to the Chief Commr ..	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	do	150
" Greater	Assistant Master	Educational Mercara ..	Coorg ...	150
B Rungiah	Manager ..	Government Press	Bangalore.	150
Mr. J D'Vaz	do.....	Supt.'s Office ..	Coorg	150
P Veerasawmy Naidoo..	Deputy Clerk ..	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	Bangalore.	140
Mr. G H Gardiner ..	Head Clerk ..	Deputy Supt.'s Office, Bangalore District.....	do	140
.....	do	Mysore District Office....	Mysore ..	140
" W F Hay	do	Shemoga District Office.	Shimoga ..	140
" C Leonard	Asst. Master, High School ..	Educational	Bangalore.	130
A Krishnia	Deputy Manager, Audit Department	Depy. Acct. Genl's Office ..	do ..	125
Mr. J Rozario.....	Head Writer	Judl. Commr.'s Office ..	do	130
A C Durmaroya Moodly.	Asst. Clerk and Cashier.	Small Cause Court ...	do ..	125
V Ramanooja Ayenger	Deputy Accountant ..	Treasury, Chief Commr.'s ..	do ..	120
.....	do Dufter Dept.	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	do ..	120
J J Noronha	Head Clerk.....	Military Asst.'s Office ..	do ..	120
Mr. J Kilman... ..	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do ..	120
" J W Blake	Head Clerk.....	Supt.'s Office Nundidroog Division ..	do ..	120

Uncovenanted Servants,—continued.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
Mr. J W Barnes	Head Clerk	Supt. Astagram Divn...	Mysore ...	120
" G Reynolds	Head Record-keeper	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	Bangalore ..	115
" C M D'Souza.....	Head Clerk	Supt.'s Office, Nuggur { Division	Shimoga... 120	
" J L Taylor.....	Translator & Examiner ..	Chief Commr.'s Office...	Bangalore..	105
	Head Accountant... ..	Supt.'s Office	Coorg	110
Mr. D Taylor.....	Head Master	Educational	Shimoga ..	100
B Ramasawmy Ayenger	Sherisdr. Residency Dept	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	Bangalore ..	140
Runga Row	Head Moonshree	do	do	100
Mr. R Kenny	Head Translator	Judl. Commr.'s Office...	do	120
V Gajarajoo Moodelliar	Deposit Checker	Depty. Acct. Genl.'s Office	do	100
Ramasawmy Chetty.....	Translator	Judl. Commr.'s Office...	do	100
A Coopposawmy Moodlr	Head Moonshree	do	do	100
Mr. G Norris	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do	100
" F Brown.....	Deputy Jailor	Central Jail	do	100
" N Page	Head Translator, Fe- riad Department	Chief Commr.'s Office ..	do	100
V Bantcha Moodelliar ..	Clerk	do do do	do	110
A N Moorogasa Moodlr	Head Accountant	Superintendent's Office..	do	100
A Soobiah	do	do Astagram Divn	Mysore ...	100
Mr. W. Hutson	Jailor	Astagram Division	do	100
J M Saldanha	Accountant	Supt.'s Office, Nuggur { Division	Shimoga... 100	
Venketramiah	Asst Master, High School	Educational	Bangalore..	100
Mr. Tate.....	Jailor	Nuggur Division	Shimoga... 100	
Venketrama	Treasurer	Deputy Supt.'s Office ..	do	100
S Verdiengar.....	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do do Bangalore Dist ..	Bangalore..	100
M Mudukistna Naidu ..	Judicial do	Bangalore District	do	100
Mr. Thompson	Head Clerk	Deputy Supt.'s Office ..	Toomkoor..	100
" A Stewart	Inspector	Bangalore Town Police ..	Bangalore..	100
D Narsinga Rao	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Deputy Supt.'s Office ..	Toomkoor..	100
C Kistnapa	Judicial do	do	do	100
Mr. D Solomon.....	Head Clerk	do	Colar	100
V Maddoo Rao.....	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do	do	100
Vencataramaniah	Judicial do	do	do	100
Lutchmana Moodliar ..	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Mysore District Office...	Mysore ...	100
N Narsim Ayengar	Judicial do	do	do	100
Kauder Ally	Late Sudr Ameen... ..	Town Magistrate's Court	do	100
Shaik Ibrahim	Surveyor	do	do	100
Mr. T B D'Vaz	Head Clerk	Hassan District Office ..	Hassan ...	100
Gopaul Krishniengar ..	Judicial Sheristadar ..	do	do	100
Ramiah	Revenue do	do	do	100
Mr. F H Welsh	Surveyor	do	do	100
D Appoo Rao.....	Revenue Sheristadar ..	Shimoga District Office..	Shimoga... 100	
K Krishnasawmy Ayeng	Judicial do	do	do	100
Trimalsawmy Moodlr ..	Surveyor	do	do	100
J G MacDonnell	Head Clerk	Cuddoor District Office..	Cuddoor... 100	
K Shamiengar	Revenue Sheristadar.....	do	do	100
P Venkatrow.....	Judicial do	do	do	100
J Bastian	District Surveyor	Chittledroog Dist. Office	do	100
Ragavender Rao	Revenue Sheristadar ..	do	do	100
P Venkat Rao	Judicial do	do	do	100
Mr. J King.....	Darogah, No. 3 Circle..	Channiel Conservancy.. Dept., Astagram Divn.	Mysore ...	100
P Timmapa	Treasurer	Supt.'s Office	Coorg	100
B Lutchmen	Manager	Registrar General's Office	Bangalore..	100
S Venket Rungiengar ...	do	Police Supt.'s Office.....	do	100

HYDERABAD

Is the capital city of the Nizam's territories and the present seat of its Government; it is situated within 12 miles from the Fort of Golcondah, its distance from Calcutta is about 962 miles, from Madras 460, and from Bombay 470 miles.

The Hill Fort of Golcondah was antiently the then seat of its Government.

The far famed Tombs of Golcondah are the grand and impressive sight of splendid mausoleums built in Oriental style over the departed ancient and particularly celebrated Sovereigns and Princes of the Hyderabad dynasty.

The Nizam's Government.

The last Highness Afzoolood Dowlah Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., was the fifth Nizam or Ruler of the Deccan, who was the descendant in succession from the celebrated Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, the "First Nizam," or founder of the Hyderabad Dynasty since the 17th century. Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk died in 1748.

The late Nizam Afzoolood Dowlah Bahadoor departed this life in February 1869.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869 as H. H. Nabob Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor. After the demise of the late Nizam, Afzoolood Dowlah Bahadoor, and during the minority of his infant son, the present Prince, Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor, a Regency had been appointed to conduct the affairs of this State.

Regency.

Nabob Oomdut-ul-Moolk "Shumsool Oomrah" Bahadoor Ameeri Kubeer, Commandant of His Highness's Household Troops

Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Minister.

The re-construction of the Government of the Nizam, during the minority of the present Prince is one proof of the Minister's administrative ability and sound judgment, for which advantages this country will be indebted, and the benefit thereof will be fully appreciated in due course of time.

The undermentioned four Noblemen had recently been selected as Commissioners to superintend the various departments of the City Public Service.—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Department of Public Works, Medical and Sanitation of the City—Meer Yavur Ali Khan, Superintendent; Suder-ool-Islam Khan, Assistant.

CRIMINAL.

Cutwalee or Police Department, as Chief Commissioner of Police—Shumshur Jung Bahadoor, Captain Lacan, Assistant.

FINANCIAL.

Malgoozaree, or Commission of Revenue Department—Mookroom-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor; Jevanjee Pestonjee, Assistant.

JUDICIAL.

Adawlut, or Chief Commissioner of Justice—Bashir-ood-Dowlah, Commissioner; Syed Mohedeen, Assistant.

Chief Officers of State and other Public Departments.

Nabob Oomdut-ool-Moolk Shumsool Oomrah Bahadoor Ameeri Kubeer, Commandant of Household Troops.

Mooktiar-ool-Moolk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Dewan or Prime Minister.

Chief Commissioners of State; or Sudrool Mahum.

Namah Bashir-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, Secretary.

Namah Mookrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor.

Namah Shumshire Jung Bahadoor.

Namah Meer Yavur Ali Khan Bahadoor.

Rajah Nurrinderpersaud Peishcar.

Rajah Raye Royen Bahadoor, Keeper of Records, North and East Districts.

Rajah Inderjith Bahadoor, Keeper of Records, South and West Districts.

Fouzdaree Adawlut, or Civil Court of Justice, Bushooruth Dowlah, Chief Commissioner;

Moulvie Moideen Khan, Chief Judge.

Dewanee Adawlut, or Small Cause Court—Moulvie Mahomed Siddey, Judge.

Cutwalee, City of Hyderabad or Police Magistrate—Shumshair Jung Bahadoor, Chief Commissioner—Jaffer Ali Khan Zoravurzung, Magistrate—Captain Lacan, Assistant Superintendent.

Maulgoozaree or Revenue Board—Namah Mookroom-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor—Mr. Jevanjee Pestonjee—Mr. Abdool Kader, Sheristadar—Mr. Sheik Homed Hoosain.

Stamp Office—Mr. Henry Ogilvie, Superintendent; Mr. H. G. Jones, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. L. R. Gabriel, Printer.

Lithographic Press—"Persian Jareeda," or Government Gazette—Mirza Mahomed Khazeen Aga Jan, Superintendent.

Madrassah Darool-oom, or Nizam's College of Education.

Comprises four Vernacular Departments, as follows :—

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

P. G. Schafer, Esq., Principal.
F. W. Regel, Esq., Head Master.

Mr. Francis Joseph, Nazir.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Moulvie Syod Vejayuddeen Ahmed, Prin. | Moulvie ayoth Khan, Head Master.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.—Moulvie Zienoolabdean, Head Master.

TELOOGOO DEPARTMENT.—Ram Row, Head Master.

MAHRATTA DEPARTMENT.—Narroyen Row, Head Master.

Nizam's Engineering College.

H. W. Wilkinson, Esq., Principal
Mr. W. J. Edwards, Head Master.

Mr. J. Jones, Assistant Master
,, F. Schafer, do.

Hyderabad Museum

Is located in the Baradauree of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.

Aga Abdeollutheef Khan, President.
Aga Moosa Khan, Vice-President.

Abdoolbasuth Khan, Secretary.
G. J. Swamy Dossen, Curator.

Nizam's Dispensary and Hospital at Afzool Gunj.

S. J. Wyndowe, Esq., M.D.

Dr. Hukeem Mahomed Vazeer, in charge of Hospital.

Armogum Pillay, Assistant.

THE RESIDENCY HOUSE AT CHUDDERGHATT

Is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Moosee, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. It is enclosed with a high wall and protected with gun-bastions at the entrance gates, surrounded with Office buildings and a large garden.

Since 1860 a new bridge and grand bazaar, called the "Afzool Gunj" and "Afzoola," in honor of the "late" Nizam, was built over the Moosee river, leading from the Residency to the city of Hyderabad in a south-western direction.

Since 1831 a bridge was built over the same river, leading from the Residency to the city of Hyderabad in a south-eastern direction.

The abovenamed "Civil-station" is in existence some years prior to 1800; but within the last few years great improvements and additions have taken place in its general appearance by various new buildings, bridges, parks, good roads, lamp posts, and avenues of trees lining the road, mile stones, &c.

At the Residency.

C. B. Saunders, Esquire, C.B.,—Resident.

Major W. Tweede, First Assistant.

Lieutenant G. H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant and Superintendent of Police.

Major Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary and Auditor of Military Accounts, Hyderabad Contingent.

Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Supdt. of Medical School.
Lieut. R. G. Kennedy, Commanding Resident's Escort.

H. C. Fowler, Esq., Uncov. Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Residency Civil Offices, and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Resident at Hyderabad exercises the powers of the local Government in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts commonly called the Berars, which covers an area of little less than 18,000 square miles, and is said to contain a population of three millions. The principal towns in Berar are Oomraote and Khamgaon. Some twenty miles from Ellichpur are the Chikalda hills, 3,777 feet above the Sea level.

Chudderghaut contains—

The Residency Mansion and Garden.
St. George's Church.
Cutwall's Choultry, (with clock at top.)
Post Office, (with recent additions and alterations.)
Anglo-Vernacular School (with Tower clock)
Police Office, Resident's Court, Judicial Dept.
Medical School and Dispensary (with new additions)
Government Telegraph Office.
Branch Bank of Bengal.

School Rooms (for European and Eurasian youths of both sexes.)
Public Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms combined in one building.
College of "*All-Saints*," (Catholic.)
Church of St. Thomas, (do.)
Christ's Church, (for Protestant Native Christians.)
Theatre Royal (Supported by Chudderghaut Community.)
Civil Engineering College, (Nizam's Govt.)

Hyderabad Telegraph Office—Bangalore Division.

H. E. Thompson, Esq., Superintendent. | Mr. J. W. Duthy, Asst. Superintendent.
Mr. W. E. G. Wilson, Telegraph Master, in charge of Telegraph Office.

Post Office at the Residency.

T. H. Bradloy, Esq., Post Master. | Mr. W. Jones, Head Clerk.

Branch Bank of Bengal.

W. Westland, Esq., Officiating Agent Bank of Bengal and in charge of H. M's Treasury.

Saint George's Church.

This new Church was opened in April 1867. It is a commodious, handsome, Gothic building, and was erected under the patronage of the Resident Sir George and Lady Yule, with contributions from all the members of the Chudderghaut community, each subscribing one month's salary towards the completion of the building.

The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, M.A., Chaplain, officiating twice during the week.

Residency School, (formerly Christ's Church.)

Is patronized by the Resident at where European and Eurasian youths are educated in English. This school is supported by the subscription of its Members.

Youth's Department.
Mr. Tomlinson, Head Master.
Mr. ———, Assistant.

Girl's Department.
Mrs. E. Williams, Head Mistress,
Miss Edwards, Assistant do.

Residency Dispensary and Medical School for Native Students.

The abovementioned Medical School was established in 1846, and is patronized by the Resident and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Minister. Annually public examinations are held and *Diplomas* granted to advanced students when duly qualified, who are afterwards appointed to Medical duties in the Nizam's local Civil Districts and to the Hyderabad Contingent Force.

Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Superintendent.

Dr. B. Johnston, Assistant.

Apothecary Chamarette, Asst. of Dispensary, with two Native Medical Assistants.

The Residency Library and Reading Room

Is patronized by the gentlemen and community at Chudderghaut, and is supported by donations and subscriptions of its Members.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. Brown, *President.*

Mr. Henry Ogilvie, *Secretary.*

Shaik Chand, *Librarian.*

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

In January 1866, an Anglo-Vernacular School for native youths had been built and established by Capt. Hastings Fraser's efforts, when Superintendent of Police formerly.

The Managing Committee consists of one European President and seven native Members, one Treasurer and one Honorary Secretary, as follows —

President.—The Superintendent of Police and Bazaars.

MEMBERS.

Faiz Mahomed Khan, | P. Cundasawmy Moodelliar. | P. Somasundrum Moodelliar

Treasurer—Pudumsee Nainsee, Soucar Firm.

Officiating Honorary Secretary—Mr. S. J. Adolphus, Head Master.

Native Protestant Schools for Boys and Girls.

Mr. J. P. Martin, Schoolmaster.

Christ Church.

(For Protestant Native Christians.)

This new Church was erected in 1868, during the incumbency of Sir George Yule, who was much interested in the work, and who added largely to the liberal contributions of the European and East Indian community residing at the Station, by whom the work was completed.

Resident's Civil Office.

FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Hughes, Head Accountant.

Mr. G. C. Price, Accountant.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charels Prayero, Head Clerk, with ten Clerks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Poorshotum Row, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Kishen Row, Maharatta Karkoon.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

Mahomed Ameeroodeen, Sheristadar.

Syed Mahomed, Head Persian Moonshee.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles Mayne, Superintendent.

Mr. C. R. Starr, Hd. Compositor & Foreman.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. DeCosta, Money Order Agent.

Military Secretary's Office.

Mr. C. B. DePenning, Acct. & Head Clerk. | Mr. C. L. D. Prayero, Clerk.]

Mr. F. Bayley, Clerk.

Military Cantonment at Secunderabad.

Five miles north of the Residency is the Head-quarters Station of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Troops composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force are as follows:—

1 Battery of European Horse Artillery.

3 Batteries of European Foot Artillery.

1 Regt. of European Cav. (16th Lancers.)

2 Regiments of H. M.'s European Foot.

1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.

2 Companies of Native Sappers & Miners.

3 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Staff.

Major Genl. G. DeSaumarez, Commanding,
on leave.
Major Genl. H. W. Blake, Commanding.
Lieut. F. DeSaumarez, Aide-de-Camp.
Col. A. C. McMaster, Asst. Adjt. Genl.
Lt.-Col. F. Dawson, Asst. Qr. Mr. Gl., *Ewr.*

Colonel W. C. Phillips, Offg. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Lieut.-Col. F. Mardall, Dy. Judge Adv.
C. Barclay, Esq., Depy. Inspector General of
Hospitals, Indian Medl. Dept.
Lieut.-Col. R. G. Jones, Cantonment Mag.
Lt.-Col. L. F. C. Thomas, Commy. of Ordn.

Secunderabad.

This is an extensive Military Cantonment divided into several portions for the location of the various troops composing the Hyderabad Division. Vast improvements and additions have recently been made in its general appearance by several new buildings, good roads, &c.

At Trimulgherry, the new barrack for a regiment of European soldiers is built about midway between Secunderabad and Bolarum. They are splendid and commodious buildings.

A Church is also purposely built there to answer the convenience of British Europeans at that place.

Rev. W. A. Liston, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad.

Rev. J. F. Browne, St. John's Church, Secunderabad.

Rev. C. Smith, B.A., Trimulgherry.

Secunderabad contains—

St. John's Church.

All-Saint's Church at Trimulgherry.

Brigade Orphanage and English School.

Grand Arsenal for Military and Ordnance Stores, with recent additions and Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library and Reading Room, all combined in one building.

Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 434.)

Traveller's Public Bungalow.

Post Office near the Travellers' Bungalow.

Band Stand.

Bible and Book Depôt.

Tamil Mission Chapel.

Mission School for Native Christian children.

Strangers' Home, for destitute Europeans.

Workshop for European and East Indian Women, under the Superintendence of a Committee of Ladies.

Cutwall Police Choultry with a Guard of Europeans.

Grand Police Nakah or Tannah with a clock attached at top.

Anglo-Vernacular School (for Native youths.)

Parsee Merchants' Shops, (Cursetjee & Co.)

Parsee Agiary, (Fire Temple.)

Parsee Tower of Silence, (Burial Mount.)

Grand Auction Sale Room, (Nusswanjee & Co., Eduljee & Co.,) Proprietors.

Milliners' Depôt, (J Hales and Co.)

Ice Depôt, (Simpson and Co.)

Photographic Depôts, (Barton Bros., Thoy and Co.)

Crescent Printing Press, for Newspapers.

Undertakers' Establishments.

Catholic Cathedral.

Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery.

Livery and Coach-hire Establishments.

Nib and Coach Building Establishments—Rookmoojee, Proprietor.

Coach-hire and Repairing Establishment—Rookmajee

Bullock Coach-yard—Mr. Ross.

Mail Coach and Cart Horse Establishments for Postal Department.—Somasoondrum Moodelliar, Contractor and Proprietor.

Nib and Bullock Cart Transit Establishment—Somasoondrum Moodelliar, Contractor and Proprietor.

Omnibus and Livery Stables—C. P. Coma, Parsee Proprietor.

Coach-hire Proprietor at Secunderabad—Shunmogum, Proprietor, Trimulgherry.

Secunderabad Workshop for European and East Indian Women.

The above useful Institution was recently established at the recommendation of Mrs. Saunders, and is conducted under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies.

Executive Engineer's Department—Secunderabad.

Captain G. Swetenham, R. E., Exec., Engineer, Trimulgherry Construction Division.

Lieut. Col. E. D. R. Ross, Exec., Engineer, Secunderabad Division.

J. Craig, Esq., Civil Engineer, (Trimulgherry).

Lieut J. A. Little, Assistant Engineer, at Secunderabad.

Post Office—Secunderabad.

W. H. Ricks, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster. | W. A. Johnson, Postmaster.

Bolarum, 12 miles north of the Residency, is a Military station for troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. The Protestant Church at this place is a neat gothic structure, erected by public subscription in 1845. The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, who is the Resident Chaplain, officiates also at Chudderghat. There are also two Catholic Chapels, (Irish and Goa), a Post Office and an English school for children of both sexes of Europeans and East Indians.

The following Civil Offices are located at Bolarum :—

Superintending Engineer's Office—Bolarum.

Major J. O. Mayne, Superintending Engineer | R. G. Elwes, Esq., Asst. to Supg. Engr.
P. W. Dept. and Secy., to the Resident. | Mr. J. White, Head Clerk.

Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Captain E. A. Trevor, Controller. | Mr. Francis, Head Accountant.
Mr. R. A. Butterfield, Head Accountant.

Deputy Accountant General's Office—Bolarum.

J. Mackey, Esq., Deputy Accountant General. | Mr. P. Stracey, Superintendent, Book-Dept.
Mr. J. Rose, Chief Assistant. | „ R. A. Flanagan, Examiner, Civil Accts.

Money Order Department—Berar Circle.

J. Mackey, Esq., Controller, Money Order Office.

Hyderabad State Railway.

Capt. C. Pemberton, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad State Railway.

Police Office.

Major C. J. Smith, Police Superintendent.

Aurangabad, about 300 miles from the Residency, is the Head Quarter Military Station for troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. Brigadier-General H. D. Abbott, c.b. Commanding, and the Brigade Major reside here. It contains—

An English Church.
A Post Office.
A Travellers' Bungalow.
A Police Office.
A Mess House.

An Arsenal for Military Stores.
An Anglo-Vernacular School.
A Telegu Mission School.
A Shop for the sale of English Goods.

Ellichpoor, (in Berar), about 340 miles north of the Residency, is a Military station for troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. Anciently it was a very important and prosperous City held in Jagheer by the celebrated Nabob Namdar Khan, deceased.

Near Jaulnah—A Native Christian Mission Settlement with a Church and other requisite and useful buildings, viz., wells, a manse, two school-houses for boys and girls, an hospital and industrial shed, were established under the able, zealous and indefatigable superintendence of the Rev. Narrain Sheshshadri, a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland from Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. M. Hardy Johnston, M. INST. C.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
W. Davis Haskoll, Superintending Engineer,

Engineers.

ASST. ENGINEERS, 2ND GRADE.

C. Burne.....Hyderabad Division.
D. Gauntlett.....Beeder "
C. B. DunlopWairungul "

ASST. ENGINEERS, 3RD GRADE.

George Palmer.....Hyderabad District.
P. S. Hudson.....Ibrampatam Canal Works.
T. M. Macfarlane.....Kummum District.
C. Kirkman.....Ibrampatam Canal Sur
C. White.....See Coal Fields.

SUB-ASST. ENGINEERS, 1ST GRADE.

C. J. Payne.....East Raichore District

2ND GRADE.

W EdwardsHyderabad City Surv
H. J. BeveridgeYelgundul District.
J. R. HazelWest Raichore District
C. C. Dunhill.....Ibrampatam Canal Sur

3RD GRADE.

J. R. W. Ogilvie Beeder District.
J. G. ConranNulgoondah District.
A. D. GoodsirIndore. "
J. E. Dalgurns Mehduck "
W. L. MackieHyderabad "
A. Theagaroya Mdr.....Shorapore "
H. A. WrayNandair "
R. Lutchmah.....Hyderabad "

Inspectors.

1ST CLASS.

James Ogilvie.....Ibrampatam Canal Works.
J. Cameron....." "
C. Schaffter.....Nuldroog District.
T. W. Butfoy.....Hyderabad City Surv.
J. C. Hudson.....Mehduck District.
A. KingBheer. "
R. Morgan.....Sec Coal Fields.
M. Joseph.....East Raichore District

2ND CLASS.

C. Partridge.....Ibrampatam Canal Works
James Eagan.....Aurungabad District.
T. J. Fernandez.....Purbanee. "
P. S. Schaeffer.....Kummum. "
E. Hudson....." "

A. G. Hornby.....Nulgoondah District.
C. Brandt
D. R. O'Leary.....Yelgundul "
H. Ashbie." "
C. Ogilvie.....West Raichore "
J. StevensMehduck "
M. Lutchmanasawmy.Nandair "

3RD CLASS.

E. G. Lynn, B.C.E. Kummum District.
C. Rungarajoo.....Hyderabad "
J. C. Ford " "
C. Davaigamoney..Kummum "
W. H. Hill Shorapore "
C. J. A. Robson.....West Raichore "
G. Gambier... ..East Raichore "
J. E. Bonjour Mehduck "
A. Davaigamony. Beeder "
Noor MahomedPurbanee "
H. Partridge.See Coal Fields
John Wilshaw Nuldroog District
S. H. Adolphus.....Chumpapett Survey.
P. CurranMurmool.

Office Establishments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

John Jordan Manager
H. C. B. Newland Head Clerk.

Audit Department.

W. G. E. Gay, Esq.Auditor of P. W. Accts
P. V. Soondrum Mdr...Head Accountant.

Superintending Engineer's Office.

A. P. Mergler.....Manager.
Mr. Maskell.....Head Clerk.

General Stores.

J. McDermott. Acting Storekeeper.

General Workshops.

E. H. ElsworthySuperintendent.

Coal Fields.

C. White, Esq.....Supt. Coal Mfning Operations at Rajore

Medical.

W. D. Master, Assistant Surgeon in Civil
Medical charge of P. W., Head Quarters
Staff at Secunderabad and Chudderghaut.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S REGULAR TROOPS.

His Excellency the Nawab Mooktear Ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., the Prime Minister.

General Staff.

Major G. Proudfoot.....Military Secretary.	Girdaree Persaud.....Sheristadar.
Lt. J. E. S. MacCarthy...Assistant.	Shunker Row.....Sheristadar.
James Bayley, Esq.,.....Staff Surgeon	Bunsee Laul.....Sheristadar.
Capt. E. J. D. McCarthy.Suptd. of Clothing	

Brigade Staff—Head Quarters Goochamall, Hyderabad.

Major H. LockeCommander.	Lt. Meerkoorban Ally...Staff Adjutant.
Captain F. J. O'Byrne...Brig. Maj. in Europe	Capt. S. deFano ....Comsry. of Ord.
S C	Lieut. T. Catama. ....Qr Mr. of Brigade.
Lt. T. Davis .....Offg. Brig Mag. and	Lieut. E. A. Morant .....Judge Advocate.
Hiding Master.	Mr. E. J. Martinant.....Director of Music.

African Cavalry Guard, Muctul.

RAISED IN HYDERABAD 1857.

Capt. G. Rughoonath...Commanding.	Lieut. Syed Mohamed...Squadron Officer.
Lieutenant E. Long .....2nd in Command.	Lieut. Syed Saduck.....Squadron Officer.
Lieut. Abboo TalibOffg. Adjutant.	Lieut. J. O. Butler . . .Squadron Officer.
Lieut. D. O'Leary.....Attached.	Sr. Asst. Sn. W. A. King.In Medical charge.

1st Hyderabad Lancers, Hyderabad.

REFORMED IN 1862, FROM CITY TROOPS.

Capt. Ahmed-bin-Abdoolah.Commanding.	Lieut. J. AsheAttached.
Lieut. Syed Ahnud2nd in Comd.	Asst. Surg. G. Stuart ..In Medical charge.
Lt. Meer Reaouth Hoossan.Adjutant.	kunnoodeen Khan . . .Ressildar Major.

2nd Regiment Wumpurty Lancers, Hyderabad.

REFORMED IN 1858, FROM WUNPURTTY AND CITY TROOPS.

Capt. Syed Ally Ruzz .Commanding	Lieut. W. Barnett . . .Attached.
Lieut. Mahomed Mizra.2nd in Command.	Sr. Asst. Surg. J. Pollett in Medical charge.
Lieut. H. Bayley.....Adjutant.	Mummo Khan .....Resikdar Major.

Artillery, Hyderabad.

REFORMED IN 1861, FROM CITY TROOPS.

2 Horse and 1 Bullock Battery. —Half Bullock Battery at Shorapore.	
Capt. G. Schoeffer.....Comdt., No 1 Horse Battery	Lieut. E. Dupratt... ..Comdg. Half Battery at Shorapore.
Capt. C. E. Marrett... ..Comdg. No. 2 Horse Battery.	Lieut. D. Moore ... ..Attached.
Lieut. R. Ogilvie.....Comg. No. 3 Bullock Battery	Lieut. R. Schoeffer.Half pay—Student in the College.
Lieut. Meery Affer Ally..Adjutant.	Sr. Asst. Surg. J. E. Chamarett, Medl. charge.
	Meer Goolam Ally .....Subadar Major.

1st Regiment Light Infantry, Shorapore.

REFORMED IN 1859, FROM CITY TROOPS.

Detachments at Kunnagherry and Raichore.	
Captain P. K. Fallon...Commanding.	Lieut. W. Boardman....Attached.
Lieut. R. O'Brien... ..2nd in Command.	Asst. Surgeon Kees. . . .in Medl. Charge.
Lieut. E. A. Alley.....Adjutant.	Mohamed Sillamon. . . .Subadar Major.

2nd Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad.

REFORMED IN 1863, FROM CITY TROOPS.

Capt. J. E. Boardman ..Commanding	Lieut. V. Dupratt.....Attached.
Lieut. R. Hartle.....2nd in Command in Europe, s. c.	Asst. Surg. J. Green.....in Medical charge
Lieut. E. A. Gomes .....Adjutant.	Rampaul..... ..Subadar Major.

3rd Regiment Infantry—Left Wing at Dharaseo.

REFORMED IN 1864, FROM CITY TROOPS.

Captain W. P. Fallon...Commanding	Lieut. U. Stephenson....Adjutant Left Wing.
Lieut. Griffin.....2nd in Command and Comdg. Left Wing.	Lieut. Syed Ebrahim.....Attached.
Lieut. T. Bayley.....Adjutant.	Asst. Sr. Mirza Essoof Ally, in Medl. charge.
	Goolam Hyder.....Subadar Major.

Officers in Civil Employ.

Captain R. Lacon, Secretary to Minister of Police.

HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS RECEIVING Rs. 100 PER MENSEM AND ABOVE.

Names	Designation	Office and Salary.
HYDERABAD		
Mr H C Fowler	Extra Asst Comr & Supt of Stamps	Residency Office 600
Purshotur Row	Clerk of the Court	do 300
Mr C Prayero	Head Clerk	do 300
" J B Hughes	Head Accountant	do 300
T Cunniah	Clerk	do 200
Mr G C. Price	Accountant	do 175
C Parthasarthy	Clerk	do 130
Mr S D'Costa	do	do 110
M Visvanadum	do	do 100
Mr C Mayne	Superintendent, Printing Dept	do 115
" C B D'Penning	Head Clerk	Military Secy's Office .. 275
Sreenivasrow	1st Clerk	do 175
Mr C. D Prayero	2nd do	do 130
" X Jones	3rd do	do 100
" S Murray	Clerk	Residency Office 125
" G. A. Brady	Clerk	Military Secy's Office .. 125
BOLARUM		
Mr R. A. Butterfield	Head Accountant	Controller's Office .. 370
" H. Buchan	Accountant	do 200
" J Francis	do	do 240
" J Rose	Chief Assistant	Depy. Acct General's Office 325
" P. J. E Stracey	Superintendent, Book Dept	do 280
" R Flanagan	do T A Dept.	do 170
" S Marchant	Examiner Local Funds	do 145
" D J P Burbridge	Senior Auditor	do 120
" C H Price	Auditor	do 120
A Goomooraswamy	Examiner Military Accounts	do 120
Mr J White	Head Clerk	Suptd. Engineer's Office 250
" Crowe	Record-keeper	do 120
T Venkatachellum	Accountant	Exec do 170
T Ragendurrow	Head Clerk	do 100
Mr S Newman	do Suptdg Engineer's	Nizam's State Railway 150

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

AKOLA		
Mr. A. D Jones	Head Clerk	Dy. Comr's Office .. 200
" R J Thompson	Clerk	do 100
Mateorow Hurree	Shershtadar	do 150
Succaram Moreswur	Treasurer	do 150
Govindrauz Venkatachellum	Tahsildar, 2nd Class	Akolah 175
Govind Row Yeswunt	do do	Ballapoor 175
Yeknath Moreswur	do 3rd Class	Akote 150
Meer Inayet Hoossain	do do	Julgaum 150
Succaram Duttatrya	do do	Khamugaon 150
Mr J E Powell	Patrol	do 300
" J Durham	do	do 200
" W S Morley	Assistant Patrol	do 175
" W Clarke	do do.	do 150
Oolfuth Hoossain Khan	do do	do 150
Mr J D C Sirrell	do do	do 125
" J W Liddal	do do	do 125
" C F Noad	do do	do 125
" W. Siddons	do do	do 125
" T. W Stacey	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office .. 300
" S Madeira	2nd do	do 150
Vishnu Sadaseo	Clerk of Court	do 200
Mr. M. Ridley	Gardener	Akolah 250
" C H Pillans	do	do 291-8
" A A George	Head Clerk	Sanitary Commr's Office 150
Vishnu Succaram	Clerk of Court of Small Causes	Khamugaon 125
Mr J. Slater	Jailor	Akolah 120
" E J Stephenson	Inspector, 1st Class	Police Force, Akolah .. 200
Mr. S. W. Saviel	do 4th do	do 100
Moobaruckally	do do	do 100
Wamun Balajee	Head Clerk	Director of Pub Instruction 125
Shriram Biccagee	Deputy Inspector	Akolah 200
Wamun Cristina	Curator, Govt. Book Depot	do 100
Mr G. C Aitkin	Head Master	Akolah High School .. 400
Vishnu Moreswur.	1st Assistant Master..	do 175

Names.	Designation.	Office and Salary.
AKOLA—continued		
Mahomed Zahooddeen	2nd Assistant Master	Akolah High School . . 150
Pandoorung Damodur	3rd do	do . . 100
Noor Khan	Hindustani Master	Akolah Normal School . . 100
Keshao Bramagiri	Head Master	Eng Maratta School, Akote 100
Nileunt Narayan	do	do, do, Khamugaon 100
Narayar Wamun	do	do do, Julgaum . 100
Mr J Pitts	Apothecary	Civil Dispensary, Akolah. { 200
		Personal Allowance.. } 30
BASSIM		
Mr T McKoy	Head Clerk	Assistant Commr's Office 170
„ C. Cotter	2nd Clerk	do 100
Kristnaje Govind	Revenue Sheristadar	do 100
Bhashkurrow Venkatesh	Tahsildar, 2nd Class	Bassim 175
Sadut Meerkan	do 3rd do	Poosud 150
Goolam Moh'deen	2nd Class Inspector	Police Force, Bassim 150
Kristnarow Succaram	3rd do do	do do do 125
Bajaba E Pradhan	Deputy Inspector	Bassim 125
Wamun Kristna	Head Master	Eng Maratta School, Bassim 100
Mr J Vital	Civil Surgeon	Bassim 350
BOOLDANAH.		
Mr A R Menasse	Civil Surgeon	Booldanah . . 450
Bapoojee Hurree	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr's Office 170
Mr C Dupuy	2nd do	do 100
Deorow Jey Kristna	Clerk of the Court	Booldanah . . 120
Abdool Rymon Khan	Tahsildar, Chiklee	Chiklee . . 150
Ramrow Govind	do Maikur	Maikur . . 200
Trimbuck Row Eshwunt Row	do Mulkapore	Mulkapore . . 150
Mr G Collins	1st Class Inspector of Police	Booldanah . . 200
Balukram	3rd do do	do . . 125
Khajey Mahomed	3rd do do	do . . 125
Dondeo Trimbuck	Head Master	Chiklee School 100
Balakristna Luxmon	Deputy Educational Inspector	Booldanah 150
Ballajee Nursiah	Head Master	Mulkapore School. 125
ELlichPORE		
Baporow Bhicajee	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr's Office 170
„ Charles H Peters	Clerk	do 100
Purshram Juggunnath	Revenue Sheristadar	do 100
Yad Ali	Tahsildar, 3rd Class	Ellichpore . . 150
Luxmon Ballaram	do 2nd do	Durriapore 175
Gopaul Mahadeo	Clerk of the Court	Small Cause Court 125
Mr C S. Richardson	1st Class Inspector	Police Force 200
Shah Mahomed Khan	4th do do	do . . 100
Wamon Gunnessh	Deputy Educational Inspector	Ellichpore 125
Vishvanoth Rugghoonatha	Head Master	Ellichpore Cantonment Eng Maratta School 125
Koomasing	Gond Rajah	do 300
Jhansing	do	do 150
Tarrahsing	do	do 150
Ghumpertsing	do	do 100
Maunsing	do	do 100
OOMRAWUTTEE		
Mr N. George	Second Clerk	Deputy Commr.'s Office 100
Purshram Succaram	Clerk of the Court	do 150
Succaram Bulwunt	Treasurer	do 150
Abdool Barree	Tahsildar, 1st Class	Oomrawuttee . . 200
Bhaskar Maheshwar	do 2nd do	Morsee . . 175
Wamun Narrain	do 3rd do	Chandore . . 150
Mr E. Kees	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office 300
„ J. Hill	2nd Clerk	do 150
Bhaskar Succaram	Clerk of the Court	do 200
Mr J Beck	Supt of Cotton Experiments	Oomrawuttee . . 250
„ Steinhof	Jailor	do 120
Keshow Muhput	Clerk of the Court	Small Cause Court 200
Mr J Madeira	Head Clerk	Office of Inspn Gen. of Police 200
Doomiasingh	1st Class Inspector	Police Force 200
Vittul Bulwun	3rd do do	do 125
Ballapersaud	3rd do do	do 125
Chimnaje Rajam	Deputy Educational Inspector	Oomrawuttee . . 200
Mr. McKintosh	Head Master	High Sch. ol, Oomrawuttee 300
Rugoonath Balkrishna	2nd Assistant Master	do 175
Bulwunt Row Ram Kristna	3rd do	do 150
Goolam Mahomed	4th do	do 100

Names.	Designation.	Office and Salary.
WOON.		
Mr S. A. Maine	Head Clerk	Deputy Commr.'s Office .. 170
W. A. Chamarett	2nd do	do .. 100
Purushram Gunesh	Revenue Sheristadar	do .. 100
Bashkur Maeshwur	Tahsildar	Woon Taluq .. 150
Ambadoss Suntuo	do	Darwa do .. 175
Mr G Collins	1st Class Inspector	Woon Police .. 200
Raojee Ramajee	2nd do	do .. 150
E Ballia	3rd do	do .. 125
Venayek Ramchendra	Deputy Educational Inspector	Woon District .. 150
Janardan Narayan	Head Master	Woon Eng Maratta School 100
Mr P Chamarett	Civil Surgeon	Yeotmall .. 450
T W Bourne	Mining Engineer	Woon .. 500
R B Smythe	In charge Coal Mining operations	do .. 400
W Laidlow	Local Fund Engineer	Akola .. 500
Mr J Lloyd	do	Bassim .. 150
Ramchundur Hurry	do	Buldana .. 200
Mr Moreau	do	Ellichpore .. 200
W Marrett	do	Oomrowtee .. 500
A McKenzie	do	Woon .. 150
Abdool Aziz	Tahsildar	do .. 175
Kishen Lall	4th Class Inspector of Police	Woon .. 100
FOREST DEPARTMENT		
Mr A T Drysdale	Offg Dy Conservator of Forests	Chickulda .. 500
R B Morrow	Assistant do	Booldanah .. 400
J Ballantyne	Scotch Forester	Mailghat .. 200

TANJORE MISSION, ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Rev. J. Guest, Missionary, S. P. G., in charge; Rev. ———, Deacon; Mr. T. Samuel, Catechist; ——— Lay Evangelist; Mrs. Holliday, in charge of Girls' School; 2 Native Readers—2 Colporteurs—1 Girls' Boarding and Day School—1 Boys' Boarding School—3 Day Schools.

Tamil Service on Sundays, 8½ A.M. and ½ past 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, ½ past 7 A.M.
 English Service—Sundays, 6 P.M. | Sunday School—5 P.M.
 Daily Service—Morn. 7 A.M.; Even. 5 P.M. | Preaching to Heathens, Morn. and Even.

TANJORE MISSION AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

Established in 1862 for the purpose of aiding the operations of the
Parent Society.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. Guest, Missionary, S. P. G.—*President.*

D. John Pillay,
A. Sundarum Pillay—*Tr.*
A. Abaranum Pillay,
N. Asceervathum Pillay,
S. Visooasum,

S. Davanboo,
Isaac Daniel, *Secretary*,
T. Samuel, *Catechist*,
A. D. Fortunatus,

S. Ponnea Pillay,
A. Samthasen Pillay,
S. Gnanawaikum Rau,
D. Gnanasigamany Pillay.

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Padmanabha Dausa
 Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Kulash-
 hara Kireethipathi Munnay Sultan Ma-
 harajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shum-
 sheer Jung, Kt. Grand Commander of the
 Most Exalted Order of the Star of India,
 Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th
 March 1832; ascended the Musnud, 19th
 Oct. 1860.

Nair Brigade.

Commanding the Brigade, Major John Nor-
 man Maclean, (Madras Staff Corps)
 Commanding First Battalion and Adjutant
 Staff Officer, and in charge of the Band
 and Pensioners, Capt. J. C. Hay (Madras
 Staff Corps)
 Commanding second Battalion and Artil-
 lery and Quarter Master, Capt. Alfred
 Augustus Davidson, Associate of King's
 College, London, (Madras Staff Corps.)
 In Medical charge, Dr J Spersneider
 Subadar Major, 1st Battalion, Pappu Pillay
 Do. 2nd do, Thunnu Pillay.
 Cahaplin, Rev. James McKee, D. D.

British Residency.

British Resident, George Alexander Bal-
 lard, Esq., M. C. S.
 Asst. Resident, Capt. W. Hay, M. S. C.

Treasury.

In charge, the Assistant Resident.
 Treasurer, Padmanabha Mudelly.

Escort.

Officer Commanding, Captain Woulfe Hay.

Officers of His Highness the Maha- rajah's Palace.

TRIVANDRUM.

Sarwathi Karyakkar, N. Subba Rao.
 Foujadary Commissioner, Kristna Rao
 Chellum Karyakkar, Kandan Kumaren
 Thumby.
 Nitthuchilavú Karyakkar, ———
 Melezhutthu, Madhavan Pillay.
 Grievances' Sheristadar, Shungara Pillay.
 Samprathi, Shhanoo Subba Iyen.
 Karyakkar Mootha, Tambooram's Palace,
 Keshavan Thumby.
 Bhajanappuray Karyakkar ———
 Sreepadathu Karyakkar, Neelacunda Iyen.
 Karyakkar Watakay Kottaram, Venki-
 tawaratha Iyengar.
 Tutor to the Princes, Ragonatha Rao, B. A.
 Persian Munshi, Syed Moonaver Pakhum
 Khan.
 Stables' Karyakkar, Narayana Pillay.
 Stables' Superintendent, Aheed Hussein.
 Physician, Surgeon Aeneas Macleod Ross,
 (Madras Medical Establishment.)

Huzzoor Cutcherry.

Dewan, A. Sasna Shastri.
 Dewan Peischars, { K. C. Veloo Pillay.
 { V. Shungony Menon.
 { T. Rama Rao.
 { N. Nanu Pillay.
 Deputy Dewan Peischar, Shungara Subba
 Iyen.
 Senior Melezhutthu, Sivaramalingum Pillay.
 Melezhutthu, Thiraviyam Pillay.
 Police Head Sheristadar, C. Patcheappah
 Naik.
 Deputy Police Sheristadar, ———
 Deputy Sheristadar, T. Rajarama Rao, B.A.
 Treasurer, Neelakunda Pillay, (Acting.)
 Huzur Sampratis, { Shummugum Pillay,
 { Subrahmanya Pillay.
 Head Sirkar Vakeel, C. Patcheappah Naik.
 Mint Superintendent, T V Subba Rao.

Maramuth Department.

Sheristadar, G. Neelakunda Iyen.
 Supervisor, C. Kolinthavelu Mdly., B.C.E.

English Correspondence Department.

Secretary, T. R. A. White.
 Manager, F. Watts

Huzur Registry Office.

Registrar, L. Subrahmanya Iyen.
 Deputy Registrar, Veeraraghava Iyengar.

Extra Establishment.

Head Rayasam, Madhavan Pillay.
 Jumabundi Rayasom, Kothawarman Unit-
 thury
 Devasam Samprati, Manikkawasakom Pillay
 Police Samprati, ———
 Maramuth Samprati, Vativelumuruga Pillay
 Postal Dept Supt, Venkittarama Iyen.
 Elephants' Superintendent, Annaji Rao.

Judicial Department.

First Judge, M. Sadashiva Pillay.
 Second do., C. F. Kohlhoff.
 Third do. T. Vedadradasa Mudelliar.
 Fourth do., T. Krishna Iyen.
 Pundit, Appu Iyengar Shastri.
 Registrar, M. K. Pudmanabha Pillay, B.A.
 Manager, T. C. Narayana Pillay.
 Sheristadar, K. Krishna Pillay.
 Melezhutthu, Armugum Pillay.
 Head Sirkar Vakeel, C. Patcheappah Naik.

District or Zillah Civil and Sessions Court.

1.—TRIVANDRUM.

First Judge, V. Venkattta Rao.
 Second do., C. G. Gresseux.
 Additional Judge, Shungarasubba Iyen.
 Sirkar Vakeel, T. Raja Rama Rao, B.A.
 Licensed Pleaders, 18.

2.—PADMANABHAPURAM (NAGERCOIL).

1st Judge, S. Anandasubrahmanya Iyen B.L.
2nd do., G. S. Ariyanayagum Pillay B.A. & L.
Sirkar Vakeel, Subrahmanya Iyen.
Licensed Pleaders, 11.

3.—QUILON.

1st Judge, M. Krishna Rao.
2nd do., H. B. Stevenage.
Addtl. do., Vencatta Rao.
Sirkar Vakeel, M. C. Neelakunda Pillay.
Licensed Pleaders, 20.

4.—ALLEPY.

1st Judge, T. Chellappa Pillay, B.A. B.L.
2nd do., E. A. Godfrey.
3rd do., Sashadri Shastri.
Addtl. do., V. Subba Rao.
Sirkar Vakeel, Sundra Iyen.
Licensed Pleaders, 23

**Licensed Pleaders attached to the
Sudder Court.**

William Sloan, Barrister at-Law.
Wm Sydenham Gantz, do do
Alfred G. Glover, do do.
and 32 others.

Observatory, Trivandrum.

Native Head Asst., M. J. Kochchu Kunhu
(in charge)
Native Asst. E Korchuravy

Museum.

Capt. A. A. Davidson, Hon. Secy. in charge.
Writer, J. T. Murray.

Public Gardens.

Capt. A. A. Davidson Hon Secy. in charge
Head Gardener, J. Smith.

Vaccine Department.

Genl. Superintendent, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.
Superintendent, S. Pulney Andy.
Head Vaccinator, Meenakshisundaram Pily.

Civil Hospital.

Supt., Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.

Lying-in-Hospital.

Supt, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.
Matron, Mrs. H C Ashton

Medical Officer.

Durbar Physician, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.

Jail and Charity Hospitals, Quilon.

Superintendent, Surgeon W. H. Morgan,
M.R.S.E., (attached to 23rd Regt. N. I.)

Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

Superintendent, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.

Medical School, Trivandrum.

Chemistry, Medicine, Botany, Pathology,
Physiology, Hygiene, Clinical Medicine
and Surgery, Forensic Medicine, Thera-
peutics, Materia Medica, Dr. Aeneas M.
Ross.

Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery, W. Sper-
schneider
Practical Pharmacy, Sub-Asst. Surg. Bello.
Theory and Practice of Vaccination, S.
Pulney Andy.
Practice of Midwifery, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.

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Supt., J. Sinclair.

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Tamburan.

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Shungra Warriar.

Central Jail, Trivandrum.

In Medical charge, Dr. Aeneas M. Ross.
Superintendent, G. Bain.

Cardamon Hills.

Supt. & Magistrate, J. D'Munro.

Forest Department.

Conser. of Forests, Conrad Ridsdale Vernede.
Asst. Conservators { J. Scipio Vernede,
M. Thomas

Superintendents of Police.

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford.
Quilon, T. Lafrenais.
Alwaye, E. Carvalho.
Trivandrum, K. Pudmanabha Pillay.

Commercial Department.**ALLEPPY**

Commercial Agent, Hugh Crawford.
Do. Shernstadar, Naraina Rao.
Head Clerk, P. P. Van Ross.

Sircar Printing Press.

Superintendent, R. LaBouchardiere.
Head Printer Abel, Palmer.

Master Attendants.

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford.
Quilon, T. Lafrenais.

Customs Department.

Customs Master, Alleppy, Hugh Crawford
Supt. of Customs, do Range, F. F. D'Lenos.
Do. do. Areekutty, B. Moreira.
Do. do. Arankavu Range, M. Subraya
Pillay.
Do. do. Quilon Range, Narsinga Rao.
Do. Colachel do., Rassool Khan.

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Chief Engineer, W. C. Barton, M.I.C.E.
(Bombay Estbt.)

Manager, E. R. Mitchell.
Correspondence Clerk, J. W. Bungardt
Clerk, A. Veira
Translator, A. C. Subrahmanya Pillay
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Asst. do. A. Thompson
Store Clerk, P. Netto
Head Draughtsman, John Jackson
Asst. do. C. David

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 Second do do S Horslev
 Third do do G M D'Albertyhill

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 D Sinclair,
 E Godfrey

Asst. Super-
 visors { H M Crawford
 A H Shedden
 H E Davis

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 Chinnasawmy Naidu,
 J N Lodge,
 A Warner,

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 G Summers

Revenue Survey Department.

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 Assistant Surveyor, J Janes
 Detail do J Janes, Junior

Moonsiff's Courts.

Wadashery, Pudmadabhapuram, Parshala,
 Trivandrum, Perpencode, Quilon Kot-
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 kom, Yettamanoor, Ambalapuzha, Moo-
 attupuzhay, Paroor, Patthanamthutta
 (temporary)

Additional Moonsiffs' Courts.

Alleppy, Nagercoil, Quilon, Trevandrum.

Educational Department.**1.—ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR**

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 School, Trivandrum,

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 Assistants { K Harvey, M A
 { A Govinda Pillay, B A

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 Asst Do, Runga Rao, B A
 C Luke, Teacher, C Division, 1st Class
 do do B Division do
 Assistants { N Sesha Iyen,
 { V Madhavan Pillay,
 Malyalum Munshi, Kovunny Nedungady
 Tamil do, Swaminatha Thesiker

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GIRL SCHOOL.

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PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS.

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 Kottar, J. Burby, "
 Quilon, J. Brown, "
 Tuckallay, Narraina Rao, Head Mr., (Actg.)
 Irani, Tillanayagom Pillay, Head Master.

Shencottah, Padbhanabha Rao, Head Master

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 Mavelikkara, Sitarama Iyen, "
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 Chirayinkal, J. Rice, "
 Attungal, Ananthanarayan Iyen, "
 Chengannoor, R. W. Iansbeck, "
 Karthikapilly, Venkattar ma Iyen, "
 Neyyattukaray, Bhujanga Rao, "
 Koozhithuray, Appathura Iyen, "
 Colachel, Yagappa Pillay, "

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 Subba Iyen.

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 Anantha Narrayana Iyen, (N. Range.)

Inspector of Grants-in-Aid Schools, Kunhi-
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 Head Master.

Tycaud, Krishna Pillay, Head Master.

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Kottar, Pichchu Pillay, "

Do Arunachella Pillay, "

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Kulkulam, Krishna Iyen, "

Tiruwaitar, Mahalinga Shastry, "

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Neyyathunkaray, Padmanabha Pily, "

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Kottarakkary, Govinda Pillay, "

Padmanabhapuram, Ishwara Iyen, "

Quilon, Parasurama, Iyen, "

Kunnatoor, Raghava Iyen, "

Korunagapilly, Amirthanatha Iyen, "

Karthikapilly, Kochechupilla Warriar, Head
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Mavelikkaray, Shangara Narrayana Iyen,
 Head Master.

Chengannoor, Koshi, Head Master.

Tiruvella, Krishna Warriar, "

Ambalappuzhay, Narravana Pillay, "

Alleppy, Ramakrishna Warriar, "

Cherththala, Achchuta Warriar, "

Vykkom, Padmanabha Iyen, "

Kottayom, Neelakandan Unny, "

Paroor, Samuah, "

Newspapers.

"The Travancore Government Gazette," in
 English and Malayalam, published every
 Tuesday.

"The Travancore Herald and General Mis-
 cellany," printed & published at Cottayam,
 every Saturday, by the Proprietor, W. H.
 Moore, at the Church Mission Press, with
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COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Wurmah, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Cochin, born 11th May 1835, ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

British Residency.

At the Court of H. H. the Maha Rajah.

HEAD QUARTERS, BOLIGHATTY

British Resident, G. A. Ballard, Esq., M.C.S.
Asst. do. Capt. Woulfe Hay, (M.C.S.)

Residency Surgeon.

Asst. Surgeon J. B. Thomas, Madras Medical Establishment
Hospital Assistant, Murugasa Mudchar.

Resident's Office.

Manager, Mr. Swiney.
Senior Clerk, John Dias.
Accountant, La Rive

Treasury

Officer in charge, The Assistant Resident
Treasurer, Padmanabha Mudchar.

Officers of H. H. the Maha Rajah's Palace**TRIPPOONITHURA.**

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F.R.C.S.I., Civil Surgeon, British Cochin
Apothecary, G. Gunther

Tutors to the Princes { Robert White
 { Narayana Iyen
Sarivathukaryakkar, E. Raman Menon.
Nithia Chitlva Karyakkar, —————
Pallara Muthelpit karyakkar, Gopala Iyen
Samprati, Shungara Menon.
Tittooram Writer, P. Koonchee Krishna
Menon

Astronomer, A. Achchuta Warriar

Ammah Tamburam's Palace.

Karyakkar, Raman Menon
Hoop Supt., Ittoonnayravi Panikkar

Huzoor Outcherry.

Dewan, T. Shungoony Menon, C.S.I.
Secretary, F. Rice.
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Dalaway, Rangappa Chariu
Head Samprati, M. Koonjen Menon
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Jamabundi Head Gomastah, Krishna Menon
Devasam and Charity Department, Head Gomastah Narahari Rao.
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Translator, T. C. Cochoomy Menon.
Shroff, Achchuta Menon.

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Head Quarters, Trichoor
Dewan Peischar, A. Sankamah, B.A.
Sheristadar, P. Raman Menon.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Cash-keeper, C. Ittanmyravi Panikkar.
Asst. Cash keeper, Vankitaswara Waman.
Samprati, Kunhikittu Menon.

Educational Department.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH
SCHOOL, ERNACOLLUM

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with 10 Assistants.
Malayalam Munshi, Matthen.
Writer, Baker Fenn.
Librarian, Venkitta Rao.

District Schools.

Cranganoor, Chakko,	Head Master.
Erinjalakuday, D' Cruz,	"
Trichoor, W. G. Kelly,	"
Chittoor, T. K. Sreenivasa Rao,	"
Wadakkanchery, Venkitta Rao,	"

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Conservator of Forests, J. H. Steevenson.
Assistant do. J. Kohlhoff.

Marine Department.

Master Attendant, Malhippuram, Francis Rice

Sirkar Printing Press.

In charge, Francis Rice.
Head Printer, Matthal

Government Publications.

1. The Cochin Government Gazette in English & Malayalam (Bi-monthly.)
2. Malayalam Calendar, (Annual)

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer's Office, Head Quarters,
Trichoor.

Chief Engineer, James O. Macdonald.
Supervisors, H. D'Mello & Rama Rao, B.C.E.
Surveyor, Mr. Shaw.
Manager, H. E. Augustus.

Judicial Department.**APPEAL COURT, ERNACOLLUM.**

First Judge, V. Subrahmanya Pillay, B.L.
Second Judge, Charles D'Albydyll
Third do. Subrahmanya Shastry.
Registrar, John Augustus.
Sheristadar, E. Achchuta Menon.
Nazir, A. Kittu Menon.
Government Pleader, Pudmanabha Pillay

Pleaders Appeal Court

(N.B.—These plead in the Lower Zillah Courts too.)

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Gover, A. G., Bar-at	Numbay Iyengar, T.
Law	Pudmanabha Pillay,
	(Govt. Pleader)
Harley, C. W.	Shungara Warriar, E
Krishna Menon, M	Walker, H. M.
Krishna Rao, K.	

ANJEKATTIMMAL ZILLAH COURT, ERNACOLLUM.

First Judge, C. Subbaraya Iyen, B.A., B.L.
Second Judge, G. H. Gunther.
Government Pleader, Pudmanabha Pillay.

Judges.

Govinda Menon, V.	Rama Pisharoti, T.
Kumaren Moothathath	Rama Krishna Iyen.
Krishna Menon, Y.	Shungara Menon, N.
Krishna Iyen, C.	Subba Iyen L.
Krishna Iyen, R.	Subbaraya Iyen, P.
Krishna Iyen, V.	Yacob Shah, S.
Nanu Iyen, R.	

ZILLAH COURT, TRICHOOR

1st Judge, C. Tiruvenkita Chari, B.A., B.L.
2nd Judge, J. L. D'Lemos.
Government Pleader, Ganapati Iyen.
Record Keeper, Kunhikrishna Marar

Judges.

Ganapati Iyen.	Raman Menon, N.
Govinda Menon, K.	Sreennevasa Iyen.
Gopal Menon, C	Sreennevasa Iyengar.
Karunakara Menon, P	Venkittarama Iyen
Krishna Menon, P.	Vythilinga Iyen
Krishna Iyen, A.	Vythy, Menon, C
Raman Menon, M.	

Munsiffs.

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Ernacollum, Appathura Iyen, (on other duty)

N. Anantha Iyen, (acting)

Trichoor, C Govinda Menon

2ND GRADE

Erinjalakuday, K Govinda Menon
Vetakkancherry, Venkiteswara Iyen

Tahsildars.

Ernacollum, K Koonhee Krishna Marar
Cochin, A Shungoony Mannathar
Cranganoor, Nanu Iyen.
Mukundapuram, Raman Menon
Trichoor, Venkita Krishna Iyen
Talappilly, E Krishna Warriar
Nemmara, Subba Rao, (Police Ameen)

Medical Department.

ERNACOLLUM HOSPITAL

Apothecary, G Gunther
Assistants { R P Gunther
 { — Notterman

Vaccine Department

General Superintendent—Medical Officer to
the Cochin Government
This Establishment consists of 8 Vaccinators
divided into two classes.

TRICHOOR JAIL HOSPITAL

Hospital Assistant, T. Annah Pillay.

Government Book Depot.

Curator, P K Thomen.

Government Observatory.

In charge, Dr. W Doyle, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Metereological Assistant, J Rodrigues.

Post Office.

Post Master, J D'Costa.

Justices of the Peace.

J W Maiden. | John D'Silva.

British Establishments.

FAMILY PAYMENT AND PENSION ESTABLISHMENT.

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Trevandrum—Captain J C Hay, msc.
Quilon—Lieutenant B B Faunce.

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Writer and Librarian, Anthony Dias.

Schools in Cochin.

Protestant Grant-in Aid Boys School
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dra Shetty Ganapathy, Pulikelakath Ma-
homed Marakkar, Paramathikandi Kun-
hammed.

A D'Costa, Head Clerk.

C A Coonjan, Registrar of Births & Deaths.

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Vicar Apostolic of Malabar

Rev. Frederick Cherubim, O C D, Missionary
Apostolic, Officiating Vicar of the Church
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Telegraph Master, W R Baumgardt.

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Inspector, R W Frank.

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Superintendent, B Frank

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Erinjallakkuday, Chalakkudy, Trichoor,
Meenepil, Puttikkaud, Kakkad, Wadakkun-
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Karaoppadannay, Karivannoor, Trichoor,
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The Cubbon, Mr Brown, Cubbon Road.
The Bangalore, Mr. Britain, Bellary Road

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S C Scott	Hospital Road.
W Green.....	do
Doutre and Co	Brigade Road.
H A Taylor.....	do
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„ Bourke	Hospital Road.
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„ M Neave.....	Residency Road.
„ Barton	Hospital Road.
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J Isaiah	Brigade Road.
Nicholas & Curthys..	Infantry Lines.

Professor of Music.

M Frenke	Brigade Road.
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Wesleyan Mission, Mr. Gaunt, Manager.

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Barnes.....	Brigade Road
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Curers, & Agents of the British India	
Steam Navigation Company "Limited,"	
Messrs Geo W Wheatly, & Co and the	
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Nessorwanjee
Mookthal Naidoo

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Superintendent R Freita

Salt Department

Superintendent Venumala Pillay

Master Attendant

Captain F Gilham

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(Attached to the M R C Telegraph)

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Bimlipatam; Assistants, Messrs A W &
Fred Bellis, Agents British India Steam
Navigation Company—London, Lloyd's
Liverpool Underwriters' Association—
Standard Assurance Company—Branch
at Vizagapatam

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Perreaux Freres—Partners, A Perreaux,
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Charles Perreaux

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Esq, Bimlipatam; Assistant, Mr
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Bimlipatam

W M Coles, Esq, Merchant

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Esq—Assistants, Mr Parden, and J B Trant

Bank of Madras

A C Irwin, Acting Manager

H M Pritchard, Acting Accountant

Apothecary in charge of Hospital

Mr Thomas Quin

Hotel

Union, M Padmanaboodoo, Manager

Lloyd's Surveyor

Captain Graves, Master Attendant

Calicut.

Andrew Irvine and Co—Branches at Beypore
and Alleppy, Partners, Donald Andrew
and Alexander Irvine, Agents for Lloyd's,
British India Steam Navigation Company,
(Limited) Indian Life Assurance Company
(Limited) and Messrs G W Wheatly & Co
of London

Hinde and Co—Branches at Manantoddy & Tellicherry—Partners, A R Hinde, T J Ferguson, G L Yonge, Agents of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Western Coast Agents of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co Madras

Jestha Ramji

Kunhi M

Maneckji, D & Co

Pearce Leslie and Co—Branches at Cochin and Tellicherry—Partners, R H Pearce, (Eur) P Leslie, Agents of the Malabar and Kattywar Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited), the Mevar Coffee Company, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, (Limited)

Coffee Curers and Merchants.

Hinde and Co

Maneckji, D and Co

Parry and Co—Agent J B Barnett

Pearce, Leslie and Co Karaparamba Coffee Works

Schlunk Brothers and Co

Importers of German Stores

Schlunk Brothers and Co

Wine Merchants

Hirje, N Agent for Cutler, Palmer and Co's Wines

Pearce, Leslie and Co

Auctioneers

D Maneckji and Co

Coach Builders and Repairers

Bappu

| Pokken

Stamp Vendors

Karunakara Menon, P Munsiff's Court

Krishna Iyen, Civil and Session and Principal Sudr Ameen's Courts

Murugan, Huzoor Kutcherry

Government Book Department

Curator, N Sawatama Rao, B A

Land, Law and General Agent

Horne, Charles

Hotels

Western Coast Hotel—Adjoining the Travellers' Bungalow—Proprietor

Publications

Weekly—Saturdays

The Malabar Government Gazette

Annual

The Vidyavilasam Press Almanac

Printing Presses

Government Press—Superintendent, Caleb Naidu, P

Vidyavilasam Press—Proprietor, S A Calahasty Appa Mudelhar, Superintendent Isaiiah

Furniture Seller

Veerankutty

Calicut Reading Room

Secretary, N Sarvothama Rao, B A

Calicut Station Library, R Darling Honorary Secretary

Abkarry Contractor

Ramasamy Mudelhar

Indian Carrying Company

Agent, J L D'Rozario

Bank of Madras (Branch)

*Agent, R Darling

Accountant, W S Madden

Shopkeepers and Hawkers

Abdullah

J D'Cruz

Stirp

Kutti Ali

Moiden Kutty

Mummy Kutty

Rodrigues, J

Schober, C

Snell, R

Soliman

Engineer

A S MasseyCullai Works

Municipality Commissioners

A Macgregor..... President

K Shekhara Kurup

N Sarvatama Rao, B A

V Gopala Nunon

R H Pearce

W H Roberts, M D

P Ramayyan.....

P A Cole

T Mamu Kevaji

A Valoyda Mdlr

Pulikel Kandan

Head Clerk

Money Order Agent

Theophilus Barбора

Local Funds Board

President, the Collector of Malabar

Small Pox and Leper Hospital

The Civil Surgeon

Penitentiary

The Civil Surgeon

Cannanore.

Boot and Shoe-maker.

Lewis, A.

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.

Mayen Kutti and Co.

Meerwanjee Cowasp —(Coach Builder.)

Pinto, M.

General Commission Agents and Merchants.

Dhuram-ee Tasse.

Dwarkanoss Toolsedoss (Town.)

Hirjee, M and Sons—Agents for Steamers,

British India Steam Navigation Company,

Limited, and for Wynaad and Coorg

Planters; and Auctioners

T Edeceljee, Agent, Coasting Steamers.

Joorna Jaffer, Town. | Olbeth Pokur, Town.

German Mission Shop.

S G Schock, Manager | Scunthubnen Potail

Hatter and Dressmaker.

Domingo Myers.

Shop-keepers.

Koyally, A and Co

Mumee Cooty and Co.

Mayen Kutti, K and Co.

F Rutjee.

H Ruttoonjee.

CANNANORE—continued.

Miscellaneous.

Watch and Clock Repairer—C Canaran.
Weaving Establishment—S G Schock.
Stamp Paper Vendor—Appow, Shroff.
Govt. School Book Depository—J P Lewis.

Soda Water and Lemonade Manufactory.

Hirjee, M and Sons. | Khanboy Jafferjee.

Tailors.

D'Rozario, P B. | Myers, J and Sons.
J Limas.

Vakeels and Law Agents.

P C Raman. | Kanuran

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Nursserwanjee Bomanjee.

Hirjee, M and Sons.

Cocanada.

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

W Phillips, and Co—Partners W Phillips.
Messrs Towle & Co. Lloyd's Agents—Partners; R H D Towle, (Insurance Surveyor of the Port,) E J Towle—Agents, London Insurance Fire Office

Branch Bank of Madras

T M MacLennan, Agent.
W Hill Rennie, Accountant.

Chemists and Druggists and Soda Water Manufacturers.

Messrs Heiden and Co.

Cigar Merchant.

Mr Nemour.

Hotel-keepers.

Mrs Beinler, Solferino Hotel.
C Chelminah Garu & J LaReve, Victoria III

Members of the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs Abel, Will & Co—Messrs Gallois, Montbrun & Fils—Messrs Hall, Syme & Co—Messrs LeFaucheur Freres—Messrs J Pernon & Co—Messrs Simson Brothers Messers Towle & Co—Messrs Maxwell & Co—Messrs P De Lesparda & Co—Bowden Brothers & Co.

Merchants and Agents.

Messrs Abel, Will & Co—Partners Frederick William Abel and John Adolf Will—Agents, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company of Wintherthur—Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited.

Messrs Bowden Brothers & Co—Partners E S Bowden & F M Bowden—Agents, Indian Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Messrs P De Lesparda & Co—Partners P De Lesparda and Co.

Messrs Gallois Montbrun & Fils—Partners Maxmilien Joseph, Arthur Gallois Montbrun, (Narsingrow), Francois Joseph Armand Gallois Montbrun, (Pondicherry), A Charles Gallois Montbrun, (Cocanada), Agents, Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

L Gandolphe, Esq. Merchant.

Messrs Hall, Syme & Co—Partners: Stuart Hall and Andrew James Wilson—Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, The Universal Marine Insurance Company, The Standard Life Assurance Company.

Messrs LeFaucheur Freres—Partners: E A LeFaucheur, (French Consular Agent), J LeFaucheur.

Messrs W Phillips & Co—Partners - W Phillips.

Messrs J Pernon & Co—Partner: James Pernon, (Agency at Bimlipatam), R Pernon

Messrs Maxwell & Co—Partners: Robert Maxwell (*Exr*) & William Burnet, John Maxwell (Madras); Agents, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited; Queen Fire Insurance Company.

Messrs Roberts and Co—Cigar Manufacturers - Partners, H D McLean; Branch in London, G J Roberts.

Messrs Simson Brothers—Partners: Arthur Theodore Simson, (*Exr*) Emile Charles Simson and Henry Montfort Graves

Medical Practitioner.

Mr E J Heiden

Ship Chandlers, Merchants and Agents

Riberio & Co | LaReve & Co.

Shop-keepers.

Waring & Co | Bomonjee & Co

Oochin.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

Andris DeCruz and Son

Anseraj Devaji

Aspinwall and Co, Branches at Narrakal and Madras—Partners J H Aspinwall, and A G Scott, (*Exr*) J G Rhode, Agent—J W Aspinwall, Assistant—Agents of the Indian Life Assurance Company (Limited), Sun Fire Office, British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), whose Steamers work in conjunction with the P and O Company's Steamers.

Cowasjee Eduljee.

Dossabhoj Merwanjee and Co—Agent, Seevj Virgee

Eduljee Dorabjee.

Ganapathy Oopendra Shetty.

Hajee Eesa Salay Mahomed Sons & Co

Hajee Oosman

Hormusjee Pestonjee

Jevan Kaujee

Mahomed Marakar, P

Mercantile Press Company (Limited).

Mooljee Jetta and Co.

Moossa Hadjee Ahmed

Pagel and Co.—Partner, H E Chatelier

Pereira, J F and Co.—Partners, J F Pereira, and C A Pereira

Peirce, Leshe and Co, also at Calicut & Tellicherry—Partners, R H Peirce, and P Leshe—Agent, C B Sparrow—Agents for the Standard Life Assurance Company, Commercial Union Assurance Company the Malabar and Kattywar Coast Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Home and Co

COCHIN—continued

Ionial Marine Insurance Co (Limited)—
Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Co
(Limited), Messrs. Avery and Dale (North
Shields) Livingstone, Holding and Briggs,
(London), Lloyd's, Ed. Ehrensperger & Co.
N Hodson and Co, Noner and Sons, John
Bourne and Co (Engineers and Shipbuilders,
London, Samuel Allsopp and Sons,
W Worthington and Sons, (Burton on
Trent), John W Sheppard, (Dundee), Bern-
ard and Co, (Seikh) and John Walker and
Co, Engineers and General Ironmongers,
Bogambramillo, Kandy, (Ceylon.)

Pestonjee Hormusjee and Co, Agents for the
Fortnightly Steam Communication to
Bombay.

Pundernath Shetty, P S

Jules and Co, also at Vypeen, Partners, A
Regnaud, Jules Regnaud.

Samiee Gopauljee.

Volkart Brothers, A Spitteler, Agent, G Jung
and A Hedinger, Assistants—Agents for the
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers of the
Cochin Civil Dispensary.

Hotels.

British Hotel—Marine Hotel—Proprietor, F
B Michael.

Abkharry Contractor.

C Currian.

Freight Broker

Kaujee Kessowjee.

Importers of European Goods

J. F. Pereira & Co

Bank of Madras (Branch)

Agent, Donald Noble—Accountant, G A
Briethaupt—Deputy Acct H D'Coutho.

Patent Hydraulic Presses

George Brunton, M.I.C.E., Proprietor, George
Brunton, Junior, William Browster and
Harry Brunton, Assistants.

Ship Suppliers.

Pedro Manuel, Rodriguez DeCruz, Lee Rod-
riguez and F B Michael

*Wine and Spirit Merchants and General
Shopkeepers.*

Buppy, O Buppy, V P Ganapathy, O Hoos-
sem Kutty, Joya Shetty Bauboo, D and S
Koder Brother, Juda Koder, Pucker Kutty,
Pundernath Shetty, P S Rungan, G S

Private Practitioners.

Christopher R D'Nerry.

Bavoc Pillay.

Printing Presses.

Ignassy Press—Proprietor, Ignatius Anthony
Fernandez.

Mercantile Press—Proprietors, Cochin Mer-
cantile Press Co, (Limited).

Malabar Printing Co's Press, Proprietors,
Malabar Printing Co (Limited).

Keralamitram Press—Proprietors, Devajeo
Bhinjee.

Saraswativilasam Press—Proprietors, Achan-
tajye.

Saint Thomas' Press—Proprietor, Bishop Mar
Dionysius.

Daniel Jacob and Co's Press, Newtown.

The Malabar Printing Co., (Limited).

Secretary, P Joseph, Ittyerah.

The Cochin Mercantile Press Co., (Limited).

Directors, George Brunton, M.I.C.E., Proprie-
tor, Hydraulic Press, Alfred Forbes Sealy,
M.A., (Head Master, H. H. the Maharajah
High School, Ernacollum), Hormusjee
Pestonjee (of H Pestonjee and Co,) J F
Pereira (of J F Pereira and Co)

Honorary Secretary, J F Pereira.

Manager of the Press, T. M. Vogt.

* *Publications.*

Weekly English.

"The Cochin Argus," published every Satur-
day, Proprietors, Cochin Mercantile Press
Co., (Limited).

"The Western Star," published every Satur-
day, Proprietors, Malabar Printing Co.,
(Limited).

"The Indian Empire," published every Wed-
nesday at the Western Star Press, Proprie-
tor, G DeCruz.

Bi-monthly—Malayalam.

"Paschumatharakal"—Printed and published
at "The Western Star" by Edward D'Silva.

"Keralapathakam, printed and published at
the Saint Thomas' Press by M John.

Honorary Secretaries and Agents.

J. F Pereira and Co., Andris D'Cruz and
Sons, Rev. Fre Cherubim

"St Francis Xavier's Church Improvement
Fund.

Soda Water Manufactory.

G W Pereira Proprietor.

Coimbatore.

Carrying Agency, Coffee Works

Messrs Stanes and Rouse

Merchants and other Agents

Approved Bills discounted

Bake, J., Buke, DeSilva and Cammade.

Stores in Mangalore and Mercara

Pfilderer and Reihm, Agents for the impor-
tation of European manufactures of Sta-
tionery, Hardware and Plantation Tools.

Wilkins, E Pleader, Combaratore

J H Andree, Agent

Messrs Arbuthnot and Co

Messrs Elliot and Co

Fakeer Saib

Gandla Venkerauroo

Jembée Permall Naidoo

Kassemsetty Nursannah

Yathaula Soobbiah

Yathaula Venkettachellum

Ellore.

(Godavery District)

Shopkeeper's and Carpet Manufacturers,
Ethirajuloo Pillay & Co

Karikal.*Merchants and Agents*

E Hecquet and Co, E Thetard, Agent
E Thetard, French Emigration Agent
E Thetard, Wine and Spirit Importer, Agent,
Commissioner and General Merchant

Mangalore.*Branch of Bank of Madras*

E Palmer—Agent
Justin W Boys—Accountant

Merchants and Agents

Alstons and Company, per pro Alex Primrose
—Assistant, W Woodman—Agents, British
India Steam Navigation Company and
Standard Life Assurance Company

Mann and Company per pro H Wallis—Agents
Indian Life Assurance Company and Fire
Branch Commercial Union Assurance Com-
pany

Nawrajee Bazonjee, Agent, Coasting Steamers
between Bombay and Cochin

Pfleiderer and Richm. (Basel German Mission)
Pacheco Brothers | Saldanha and Sons

Coffee Curing Establishments

Mangalore Coffee Works Proprietors, Alstons
and Company

Jeppoo Do do H Mann
and Company

Engineer R E Hufum
Boloor Coffee Works Proprietors Saldanha

Attawar Do do Brothers
Brothers

Bunder Do do N Bazonjee

Basel Mission Printing Establishment

Manager E Stolz

Basel Mission Weaving Establishment

Manager C Stolz

Jeppoon Tile Works

(Basel Mission) conducted by Pfeiderer and
Richm

Shop Keepers

Mann and Company—J J D'Ra, Agent

Pfleiderer and Richm

L Coelho and Brito Brothers

J M D'Souza

Hotel Keepers and Ship Chandlers

J Nazareth and Company

Furniture Broker

George May

Masulipatam.*Merchants and Agents*

Mr Samuel Fruvull and Co—Partners, M
Venkatasawmy Naidoo and K. Commassam
Deechatattoo

Maulden and Co, Steamer Agents, Fort

S Nagobooshamun, Shop-keeper

S Pydy do

V Chinna Ramasawmy do

S Appoo Sawmy Naidoo do

V Lutchmy Kanthum do

Narrakkal.*Merchants and Agents*

Aspinwall and Co, Partners

J H Aspinwall, (Madras)

A C Scott, (Europe). Branches at Cochin and
Madras—Agents to the British Indian
Steam Navigation Company (Limited)

Negapatam.*Merchants and Agents*

Oliver and Co, Partners, Frank Oliver; Assis-
tant, James Dillon—Agents to British
India Steam Navigation Company, (Limit-
ed), London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Company, Sun Fire Office, Lon-
don, Indian Life Assurance Company (Ld)

Ootacamund.*Architect and Surveyor*

Mr W Williams

Attorney and Solicitor

L F Chapman, Esq

Auctioneers

Mr J W Egan

Framjee and Co

Mercer and Co

Branch of Madras Bank

J Frank, Agent

J Morison Accountant

Chemists and Druggists

The Pharmaceutical Company

W E Smith

General Shop-keepers

Messrs Framjee and Co

" Aboo Sant and Co

" Abdool Cawdet and Co

" Ghool Mahomed and Co

" James Egan and Sons

" Mercer and Co

" Abdool Hoossam and Co

" Fakcer Mahomed and Son

Mr J W Egan

Gun Maker and Armourer

Mr T Allamby

Hotels

Umoh, C Syk

Alexandra, Mr Lough

Woodside House, Mr Davidson

Upper Norwood, Mrs Dawes

Longwood, Mr Dawes

House Agents

Mrs Brown

Mr Riely

Mrs Hollock

F Fletcher and Co

Mrs Williams

Carrying Company

Madras Carrying Company

Mr C D Cabral, Agent

Stanes and Rouse

Mercer and Co, Agents

Livery Stables

Madras Carrying Company

Mr Allamby

OOTACAMUND—continued

Medical Practitioners

Drs Pearl and Ross

Milliner and Dress-Maker

Madame Yoder

Musie Depot

Mr J C Misquith

Musician

Mr J C Misquith

Newspapers

South India Observer; Proprietors, Neilgherry Press Company, (Limited)

Photographers

Messrs Nicholas & Curths | Mr Kenrick

Mr J Boesinger

Planters' Agents

Mercer and Co

Mrs Hollock

Mrs Brown

Mrs Hillier

Pleaders in the Civil Court

L F Chapman, Esq

Venkatramiah

Mr W E Hereford

Syed Essoof

Printing Press

*The Neilgherry Press Company, (Limited)

Provisioners

Mr Hubbard

Mr Patmore

Mr Riely

Soda Water Manufacturers

Messrs Ramjee and Co

Neilgherry Pharmaceutical Company

Undertaker

Mr T C Allamby

Watch and Clock Repairers

Mr Yoder

| Mr E D Mascuine

Wine Merchants

Messrs Mercer and Co | Mr W E Schmidt

Palamcottah.

Municipal Commission

R K Puckle, Esq, President

S R Locke, Esq, Vice-President

C Chellum Iyer

T Jesudasa Karimayer

A Annasawmy Iyer

C Namasivoyem Pillay

Dr D H Cook

R A Phillips

D Sittaram

J W Rundall

Shop-keepers

Edward and Co, Travancore Road

Namasivayam Pilly C. do

Thomas and Co, Trichendore do

Carriers

Carnatic Carrying Company or Shunmugam

Pillay's Transit Company, Tinnevely

Thomas and Co's Carrying Company, from Palamcottah to Tuticorin, Puthookudy and Nagercoil

M S Carrying Company

Madras Carrying Company, Tinnevely

Pondicherry.

Negociants Europeans

Messrs Amalric and Co

Deschambeaux and Vireux

Gollois, Montburn and Fils

E Hecquet and Co

Mottet, Pernon and Co

Poulain Freres

Prudhomme and Co

Tardivel and Co

Negociants Malabars

Angom Mounoussamy Chetty

Calve Soupraya Chetty

Gougillom Sinevassa Chetty

N Govinda Chetty and Co

Grande Goomoorty Chetty

Guanapregassim and Cojondesamy

Ponnappa Chetty

Ponow Nullatomby

Rocom Coop Chetty

Sadassivom Manica Moodelly

V Sinnivassa Chetty

S Souprayaipoulli

Tadavram Fernanda Chetty

C Narayanareddy

N Annandanada Daraya Moodelliar

E Mootia Moodely and Co

Mouton Ratina and Chetty

B Zanadareddy and Co

Filatures de Coton

C Poulain and Co

Con Vingudassalom

A Pagel

*Ateliers de Tissage, Specialite pour linge de Table**Magarins and Boutiques de Modes and Nouveantes*

Madame Bulliard

Dumoulin

Bandesueh

Francine

A Chatelair

Hassenback

Magarins de Fournitures pour les Navies

Bohler, Ship Chandler

Claverie, P, Ship Chandler

Mde Bulliard

Forge, Grosse Chaudronnerie and fonderie de Cuivre, Reparations aux Navies, &c

A Bullhard

Hotel Garnis

Cambrone and Alexandre

Fanewards

Hotel de D'Univers

Quilon.

Standard Life "Assurance Company"

F M Fernando, Sub-Agent, and in charge of Messrs Binny and Co's Travancore Coffee Estates

Wine and Spirit Merchants and Shop-keepers

Fernandez, T X, Cantonment, and S Lewis, Cantonment

Cloth Merchants and Shop-keepers

Bazeed Khan and Sons, Cantonment

Jacob, M, General Bazaar

Netto, Tangacherry

Provision Deptt, &c

Ba'wah Saib and Sons, Cantonment

Watch and Clock Repairers

Britto, J and A Fernandez

Sculptor and Carver

Brito, J

Boot and Shoe-maker

White, W, Cantonment

Artist and Musician

A Baptist D'Cruz,

Farrier

Moorganddie

Secunderabad.*Auctioneers and Commission Sales-man.*

Cooverjee, Chudderghaut.

Cursetjee and Co

Dorabjee and Co

Denshajee Roostumjee, Chudderghaut

Edulee and Co

Hajee Kurreem and Co

Pestonjee

Edulee Hoormusjee

Hoormusjee Son & Co

Nuswanjee & Co—Branch, Trimulgherry

Pestonjee & Co

Bonnevialle Seville & Co (late Brooks & Co)

Barton & Brothers

Book Binders.

Yenkoojee, (Regtl. Bazaar)

Crescent Press, Abdool Kauder

Book-Seller and Stationer

Waldegrave, W W (for Bible & Book Depot)

Boot and Shoe-makers

D Brown

Bullock Transit Agents

Mahomed Ali

Sivasunkarum Moodhar, P & Co

Cabinet-makers

Bulramoodoo

Coila

Potter & Son

Sasthrooloo

Thorpe & Co

Dentists

Morris, T Chudderghaut

Plyto J do

Engraver

Stracy, J Chudderghaut

Ice Depot

Simpson, J & Brothers, Proprietors

Jewellers

Simpson, J, & Brothers

Stonehouse, M, Chudderghaut

Stracey, do

Viapoory do

E DePenning do

Mulliners & Dress-makers.

Ragoo Shanojee

Hales, Mrs.

Photographers

R F Thoy

Barton Brothers & Co

Portrait Painter

D'Costa, J Chudderghaut

Printing Press

Abdool Kadir, Proprietor, Crescent Press

Sculptors

Thorpe & Co

John, S

Undertakers

Thorpe & Co

Druggist

Abdool Kauder, Secunderabad

Refreshment Rooms

Shaw & Co., Proprietors, Secunderabad.

Watch and Clock Repairers

Gonzalves, J Chudderghaut

Morris, T do

Robinson, C do

Simpson J & Brothers

Barton Brothers & Co

Thoy, R F

Pianist, &c,

Zscherpel, J E, Chudderghaut

Sherveroy Hills.

Fair Lawn Hotel, W Clarke

Crown Prince Hotel, Native

Yercaud Store, H M Oliver

Do Shop S Brown

Resident Apothecary, H M Oliver

Suramungalum.

Family Hotel, Cassoo Moodelly

Tranquebar.*Merchants and Agents.*

Prudhomme & Co. | Appasawmy Chetty.

Soap Merchants.

Ramasawmy Chetty & Co.

Runguh Naik

Ramasawmy Chetty.

Sinnapa Chetty.

Shop-keepers

Chinnasawmy Naidoo. | Suppa Pillay

Trichinopoly.*Shop-keepers.*

T Amagherryasawmy Naidoo.

T Appasawmy Pillay.

Moonesawmy Moodelly and Co.

Hotel-keepers.

T Dorasawmy Moodelly.

Mulliner.

Martin, H Mrs.

Boot and Shoe-maker.

W Comerford.

Livery Stable-keepers.

Beaumont, E G Mrs.

Martin, H Mrs.

T Allagherryasawmy Naidoo.

Havildar Chinnaasawmy

Printing Press.

Mofussil Press—B Mutusawmy Moodhar.

Newspaper.

The "Mofussil Guardian," published by B Mutusawmy Moodhar.

Cigar Merchant

B Mutusawmy Moodhar Warriore.

Tuticorin.*Branch Bank of Madras*

A Gray, Agent | A Duffield, Acett

British India Steam Navigation Company

E Barter, Agent

Merchants and Agents

Arbuthnot and Co—Agent, Peter McLeod Carstairs

Crowe and Co, A and R—per pro. E H Lawder—Assistants, D G Underwood and Robert Colombo Crowe—Engineer, J Peddie

Agents to Lloyd's.

Parry and Co—Agent, Edwin Barter

Assistant Q H Gilbert

Tinnevely Press Co (Limited)—Manager, Frederick Adderley—Engineer, John Hindhaugh

Tuticorin Cotton Press Co (Limited)—Actg. Manager, George Spring Mortimer—Assistant, James Milligan—Engineer, Joseph Craig

Municipal Commission

Collector of Tinnevely, President

E C Johnson, Esq, Vice-President

E Barter, Esq

P M Carstairs, Esq

G A Plupps, Esq.

The Apothecary in charge of the Dispensary

Armoogum Pillay,

Jadi Trullivan More,

M L Motha,

A Pachapermal Chettair,

B Sadagopal Naidoo,

A Vadanaramasawmy

Chettiar

Members.

Vizagapatam.

Messrs. Hyslop & Co.—Assistant, Mr. F A Bellis—Agents B I S N Compy. Standard Life Assurance Compy London—Lloyd's Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

Messrs Meppen & Co Waltair, Asst. Mr J Browne, Commission and Auction Salesman, Mercantile Agents and General Merchants Mr J D Perriman Shop-keeper, Commission & Auction Salesman, James David, Hotel Keeper, Fort.

CENSUS OF 1872.

The late Census of the Empire seems to show beyond reasonable doubt, that the subjects of the English Crown in India, including the Feudatory States, are not less than 250 millions in number. The province under our direct administration and their population are stated by the *Indian Statesman* to be —

	<i>Census of 1872.</i>
Bengal ..	... 66,750,000
North-West Provinces	... 31,500,000
Madras ...	... 31,250,000
Punjab ...	... 19,000,000
Bombay and Sindh	... 14,000,000
Oudh ...	... 12,000,000
Central Provinces	... 9,250,000
British Burmah	... 2,500,000
Ajmeer ...	... 330,000
Total	...186,580,000

If we accept the estimates for Coorg, Mysore, and the Berars as approximately correct, there are upwards of 190 millions of people under our direct rule, and to this vast number must be added 50 or 60 millions more for the population of the Feudatory States.—*From Madras Mail.*

MIDNIGHT HYMN.

My God, now I from sleep awake,
The sole possession of me take ;
From midnight terrors me secure,
And guard my heart from thoughts impure.

Bless'd angels ! while we silent lie,
You hallelujahs sing on high ;
You joyful hymn the Ever-bless'd,
Before the throne, and never rest.

I with your choir celestial join,
In offering up a hymn divine ;
With you in heaven I hope to dwell,
And bid the night and world farewell.

My soul when I shake off this dust,
Lord in Thy arms I will entrust ;
O make me Thy peculiar care,
Some mansion for my soul prepare !

Give me a place at Thy saints' feet,
Or some fall'n angel's vacant seat ;
I'll strive to sing as loud as they,
Who sit above in brighter day.

O may I always ready stand,
With my lamp burning in my hand,
May I in sight of heaven rejoice,
Whene'er I hear the Bridegroom's voice.

All praise to Thee in light arrayed,
Who light Thy dwelling-place hast made,
A boundless ocean of bright beams,
From Thy all-glorious Godhead stream,

The sun in its meridian height,
Is very darkness in Thy sight ;
My soul, O lighten and inflame,
With thought and love of Thy great Name.

Bless'd Jesus, Thou on heaven intent,
Whole nights hast in devotion spent ;
But I, frail creature soon am tired,
And all my zeal is soon expired.

Shine on me, Lord ; new life impart,
Fresh ardours kindle in my heart ;
One ray of Thy all-quickening light,
Dispels the sloth and clouds of night.

Lord, lest the tempter me surprise,
Watch over Thine own sacrifice ;
All loose, all idle thoughts cast out,
And make my very dreams devout.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him, all creatures here below,
Praise Him, above, ye heavenly host ;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

BISHOP KENT

From Christian Remembrancer for 1873.

PART XII—APPENDIX.

ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, APPLICABLE TO THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

ACT I, PASSED 15TH MARCH 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define and amend the Law of Evidence, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

Chapter I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator ;

Extent.

Commencement of Act.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872 :

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed :—

(1). All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India :

(2). All such rules, laws, and regulations, as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861,' in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for ; and,

(3). The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act, or Regulation in force in any part of British India, and not hereby expressly repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context :—

" Court."

" Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence.

" Fact."

" Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses ;

(2) any mental condition of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(a) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place is a fact.

(b.) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.

(c.) That a man said certain words is a fact.

(d.) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.

(e.) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

'Relevant.'

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other, in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.

"Facts in issue."

The expression "Facts in issue," means and includes—any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.

At his trial the following facts may be in issue—

That A caused B's death ;

That A intended to cause B's death ;

That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B ;

That A, at the time of doing the act which caused B's death, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those

"Document." means intended to be used, or which may be used for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.

Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.

A map or plan is a document.

An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.

A caricature is a document.

"Evidence."

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry ;

such statements are called oral evidence .

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court ;

such documents are called documentary evidence.

A fact is said to be proved, when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Proved."

A fact is said to be disproved, when after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Disproved."

"Not proved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact it may either regard such a fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

"May presume."

"Shall presume."

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

When one fact is declared

by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall on proof of the one fact regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

"Conclusive proof."

Chapter II.—Of the Relevancy of Facts.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue—

- A's beating B with the club ;
- A's causing B's death by such beating ;
- A's intention to cause B's death.

(b.) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it has to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

(b.) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and gaols are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them.

(c.) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(d.) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is whether A robbed B.

The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A murdered B.

Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts.

(c.) The question is, whether A poisoned B.

The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

Motive, preparation, and previous or subsequent conduct.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

The conduct of any party, or of any agent to any party, to any suit or proceeding in reference to such suit or proceeding, or in reference to any fact in issue therein or relevant thereto, and the conduct of any person an offence against whom is the subject of any proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact, and whether it was previous or subsequent thereto.

Explanation 1.—The word “conduct” in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements, but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(b.) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose is relevant.

(c.) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(d.) The question is whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakils in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(e.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favourable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(f.) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—‘the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,’—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A owes B Rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—‘I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 Rupees,’—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(h.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter are relevant.

(i.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(j.) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under Section 32, Clause (1), or as corroborative evidence under Section 157.

(k.) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under Section 32, Clause (1), or

as corroborative evidence under Section 157.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in

Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom

any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustration.

(a.) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(b.) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(c.) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under Section 8, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(d.) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C on leaving A's service, says to A—'I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer.' This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(e.) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says, as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(f.) A is tried for a riot, and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

wrong, any thing said, done or written by any one of such persons, in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one

of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(a.) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy are each relevant, both to

prove the existence of the conspiracy, and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant. 11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

- (1) If they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact ;
- (2) If by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C, or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else, and that it was not committed by either B, C, or D, is relevant.

In suits for damages, 12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any fact facts tending to enable which will enable the Court to determine the amount of Court to determine amount, damages which ought to be awarded is relevant. are relevant.

Facts relevant when right or custom is in question. 13. Where the question is as to the existence of any right or custom, the following facts are relevant—

(a.) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(b.) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted, or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state of mind—such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or good-will towards any particular person, or showing the existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling. 15. Facts showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling—
of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling. are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists, not generally, but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(b.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin, is relevant.

(c.) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(d.) The question is whether A, the acceptor of a Bill of Exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(e.) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(f.) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(g.) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B, upon a house of which A is owner, by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(h.) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew, or had reason to believe, that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(i.) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(j.) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved, as showing the intention of the letters.

(k.) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(l.) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(m.) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected?

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(n.) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(o.) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(p.) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

Facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(b.) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favour of A, are relevant.

(c.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E, are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

Existence of course of business when relevant. 16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business, according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned.

Admissions defined.

Admission—
by party to proceeding or his Agent.

18. Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party, whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

by suitor in representative character ;

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a representative character are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

Statements made by—

by party interested in subject-matter ;

(1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

by person from whom interest derived.

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit, are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.

B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.

A denies that rent was due from C to B.

A statement by C that he owed B rent is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.

A says to B—'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases:—

Relevancy of admissions against or in behalf of persons concerned.

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section thirty-two.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question between A and B is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(b.) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away.

Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business, showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section thirty-two, clause (2).

(c.) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta.

He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day and bearing the Lahore Post-mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead, it would be admissible under section thirty-two, clause (2).

(d.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(e.) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin, which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last preceding illustration.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Admissions in civil cases when relevant.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under Section 126.

24. A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person

grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

Confession made to a Police officer not to be used as evidence.

25. No confession made to a Police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

Confession made by accused while in custody of Police not to be used as evidence.

26. No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

So much of statement or confession made by accused as relates to fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a Police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

Confession made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat or promise relevant.

28. If such a confession as is referred to in section twenty-four is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

29. If such a confession is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not

Confession otherwise relevant not to become irrelevant because of promise of secrecy, &c.

warned that he was not bound to make such confession, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and a

Consideration of proved confession affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.

confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such confession.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—“B and I murdered C.” The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B.

(b.) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—“A and I murdered C.”

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

Admissions not conclusive proof, but may estop.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead,

Cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, &c., is relevant.

or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases :—

(1.)—When the statement is made by a person, as to the cause of his death, or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

(2.)—When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of an acknowledgment written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of a document used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

(3.)—When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

(4.)—When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

(5.)—When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

(6.)—When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

or relates to transaction mentioned in Section 13, Clause (a);

or is made by several persons, and expresses feelings relevant to matter in question.

(7.)—When the statement is contained in any deed, will or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section thirteen, clause (a).

(8.)—When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was murdered by B ; or

A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is whether she was ravished by B : or

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b.) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta, for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e.) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from A's deceased agent to A, saying that he had received the rent on A's account and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price, made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding, or before any person

authorized by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which it states, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable :

Provided

that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest ;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or enquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

Statements made under special circumstances.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to enquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rupees 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

35. An entry in any public or other official book, register, or record, stating a fact in issue or relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

36. Statements of facts in issue or relevant facts, made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament, or in any Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a Notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the *Gazette of any Local Government*, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the *Government Gazette* of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

How much of a Statement is to be proved.

39. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement, or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers, as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

Judgments of Courts of Justice when relevant.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or decree, which by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, Admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction,

Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.

which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

Such judgment, order, or decree is conclusive proof

that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order, or decree came into operation ;

that any legal character, to which it declares any such person to be entitled, accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person ;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease ;

and that anything to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

Judgment, order, or decree between third parties when irrelevant and when not.

42. Judgments, orders, or decrees other than those mentioned in section forty-one are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the enquiry ; but such judgments, orders, or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land which A denies.

The existence of a decree in favour of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass on the same land, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

43. Judgments, orders, or decrees, other than those mentioned in sections forty, forty-one, and forty-two, are irrelevant, unless the existence of such judgment, order, or decree, is a fact in issue, or is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

What judgments, &c., not relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in either.

A obtains a decree against C for damages on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(b.) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife.

B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery.

Afterwards C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife.

The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.

(c.) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A afterwards, sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(d.) A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence.

The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

Fraud, collusion and incompetency of Court may be proved.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding may show that any judgment, order, or decree which is relevant under section forty, forty-one, or forty-two, and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

Opinions of third Persons when relevant.

45. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon

Opinions of experts.

that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinions of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(c.) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same person or by different persons, are relevant.

Facts bearing upon opinions of experts.

46. Facts, not otherwise relevant, are relevant if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons, who were poisoned by that poison, exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea-wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were on such sea-walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Opinion as to handwriting.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, a merchant in London.

B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him. C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.

The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant, though neither B, C, nor D ever saw A write.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

Explanation.—The expression "general custom or right," includes customs or rights common in any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—
the usages and tenets of any body of men or family,
the constitution and government of any religious or charitable foundation or,

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion, expressed by conduct, as to the

Opinion on relationship when relevant. existence of such relationship, of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinion shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under Section 494, 495, 497, or 498 of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A and B were married.

The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(b.) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant. 51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion

Character when relevant.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

53. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character is relevant.

Previous conviction in criminal trials relevant, but not previous bad character, except in reply.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

Character as affecting damages.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Explanation.—In Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, the word “character” includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

Chapter III.—Facts which need not be proved.

No evidence required of fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed :

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy :

(4.) The course of proceeding of Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto.

Explanation.—The word "Parliament," in Clauses (2) and (4), includes—

1. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ;
2. The Parliament of Great Britain ;
3. The Parliament of England ;
4. The Parliament of Scotland ; and
5. The Parliament of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland :

(6.) All seals of which English Courts take judicial notice the seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor-General or any Local Government in Council the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction and of Notaries Public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act or Regulation having the force of law in British India

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the Official Gazette of any Local Government .

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown :

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, and public festivals, fasts, and holidays notified in the Official Gazette .

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons :

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakils, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science, or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

53. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which, before the

Facts admitted.

hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings. Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

Chapter IV—Of Oral Evidence.

Proof of facts by oral evidence.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

Oral evidence must be direct.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases whatever, be direct ; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it ;

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it ;

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner;

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds:

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and on the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable;

Provided also that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

Chapter V.—Of Documentary Evidence.

Proof of contents of documents. 61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

Primary evidence. 62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document:

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Secondary evidence. 63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

- (1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;
- (2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;
- (3.) Copies made from or compared with the original;
- (4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;
- (5.) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(b.) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(c.) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(d.) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

Proof of documents by primary evidence. 64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given. 65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases.—

(a.) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or

of any person out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court, or of any person legally bound to produce it, and when, after the notice mentioned in section sixty-six, such person does not produce it,

(b.) When the existence, condition, or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest ;

(c.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time ;

(d.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable ;

(e.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section seventy-four ;

(f.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence ;

(g.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (a), (c), and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible

In case (b), the written admission is admissible.

In case (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section sixty-five, clause (a), shall not be given unless the party

Rules as to notice to produce. proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law ;

and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case .

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases, or in any other case in which the Court thinks fit to dispense with it.—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice ;

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it ;

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force ;

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court ;

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document ;

(6.) When the person in possession of the document is out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

Proof where no attesting witness found.

Admission of execution by party to attested document.

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

73. In order to ascertain

Comparison of hand writings.

proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

70. The admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

72. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

whether a signature, writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be

Public Documents.

Public documents

74. The following documents are public documents :—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(i) of the sovereign authority,

(ii) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(iii) of public officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, whether of British India or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof as

the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed, whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, is authorized to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public

documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

Production of such copies.

78 The following public documents may be proved as follows :—

(1.) Acts, orders, or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government :—

(2.) The proceedings of the Legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government :

(3.) Proclamations, orders, or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette*, or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer.

(4.) The Acts of the Executive or the proceedings of the Legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or Sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor-General of India in Council :

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body :

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

Presumptions as to Documents.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be

admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which
Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies. purports to be duly certified, by any officer in British India, or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty, who is duly authorized thereto by the Governor-General in Council, to be genuine. Provided that such document is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer, by whom any such document purports to be signed or certified, held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the

Presumption on production of record of evidence. evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorized by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine ; that any statements, as to the circumstances under which it was taken, purporting to be made by the person signing it, are true, and that such evidence, statement, or confession was duly taken.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the

Presumption as to Gazettes. Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency, or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England

Presumption as to document admissible in England without proof of seal or signature. or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court

shall presume that such seal, stamp, or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held, at the time when he signed it, the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate ; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

Proof of maps made for purposes of any cause.

Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions. 84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

Presumption as to powers of attorney. 85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul, or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records. 86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

Presumption as to books and maps. 87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

Presumption as to photographs, machine-copies, and telegraphic messages. 88. The Court may presume that a message, forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed, corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the message purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

Presumption as to due execution, &c., of documents not produced. 89. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after notice to produce, was attested, stamped, and executed in the manner required by law.

Documents thirty years old. 90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which, and under the care of the person with whom, they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

Illustrations.

This explanation applies also to section eighty-one.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

Chapter VI.—Of the Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be written contract.

given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence as to the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c.) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of Indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B.

Oral evidence is offered of the payment.

The evidence is admissible.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a

document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms :

Proviso (1).—Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto ; such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want of failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

Proviso (2).—The existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

Proviso (3).—The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

Proviso (4).—The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved, except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

Proviso (5).—Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved : Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

Proviso (6).—Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(a.) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(b.) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rupees 1,000 on the 1st March 1873. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(c.) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(d.) A enters into a written contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(e.) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(f.) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(g.) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: 'Bought of A a horse for Rupees 500.' B may prove the verbal warranty.

(h.) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rupees 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(i.) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(j.) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document. 93. When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(b.) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of facts which would show how they were meant to be filled.

Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts. 94. When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate at Rampore containing 100 bigás.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bigás. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was once situated at a different place and of a different size.

Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts. 95. When language used in a document is plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B for Rupees 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(b.) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

97. When the language used applies partly to one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

98. Evidence may be given to show the meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Evidence as to meaning of illegible characters, &c.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my mods.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest may give evidence of any facts attending to show a contemporaneous agreement, varying the terms of the document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.



PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

Chapter VII.—Of the Burden of Proof.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, Burden of proof. must prove that those facts exist.

When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed.

A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(b.) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true.

A must prove the existence of those facts.

On whom burden of proof lies.

102. The burden of proof in a suit of proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father.

If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.

Therefore the burden of proof is on A.

(b.) A sues B for money due on a bond.

The execution of the bond is admitted, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies.

If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved.

Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Illustration.

(a.) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.

B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(b.) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.

A must prove that the document has been lost.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.

The burden of proof is on A.

(b.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.

The burden of proof is on A.

(c.) Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments.

A is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, under Section 325.

The burden of proving the circumstances bringing the case under Section 335 lies on A.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Illustrations.

(a.) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(b.) A is charged with travelling on a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

Burden of proving death of person known to have been alive within thirty years.

Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy and agency.

Burden of proof as to

ownership.

111. Where there is a question as to the good faith in transactions where one party is in relation of active confidence.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) The good faith of a sale by a client to an attorney is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney.

(b.) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince, or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(a.) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession ;

(b.) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars ;

(c.) That a bill of exchange, accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration ;

(d.) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence ;

(e.) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed ;

(f.) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases ;

(g.) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced be unfavorable to the person who withholds it ;

(h.) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavorable to him ;

(i.) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following, in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them :—

As to illustration (a)—A shop-keeper has in his till a marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business ;

As to illustration (b)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character, who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself :

As to illustration (b)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B, and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable :

As to illustration (c)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the acceptor was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence :

As to illustration (d)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course :

As to illustration (e)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances :

As to illustration (f)—The question is whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances :

As to illustration (g)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued, but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family :

As to illustration (h)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked :

As to illustration (i)—A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

Chapter VIII.—Estoppel.

115. When one person has, by his declaration, act, or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true

Estoppel,

and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it,

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the

Estoppel of tenant.

beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property ; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such licensee was given.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensor had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

Chapter IX.—Of Witnesses.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them.

119. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a Superior Court.

(b.) A is accused before the Court of Session of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the Superior Court.

(c.) A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

122. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married; nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it, or his representative in interest, consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil, shall at any time be permitted unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney, or vakil by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment :

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose ;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney, or vakil in the course of his employment as such showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment.

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney, or vakil was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.’

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(b.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.’

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(c.) A, being charged with embezzlement, retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

Section 126 to apply to interpreters, &c.

127. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants of barristers, pleaders attorneys, and vakils.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-six; and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney, or vakil as a witness,

he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakil on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers himself as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property, or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document, the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

Production of documents which another person, having possession, would be entitled to refuse to produce.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:
- Witness not excused from answering on ground that answer will criminate.
- Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.
- Proviso.
133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person; and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.
- Accomplice.
134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.
- Number of witnesses.

Chapter X.—Of the Examination of Witnesses.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.
- Order of production and examination of witnesses.
136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant; and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.
- Judge to decide as to admissibility of evidence.
- If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissible only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.
- If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(b.) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(c.) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(d.) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C, and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C, or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C, and D before permitting proof of A.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

Examination-in-chief.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

Cross-examination.

The examination of a witness, a subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him shall be called his re-examination.

Re-examination.

**Order of examinations.
Direction of re-examination.**

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination; and if new matter is, by permission of the Court, introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

Cross-examination of person called to produce a document.

Witnesses to character.

Leading question.

When they must not be asked.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

When they may be asked.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property, as to which he is giving evidence, was not contained in a document, and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B,

C deposes that he heard A say to D—‘B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.’ This statement is relevant, as showing A’s motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

- (1) to test his veracity;
- (2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or
- (3) to shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

When witness to be compelled to answer.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-two shall apply thereto.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations :—

(1.) Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2.) Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time, or of such a character, that the truth of the imputation would not affect, or would affect in a slight degree, the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3.) Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witness' character and the importance of his evidence.

(4.) The Court may, if it sees fit, draw, from the witnesses' refusal to answer, the inference that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

149. No such question as is referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight ought to be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Illustrations.

(a.) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(b.) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(c.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(d.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil, or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil, or attorney is subject in the exercise of his profession.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime, and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality, and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A claim against an under-writer is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(b.) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(d) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

Question by party to his own witness.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

Impeaching credit of witness.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or, with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him :—

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit ;

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence ;

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted ;

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B.

C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(b.) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any

relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Questions tending to corroborate evidence of relevant fact admissible.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

Former statements of witness may be proved to corroborate later testimony as to same fact.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

158. Whenever any statement, relevant under section thirty-two or thirty-three, is proved, all matters may be proved, either in order to contradict or to corroborate it, or in order to impeach or confirm the credit of the person by whom it was made, which might have been proved if that person had been called as a witness and had denied upon cross-examination the truth of the matter suggested.

What matters may be proved in connection with proved statement relevant under Section 32 or 33.

159. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

Refreshing memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person, and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

When witnesses may use copy of document to refresh memory.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treatises.

160. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section one hundred and fifty-nine, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Testimony to facts stated in document mentioned in Section 159.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business, if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

161. Any writing referred to under the provisions of the two last preceding sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it; such party may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

162. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it sees fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

If for such a purpose it is necessary to cause any document to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence. and if the interpreter disobeys such direction,

he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

163. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

Giving as evidence of document called for and produce on notice.

164. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Giving as evidence of document production of which was refused on notice.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement, and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial, A calls for the document and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

165. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases, in any form, at any time, of any witness, or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing; and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorize any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and thirty-one, both inclusive, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under section one hundred and forty-eight or one hundred and forty-nine; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, excepting the cases hereinbefore excepted.

166. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses, through or by leave of the Judge, which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

Chapter XI.—Of Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence.

167. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number & year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26 Geo. III, c. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled, An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India and for establishing a court of judi-	Sec. thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.		cature for the more speedily and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories to their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	

Number and year	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number & year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 14 & 15 Vic. c. 99	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Sec. eleven & so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.	Act II of 1855.	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
Act XV of 1852.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.	Act XXV of 1861.	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
Act XIX of 1853.	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.	Act I of 1868.	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Sections seven & eight.

ACT II, PASSED 22ND MARCH 1872.

An Act to revive and continue the Operation of Act XV of 1867 (to make better Provision for the Appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjab, and for other Purposes).

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT NO. III, PASSED 22ND MARCH 1872.

An Act to provide a form of Marriage in certain Cases.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársi, Buddhist, Sikh, or Jaina religion, and to legalize certain marriages the validity of which is doubtful; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Local extent.
Commencement.

1. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Conditions upon which marriages under Act may be celebrated.

2. Marriages may be celebrated under this Act between persons neither of whom professes the Christian or the Jewish, or the Hindú or the Muhammadan, or the Pársi or the Buddhist, or the Sikh or the Jaina religion, upon the following conditions :—

(1).—Neither party must, at the time of the marriage, have a husband or wife living :

(2).—The man must have completed his age of eighteen years, and the woman her age of fourteen years, according to the Gregorian calendar :

(3).—Each party must, if he or she has not completed the age of twenty-one years, have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian to the marriage .

(4).—The parties must not be related to each other in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to any law to which either of them is subject, render a marriage between them illegal.

1st Proviso.—No such law or custom, other than one relating to consanguinity or affinity, shall prevent them from marrying.

2nd Proviso.—No law or custom as to consanguinity shall prevent them from marrying, unless a relationship can be traced between the parties through some common ancestor, who stands to each of them in a nearer relationship than that of great-great-grand-father or great-great-grand-mother, or unless one of the parties is the lineal ancestor, or the brother or sister of some lineal ancestor, of the other.

3. The Local Government may appoint one or more Registrars under this Act, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, for any portion of the territory subject to its administration. The officer so appointed shall be called 'Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872,' and is hereinafter referred to as 'the Registrar.' The portion of territory for which any such officer is appointed shall be deemed his district.

One of the parties to intended marriage to give notice to Registrar. 4. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized under this Act, one of the parties must give notice in writing to the Registrar, before whom it is to be solemnized.

The Registrar to whom such notice is given must be the Registrar of a district within which one at least of the parties to the marriage has resided for fourteen days before such notice is given.

Such notice may be in the form given in the first schedule to this Act.

5. The Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office, and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of every such notice in a book to be for that purpose furnished to him by the Government, to be called the "Marriage Notice Book under Act III of 1872," and such book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

6. Fourteen days after notice of an intended marriage has been given under section 4, such marriage may be solemnized, unless it has been previously objected to in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Any person may object to any such marriage on the ground that it would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section two.

The nature of the objection made shall be recorded in writing by the Registrar in the register, and shall, if necessary, be read over and explained to the person making the objection, and shall be signed by him or on his behalf.

7. On receipt of such notice of objection the Registrar shall not proceed to solemnize the marriage until the lapse of fourteen days from the receipt of such objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, until the lapse of fourteen days from the opening of such Court.

The person objecting to the intended marriage may file a suit in any Civil Court having local jurisdiction (other than a Court of Small Causes) for a declaratory decree, declaring that such marriage would contravene some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two.

8. The officer before whom such suit is filed shall thereupon give the person presenting it a certificate to the effect that such suit has been filed. If such certificate be lodged with the Registrar within fourteen days from the receipt of notice of objection, if there be a Court of competent jurisdiction open at the time, or, if there be no such Court open at the time, within fourteen days of the opening of such Court, the marriage shall not be solemnized till the decision of such Court has been given and the period, allowed by law for appeals from such decision, has elapsed; or, if there be an appeal from such decision, till the decision of the Appellate Court has been given.

If such certificate be not lodged in the manner and within the period prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, or if the decision of the Court be that such marriage would not contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, such marriage may be solemnized.

If the decision of such Court be that the marriage in question would contravene any one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two, the marriage shall not be solemnized.

9. Any Court, in which any such suit as is referred to in section seven is filed, may, if it shall appear to it that the objection was not reasonable and *bonâ fide*, inflict a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the person objecting, and award it, or any part of it, to the parties to the intended marriage.

Court may fine when objection not reasonable.

10. Before the marriage is solemnized, the parties and three witnesses shall, in the presence of the Registrar, sign a declaration in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act. If either party has not completed the age of twenty-one years, the declaration shall also be signed by his or her father or guardian, except in the case of a widow, and, in every case, it shall be countersigned by the Registrar.

Declaration by parties and witnesses.

11. The marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of the Registrar and of the three witnesses who signed the declaration. It may be solemnized in any form, provided that each party says to the other, in the presence and hearing of the Registrar and witnesses, 'I, [A,] take thee, [B,] to be my lawful wife (or husband).'

Marriage how to be solemnized.

12. The marriage may be celebrated either at the office of the Registrar or at such other place, within reasonable distance of the office of the Registrar, as the parties desire. Provided that the Local Government may prescribe the conditions under which such marriages may be solemnized at places other than the Registrar's office, and the additional fees to be paid thereupon.

Place where marriage may be solemnized.

13. When the marriage has been solemnized, the Registrar shall enter a certificate thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose and to be called the 'Marriage Certificate Book' under Act III of 1872, in the form given in the third schedule to this Act, and such certificate shall be signed by the parties to the marriage and the three witnesses.

Form of certificate.

Fees.

14. The Local Government shall prescribe the fees to be paid to the Registrar for the duties to be discharged by him under this Act.

The Registrar may, if he think fit, demand payment of any such fee before solemnization of the marriage or performance of any other duty in respect of which it is payable.

The said Marriage Certificate Book shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be admissible as evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of a fee to be fixed by the Local Government for each such extract.

Penalty on married person marrying again under Act.

15. Every person who, being at the time married, procures a marriage of himself to be solemnized under this Act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section four hundred and ninety-four or section four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code, as the case may be; and the marriage so solemnized is void.

16. Every person married under this Act who, during the lifetime of his or her wife or husband, contracts any other marriage, shall be subject to the penalties provided in sections four hundred and ninety-four and four hundred and ninety-five of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife, whatever may be the religion which he or she professed at the time of such second marriage.

Punishment of bigamy.

17. The Indian Divorce Act shall apply to all marriages contracted under this Act, and any such marriage may be declared null or dissolved in the manner therein provided, and for the causes therein mentioned, or on the ground that it contravenes some one or more of the conditions prescribed in clauses (1), (2), (3) or (4) of section two of this Act.

Indian Divorce Act to apply.

18. The issue of marriages solemnized under this Act shall, if they marry under this Act, be deemed to be subject to the law to which their fathers were subject as to the prohibition of marriages by reason of consanguinity and affinity, and the provisions to section two of this Act shall apply to them.

Law to apply to issue of marriages under Act.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under its provisions; nor shall this Act be deemed directly or indirectly to affect the validity of any mode of contracting marriage; but if the validity of any such mode shall hereafter come into question before any Court, such question shall be decided as if this Act had not been passed.

Saving of marriages solemnized otherwise than under Act.

20. All persons who have heretofore contracted marriages in the presence of at least two witnesses, according to any form whatever, may at any time, previous to the first day of January 1873, have such marriages registered under this Act, and such marriages shall thereupon be deemed to be and to have been as valid as if they had been contracted and solemnized

under this Act: Provided that persons who have such marriages registered under this section must, on such registry, sign a declaration in the form given in the fourth schedule to this Act.

No marriage shall be registered under this section unless conditions (1), (3) and (4) of section two were complied with; and no such marriage shall be registered under this section if, during its continuance, either party has contracted a subsequent marriage.

Penalty for signing declarations or certificates containing false statements.

21. Every person making, signing or attesting any declaration or certificate prescribed by this Act, containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety-nine of the Indian Penal Code.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 4.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District.

I hereby give you notice that a marriage under Act III of 1872 is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein named and described (that is to say).—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of residence.
A B	Unmarried. Widower.	Landowner.	Of full age.	23 days.
C D	Spinster.	Minor.	..	

Witness my hand, this

day of

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(Signed) A. B.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 10.)

Declaration to be made by the Bridegroom.

I, A B, hereby declare as follows:—

1. I am at the present time unmarried:

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

3. I am completed my eighteen years :

4. I am not related to *C D* [*the bride*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisos of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal :

[*And when the bridegroom has not completed his age of twenty-one years*

5. The consent of my father [or guardian, *as the case may be*] has been given to a marriage between myself and *C D*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(Signed) *A B* (*the bridegroom*).

Declaration to be made by the Bride.

I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows.—

1. I am at the present time unmarried

2. I do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion.

3. I have completed my age of fourteen years .

4. I am not related to *A B* [*the bridegroom*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisos of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.

[*And when the bride has not completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she is a widow.*

5. The consent of *M N* my father [or guardian, *as the case may be*] has been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and has not been revoked.]

6. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D* .

G H,
I J, } (*their witnesses*).
K L,

[*And when the bridegroom or bride has not completed the age of twenty-one years, except in the case of a widow :*

Signed in my presence and with my consent by the above *A B* and *C D*

M N, the father [or guardian] of the abovenamed
A B [or *C D*, *as the case may be*]
(Countersigned) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District of

Dated the day of 18 .

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See Section 13.)

Registrar's Certificate.

I, *E F*, certify that, on the of 18 appeared before me *A B* and *C D*, each of whom in my presence and in the presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are signed hereunder, made the declarations required by Act III of 1872, and that a marriage under the said Act was solemnized between them in my presence.

(Signed) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District of

(Signed) *A B,*
C D,
G H, } (*three witnesses*).
I J,
K L,

Dated the day of 18 .

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 20.)

*Declaration to be made by the Husband.*I, *A B*, hereby declare as follows :—1. I was married to *C D* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*) :2. I was, at the time of marriage to my wife, *C D*, unmarried :

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion :

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage :

5. I am not related to *C D* [*the wife*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *C D* is subject, and subject to the provisions of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal :[*And when the bridegroom had not completed his age of twenty-one years :*6. The consent of my father [*or guardian, as the case may be*] had been given to a marriage between myself and *C D*, and had not been revoked.]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

(Signed) *A B* (*the husband*).*Declaration to be made by the Wife.*I, *C D*, hereby declare as follows :—1. I was married to *A B* at (*place*), on or about (*date*) in the presence of (*two witnesses*) :2. I was, at the time of my marriage to my husband, *A B*, unmarried :

3. I did not at such time profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion :

4. I have not contracted any subsequent marriage :

5. I am not related to [*A B the husband*] in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which would, according to the law to which I am subject, or to which the said *A B* is subject, and subject to the provisions of clause (4) of section two of Act III of 1872, render a marriage between us illegal.[*And when the bride had not, at the time of her marriage, completed her age of twenty-one years, unless she was then a widow :*6. The consent of *M N* my father [*or guardian, as the case may be*] had at such time been given to a marriage between myself and *A B*, and had not been revoked.]

7. I am aware that, if any statement in this declaration is false, and if in making such statement I either know or believe it to be false, or do not believe it to be true, I am liable to imprisonment, and also to fine.

Signed in our presence by the abovenamed *A B* and *C D*.*G H,*
I J, } (*two witnesses*).(Countersigned) *E F*,

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 for the District of

Dated the day of 18 .

ACT IV, PASSED 28TH MARCH 1872.

THE PANJAB LAWS ACT, 1872.

An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws, and regulations have the force of law in the Panjab, and for other purposes.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT V, PASSED 28TH MARCH 1872.

An Act to remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sind.

[Not applicable to Madras]

ACT VI, PASSED 5TH APRIL 1872.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to oaths and affirmations; It is enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Oaths Act, 1872."

Extent.

2. It extends to British India, applies to all oaths or affirmations taken or made by or administered to British subjects in Native Indian States,

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

3. Every person who may by law be sworn or called upon to make a solemn affirmation,

Persons liable to be sworn may, if they object to oath, make simple affirmation.

in any capacity whatever, may, if he objects to such oath or solemn affirmation, make in place thereof a simple affirmation to the same effect, omitting the words "So help me God," "In the presence of Almighty God," or other expressions of the same nature.

Powers of Court as to certain oaths when tendered by parties or witnesses.

4. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, tender such oath to him.

If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath as is mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, if such oath is taken by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether he will take the oath or not.

If such party or witness accepts such oath, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently taken out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize such person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn and return it to the Court.

The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound by it, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

If the party or witness refuses to take the oath he shall not be compelled to take it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would take it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

5. No omission to take any oath or to make any solemn or simple affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution, or irregularity took place.

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

6. Nothing in this Act shall apply to oaths or affirmations prescribed by any law which under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not the power to repeal.

ACT VII, PASSED 5TH APRIL 1872.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Courts in British Burmah.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT VIII, PASSED 19TH APRIL 1872.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

Preamble.

An Act for the purpose of imposing duties on income arising from offices, property, professions and trades; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Income Tax Act".

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1872, and it shall cease to be in force on the thirty-first day of March 1873,

Commencement and continuance of Act.

except as to taxes payable in respect of the period previous to the said thirty-first day of March 1873, and as to penalties incurred under this Act.

The references made in the Court Fees Act, Schedule II, to the Indian Income Tax Act shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Income."

"Income" means income and profits accruing and arising in British India:

"Magistrate"

"Magistrate" means,

till the 1st day of September 1872,

any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class,

and after the said day,

any Magistrate of the First or Second Class; and it includes a Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace.

"Company" means an Association, carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable,

"Company."

whether such Company be incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business be situate in British India, or not.

"Person."

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Defaulter."

"Defaulter" includes a Company or firm making default under this Act.

In the case of any firm or of any Company or Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, "Collector" means the

"Collector"

Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which its principal place of business in British India is

situate. And, in the case of any person or Hindu undivided family chargeable under this Act, "Collector" means the Collector of Land Revenue of the place or district at or in which such person or family resides.

3. Nothing in this Act applies to the pay and allowances of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Her Majesty's

Exemptions from Act.

Forces or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are not in Civil employment, when such pay and allowances do not exceed five hundred rupees per mensem;

or to any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes.

And no member of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family, which is for the time being chargeable under this Act, shall, as such, be chargeable under this Act.

4. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by order, wholly exempt

Power to exempt from Act.

from the operation of this Act, the whole or any part of the income of any tribe or class of persons in British India.

The Governor-General in Council may revoke any such order.

All orders and revocations made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

PART II.

Duties on Offices.

5. A duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied in respect of every office or employment of profit in British India under Government or under a Company or a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company,

Duties on offices.

and upon every salary, annuity or pension, paid in British India by Government or by a Company or by a Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company to any person, residing in British India, or serving on board a ship plying to and from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

Exemption of incomes less than Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem.

Deduction in case of Government officials and pensioners.

6. No income amounting to less than eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem shall be chargeable under this Part.

7. In the case of every person holding any paid office, employment or commission under Her Majesty, or under the Government of India, or under any Local Government, or receiving any annuity or pension from Her Majesty or any such Government,

the duty, to which he is liable under this Part, shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Examiner of Claims or other proper officer, and shall be deemed to be a tax paid under this Act.

8. In the case of every person holding a paid employment under, or receiving any annuity or pension from, any Company or any Municipal or other public body or Association not being a Company, the duty to which he is liable under this Part shall be deducted from his pay, annuity or pension at the time of payment by the Treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to make such payments, and shall be deemed to be tax payable under this Act.

Deductions in case of servants and pensioners of Companies and Municipalities.

Every such Treasurer, or Payment to Government.

other officer shall, as soon as may be after making such deductions, pay to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs, the amount of such deductions, and shall be answerable to such Government for such payment.

Indemnity.

Every Company, public Body or Association, Treasurer or other officer as aforesaid, is hereby indemnified for all deductions and payments made in pursuance of this Part.

The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of every such Company and public Body or Association shall prepare, and, on or before

Annual return by Treasurer, &c.

the fifteenth day of May next deliver, to the Collector, in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, a return in writing showing the names of every person, holding at the date of the said return a paid employment under, or receiving a pension or annuity from, such Company or Body or Association, whose pay or pension or annuity as such amounts to eighty-three rupees five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, together with the salaries, annuities or pensions payable by the Company or public Body or Association to all such persons respectively.

9. Whenever the duty, leviable under this Part in any month, is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity or pension chargeable therewith, it shall be deducted from such pay, annuity or pension at some subsequent time of payment.

Subsequent deduction of duty omitted to be levied.

PART III.

Duties on Profits of Companies.

10. The Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager in India of every Company shall, in the case of a Shipping Company trading between British India and any other country, pay to Government in respect of one moiety of the nett profits made

Shipping Companies.

by each of the ships of such Company engaged in such trade, during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies in the rupee :

and, in the case of every other Company, pay to Government in respect of the whole of the nett profits made in British India by such Company during the year ending on the day on which the Company's accounts shall have been last made up, the duty of two pies for every rupee,

Statement of result of accounts.

and shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a statement in writing signed by him showing the result of such accounts.

11. If in the case of any Company no such accounts have been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1872, the Annual return of nett profits. Treasurer, Secretary or principal Agent or Manager of such Company shall prepare, and, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, deliver to the Collector a return in writing, signed by him and stating the nett profits made by such ships or by the Company (as the case may be) during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

12. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that any statement or return mentioned in section ten or section eleven is incorrect or incomplete, he may cause a notice to be served on the Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, or Manager by whom such statement or return was delivered, requiring him, on or before a day to be mentioned in the notice, to attend at the Collector's office and to produce for the inspection of the Collector such of the accounts of the Company as refer to the year mentioned in section ten or section eleven, as the case may be, and as are in the possession or power of such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, or Manager.

The Collector shall thereupon make an order, determining the amount at which the Company shall be assessed under this Part and the day on which such amount shall be paid ; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, such sum shall be payable accordingly.

Indemnity.

13. Every such Treasurer, Secretary, Agent, or Manager is hereby indemnified for all payments made in pursuance of section ten or section twelve.

PART IV.

Duties on Interest on Government Securities.

Duty on interest.

14. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all interest on securities of the Government of India becoming due on or after the first day of April 1872.

Deduction of duty.

15. Every person empowered to pay such interest shall deduct the duty at the place where the interest is paid, and shall, as soon as may be after making such deduction, pay the same to the credit of the Government of India, or as such Government from time to time directs :

Provided that no such duty shall be deducted from the interest on any such security, where the owner thereof produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income, including such interest, is less than one thousand rupees.

Proviso.

PART V.

Duties on all other income.

Duty on income not charged under Parts II, III, IV.

16. A yearly duty of two pies for every rupee shall be levied upon all incomes of one thousand rupees per annum or upwards not chargeable under Part II, Part III, or Part IV of this Act.

17. The trustee, guardian, Trustees, guardians and committees of incapacitated persons to be charged.

curator, or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and having the control of the property of such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot, whether such infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot resides in British India or not, shall, if the infant, married woman, lunatic or idiot be chargeable under this

Part, be chargeable with the said duty in like manner and to the same amount as would be charged to such infant if of full age, or to such married woman if she were sole, or to such lunatic or idiot if he were capable of acting for himself.

Any person not resident in British India, whether a subject of Her Majesty or not, being in receipt, through an agent, of any income chargeable under this Part, shall be chargeable in the name of such agent in the like manner and to the like amount as he would be charged if resident in British India and in actual receipt of such income.

18. Every trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent shall, when required by the Collector, deliver a statement signed by him, of the amount of the income, in respect whereof he is chargeable on account of such infant, married woman, lunatic, idiot or non-resident, together with a declaration of the truth of the statement.

The Collector shall have power to serve a notice upon any person, whom he has reason to believe to be a trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent requiring him to deliver, on or before a day to be specified in the notice, a statement, signed by him, of the names of the persons for or of whom he is trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators-General and Official Trustees.

19. Receivers or Managers appointed by any Court in India, the Courts of Wards, the Administrators-General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the Official Trustees shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of all income officially in their possession or under their control.

Power to retain duties charged on trustees, &c.

20. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is assessed under this Act in such capacity ;

or when any Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court, any Court of Wards, Administrator-General, or Official Trustee is assessed under this Act in income and profits officially received by him ;

every person and Court so assessed may from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such receiver, manager, Court of Wards, Administrator-General or Official Trustee, retain so much as shall be sufficient to pay the amount of the assessment.

Indemnity.

Every such person and Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

Owners of lands and houses occupying them.

21. Owners of lands or houses, occupying the same, shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at nine-tenths of the full rent at which such lands or houses are worth to be let for the year.

The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prescribe, for the whole or any part of the territories subject to such Local Government, special rules for the assessment of incomes derived from land, at an amount bearing a fixed proportion to the revenue assessed thereon.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Persons assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on incomes of 1,000 Rupees and upwards to be assessed at same amount.

22. Every person, chargeable under this Part, shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871 on an income of rupees 1,000 or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act ; but any such person may apply under the provisions of Part VI to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

In the case of every person chargeable under this Part, to whom the provisions of the last preceding paragraph do not apply, and whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, four thousand rupees or upwards, the Collector shall,

and in the case of every such person whose annual income is, in the Collector's opinion, less than four thousand rupees, the Collector may

cause a notice to be served on him, requiring him to fill in a return of his income during one year, ending on the day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872, and to state in such return the period during which such income has actually accrued.

Such notice shall be in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall specify the day by which the return is to be made, and the place of the Collector's office at which the return is to be made.

Every such notice shall be signed by the Collector.

The form of the return shall accompany the notice.

Return how made.

23. Every person, on whom such notice is served, shall send to or deliver at the Collector's office the return duly filled and signed by him.

A declaration shall be added by such person at the foot of the return (a) that the income stated therein is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, (b) that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and (c) that he has no other source of income.

24. Every person, when required so to do by a notice in the form to be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, shall, within the period mentioned in such notice, prepare and deliver to the Collector a list containing, to the best of his belief, the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling-house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to eighty-three rupees, five annas and four pies per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling-house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house, and also of any such lodger or inmate, who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

Such list shall be signed by the persons respectively delivering the same, and shall be prepared in the form to be prescribed as aforesaid.

Collector to determine persons chargeable.

25. The Collector shall from time to time determine what persons are chargeable under this Part, and the amount at which every such person shall be assessed ;

and in making such assessment income exempted under section six shall be treated as chargeable under this Part.

26. Every such assessment shall be made upon the full amount of such person's income during the year ending on the day of the year next before the year of assessment, on which his accounts have been usually made up, or on the thirty-first day of March 1872.

Assessment when assessee becomes chargeable within year.

In the case of a person for the first time becoming chargeable under this Part within the year of assessment, or within the year next before such year, the assessment shall be made according to an average of his income for such period as the Collector, under the circumstances, directs.

Notice to persons chargeable.

27. The Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every person chargeable under this Part, stating—

(1).—The name and the profession, trade or other source of the income of such person, or in respect of which he is chargeable ;

(2).—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is to be paid ;

(3).—The place or places, district or districts, where such income accrues ; and

(4).—The amount to be paid ;

and requiring him within fifteen days from the date of the service either to pay such amount or to apply to the Collector to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

Officer to give receipts.

28. Such amount shall be paid to the Collector, who shall give a receipt for such payment to the person making the same :

Provided that, if such income accrues at or in more than one place or district, the receipt shall be granted and payment made by and to the Collector for the place or district at or in which the person mentioned in the notice resides, or (in the case of a firm) at or in which its principal place of business in British India is situate.

Every such receipt shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such other officer as he shall from time to time empower in this behalf, and such signature shall be judicially noticed.

Contents of receipt.

29. Every such receipt shall specify—

(1).—The name and source or sources of the income of the person by or on whose behalf the duty is paid ;

(2).—The year or portion of the year for which the duty is paid ,

(3).—The amount paid, and the date of payment , and

(4).—The place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues , and shall be admissible as evidence of all matters contained therein.

PART VI

Petitions and Appeals against Assessments.

30 Any person objecting to the amount at which he is assessed, or denying his liability to be assessed under Part V, may apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have the assessment reduced or cancelled

Such petition shall ordinarily be presented within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven. But if the Collector is satisfied that the objector has not received such notice, the petition may be presented within fifteen days from the day on which in the Collector's opinion he became aware of the assessment

Provided that no person, served with a notice under section twenty-two, shall be entitled to apply by petition under this section, unless he has made the return required in such notice on or before the day therein mentioned, or unless he satisfies the Collector that he had a sufficient excuse for not making such return

The petition shall be in the form contained in the schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances admit, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints

31 The Collector shall fix a day and place for the hearing of the petition, and, on the day and at the place so fixed, or on the day and at the place (if any) to which he has adjourned such hearing, shall hear such petition and pass his order thereon.

Such order may be in favour of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment to an amount to be specified in the order

If the order be in favour of the petitioner, the Collector shall at once refund the fee on the petition.

If the order simply reject the petition, or reject the petition and enhance the petitioner's assessment, the petitioner shall within fifteen days from the passing of the order pay the amount mentioned in the said notice or in the order of enhancement, as the case may be.

32 Any person, dissatisfied with any order under section twelve or section thirty-one, may, within fifteen days from the date thereof, on payment of the sum payable under such order, present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose order upon such appeal shall be final.

The time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order shall be excluded in computing the said period of fifteen days.

The order of such Commissioner shall be final. It may be in favour of the petitioner, or it may simply reject the petition, or it may reject the petition and enhance the assessment to an amount to be specified in the decision.

If the order rejects the petition and enhances the assessment, the petitioner shall, within one week from the passing of the order, pay the amount mentioned in the order of enhancement.

Documents to accompany appeal. Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, and a copy of the Collector's order thereon, and a list of the documents, if any, on which the appellant relies.

Copies of petition and order exempt from fees. Neither of such copies shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act.

When the decision on such appeal is in favour of the petitioner, the value of the fee on his petition of appeal, and (where he has presented a

Return of fees and excess. petition to the Collector) the fee on such petition, together with the excess paid by him, or (when the decision is that the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, is not chargeable under this Act) the whole sum so paid, shall at once be refunded.

33. The Collector or Commissioner may summon any person, whom he thinks able to give evidence for the purpose of enabling him to determine how the petitioner, or the Company which he represents, should be assessed; and may examine on oath the person so summoned and the petitioner; and may require each of them to produce any documents in his possession or power relating to the sources of the income in question.

34. Whenever the Collector has reason to believe that, in assessing any person under this Act, any source of income, not specified in the receipt granted to him under section twenty-eight, has been overlooked, which source, if it had then been known to exist, would have increased the assessment, the Collector may cause a further notice to be served on such person, stating the amount to be paid in respect of such source.

The provisions contained in sections twenty-seven to thirty-three (both inclusive) shall apply to such notice and regulate the procedure thereunder.

PART VII.

Payment and Recovery of Duties.

35. All duties under this Act, except when they are deducted under section seven, section eight or section fifteen shall be payable on the first day of May 1872.

Provided that the amount so payable may be paid by two equal instalments. the first instalment to be paid on some day not later than fifteen

Payment by instalments. days after service of the notice mentioned in section twenty-seven upon the person paying the same, and the second instalment on the first day of October next.

36. In any case of default under this Act, the Collector may, if a notice has been served on the defaulter requiring him to pay, within fifteen

Recovery under revenue law. days from the date of the service, the amount of the duty or instalment due by him under this Act, either recover a sum not exceeding double the amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue,

or pass an order that a sum, not exceeding double the amount of such duty or instalment, shall be recovered from such defaulter.

Every such order shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court in a suit in which the Government is the plaintiff and the defaulter is the defendant; and such order may be enforced in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for the enforcement of decrees for money; and the procedure under the said Code in respect of the following matters.—

(a) sales in execution of decrees.

(b) arrests in execution of decrees for money:

(c) execution of decrees by imprisonment :

(d) claims to attached property ; and

(e) execution of decrees out of the jurisdiction of the Courts by which they were passed,

shall apply to every execution issued for levying the moneys mentioned in such order ; save that all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the said Code upon the Court shall be executed by the Collector, by whom such order has been made or to whom a copy thereof has been transmitted for execution according to the provisions of the said Code, section two hundred and eighty-six :

Provided that, where any person has presented a petition under section thirty, such sum shall not be recoverable from him unless, within fifteen days from the passing of the order thereon, he fails to pay the amount, if any, required by such order.

On the recovery of such sum from the defaulter, the Collector shall grant him a receipt without any further payment.

Every such receipt shall bear date from the recovery of the amount, and save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act relating to receipts shall apply to receipts granted under this section.

37. If, during or within two months from the end of the year for which any assessment under Part V has been made, the Company or person assessed proves to the satisfaction of the Collector,

Amendment of assessment.

that the nett profits or income of such Company or person during such year fell short of the sum so assessed, the Collector may cause the assessment made for such year to be amended, as the case requires, and if the sum assessed has been paid, may refund the sum overpaid.

In case any Company or person, assessed under Part III or Part V, ceases to carry on the trade or business, in respect whereof such assessment was made, or if any such person dies or becomes insolvent before the end of the year for which the assessment was made ; or if any such Company or person is, from any other specific cause, deprived of or loses the income on which the assessment was made,

such Company or person or its or his representative in interest may apply to the Collector within three months after the end of such year, and on proof thereof to his satisfaction, the Collector shall amend the assessment as the case may require, and give such relief to the Company or person charged as is just, and in cases requiring it, the Collector shall refund such sum as has been overpaid on the assessment amended or vacated.

PART VIII

Penalties.

Treasurers, &c., failing to make payments or deliver returns.

Trustees, &c, failing to deliver statements or declarations.

shall, for every day during which such default continues, be fined, on conviction before a Magistrate, ten rupees.

The Commissioner of the Division shall have power to remit wholly or in part any penalty imposed under this section.

39. Whoever makes a statement in any declaration or list made or delivered under

False statement in declaration, list or petition.

section twenty-three or twenty-four, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in section one hundred and seventy-seven of the Indian Penal Code.

Whoever makes a statement in any petition, presented under section thirty, which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

40. No person shall be proceeded against for any offence under section thirty-eight or section thirty-nine except at the instance of the Collector.

Sections 193 and 228 of Penal Code to apply to proceedings.

41. In sections one hundred and ninety-three and two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

PART IX.

Miscellaneous.

Bar of suits in Civil Court.

42. No suit shall lie in any Civil Court to set aside or modify any assessment made under this Act.

Exercise of powers of Collector and Commissioner.

43. All or any of the powers and duties, conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector and on a Commissioner of Revenue, may be exercised and performed by such other officers or persons as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Service of notices.

44. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof under the signature of the Collector

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be on the person therein named, or, in the case of a firm or a Hindu undivided family, on some member thereof.

When such person or member cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him, and if no such adult male member can be found, the serving officer shall fix the copy of the notice on the outer door of the house in which the person or firm therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business.

45. When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business, and, when any Company has several Agents or Managers, which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal Agent or Manager

When any Company or firm has several places of business in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of them shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal place of business.

When any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to different Local Governments, the Governor-General in Council shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence, and when any person has several places of residence in the territories subject to a single Local Government, such Government shall have power to declare which of such places shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be his residence.

The powers given by this section may be delegated to and exercised by such officers as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Power to prescribe forms and make rules.

46. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time.

(a) prescribe forms for the returns, notices, and lists hereinbefore mentioned,

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement, and

(c) delegate to any Local Government the powers given by this section, clause (b), so far as regards the territories subject to such Government.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under Section 30.

Stamp
eight annas.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The day of

187

The petition of A. B. of

SHOWETH—

1.—That, under the Indian Income Tax Act, your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of *twenty-seven* rupees for the year commencing the first day of April 1872.

2.—That your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising from [*here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrues or arise*] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were rupees

, as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3.—That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of months and days [*Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose*]

4.—That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded [or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded]

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief

(Signed) A. B.

ACT IX PASSED 25TH APRIL 1872.

THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preliminary.

Short title.

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Contract Act, 1872."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872.

Commencement.

The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof, but nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any Statute, Act, or Regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any

usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

2. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following Interpretation-clause. senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context.

(a).—When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing anything, with a view to obtaining the assent of that other to such act or abstinence, he is said to make a proposal.

- (b.)—When the person, to whom the proposal is made, signifies his assent thereto, the proposal is said to be accepted. A proposal, when accepted, becomes a promise :
- “ Promise.”
- (c.)—The person making the proposal is called the ‘ promisor,’ and the person accepting the proposal is called the ‘ promisee :’
- “ Promisor” and “ promisee.”
- (d.)—When, at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing, or does or abstains from doing, or promises to do or to abstain from doing, something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a consideration for the promise .
- “ Consideration.”
- (e.)—Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement :
- “ Agreement.”
- (f.)—Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other, are called reciprocal promises .
- “ Reciprocal promises.”
- (g.)—An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be void :
- “ Void agreement.”
- (h.)—An agreement enforceable by law is a contract :
- “ Contract.”
- (i.)—An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other or others, is a voidable contract
- “ Voidable contract.”
- (j.)—A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable.
- “ Void contract.”

Chapter I.—Of the Communication, Acceptance and Revocation of Proposals.

3. The communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals and the revocation of proposals and acceptances, respectively, are deemed to be made by any act or omission of the party proposing, accepting, or revoking, by which he intends to communicate such proposal, acceptance, or revocation, or which has the effect of communicating it

4. The communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

The communication of an acceptance is complete, as against the proposer, when it is put in a course of transmission to him, so as to be out of the power of the acceptor ;

as against the acceptor, when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.

The communication of a revocation is complete,

as against the person who makes it, when it is put into a course of transmission to the person to whom it is made, so as to be out of the power of the person who makes it ;

as against the person to whom it is made, when it comes to his knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.

The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.

(b.) B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.

The communication of the acceptance is complete,

as against A when the letter is posted ;

as against B, when the letter is received by A.

(c.) A revokes his proposal by telegram.

The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is despatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.

B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is despatched, and as against A when it reaches him.

Revocation of proposals and acceptances.

5. A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards.

An acceptance may be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, but not afterwards.

Illustration.

A proposes, by letter sent by post, to sell his house to B.

B accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post.

A may revoke his proposal at any time before or at the moment when B posts his letter of acceptance, but not afterwards.

B may revoke his acceptance at any time before or at the moment when the letter communicating it reaches A, but not afterwards.

Revocation how made.

6. A proposal is revoked—

(1) by the communication of notice of revocation by the proposer to the other party ;
(2) by the lapse of the time prescribed in such proposal for its acceptance, or, if no time is so prescribed, by the lapse of a reasonable time, without communication of the acceptance ,

(3) by the failure of the acceptor to fulfil a condition precedent to acceptance ; or

(4) by the death or insanity of the proposer, if the fact of his death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor before acceptance.

Acceptance must be absolute.

7. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must—

(1) be absolute and unqualified ;

(2) be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, unless the proposal prescribes the manner in which it is to be accepted. If the proposal prescribes a manner in which it is to be accepted, and the acceptance is not made in such manner, the proposer may, within a reasonable time after the acceptance is communicated to him, insist that his proposal shall be accepted in the prescribed manner, and not otherwise, but, if he fails to do so, he accepts the acceptance.

Acceptance by performing conditions on receiving consideration

8. Performance of the conditions of a proposal, or the acceptance of any consideration for a reciprocal promise which may be offered with a proposal, is an acceptance of the proposal.

Promises, express and implied.

9. In so far as the proposal or acceptance of any promise is made in words, the promise is said to be express. In so far as such proposal or acceptance is made otherwise than in words, the promise is said to be implied.

Chapter II.—Of Contracts, voidable Contracts, and void Agreements.

What agreements are contracts.

10 All agreements are contracts if they are made by the free consent of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any law in force in British India, and not hereby expressly repealed, by which any contract is required to be made in writing or in the presence of witnesses, or any law relating to the registration of documents.

Who are competent to contract.

11. Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.

What is a sound mind for the purposes of contracting.

12. A person is said to be of sound mind for the purpose of making a contract if, at the time when he makes it, he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests.

A person who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind, may make a contract when he is of sound mind.

A person who is usually of sound mind, but occasionally of unsound mind, may not make a contract when he is of unsound mind.

Illustrations.

(a.) A patient in a lunatic asylum, who is at intervals of sound mind, may contract during those intervals.

(b.) A sane man, who is delirious from fever, or who is so drunk that he cannot understand the terms of a contract, or form a rational judgment as to its effect on his interests, cannot contract whilst such delirium or drunkenness lasts.

"Consent" defined.

13. Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense

"Free consent" defined.

14. Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by—

(1) coercion, as defined in section fifteen, or

(2) undue influence, as defined in section sixteen, or

(3) fraud, as defined in section seventeen, or

(4) misrepresentation, as defined in section eighteen, or

(5) mistake, subject to the provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two.

Consent is said to be so caused when it would not have been given but for the existence of such coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake.

15. Coercion is the committing, or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person

"Coercion" defined.

whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement

Explanation—It is immaterial whether the Indian Penal Code is or is not in force in the place where the coercion is employed

Illustration

A, on board an English ship on the high seas, causes B to enter into an agreement by an act amounting to criminal intimidation under the Indian Penal Code,

A afterwards sues B for breach of contract at Calcutta

A has employed coercion, although his act is not an offence by the law of England, and although Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code was not in force at the time when or place where the act was done.

"Undue influence" defined

16. Undue influence is said to be employed in the following cases—

(1.)—When a person in whom confidence is reposed by another, or who holds a real or apparent authority over that other, makes use of such confidence or authority for the purpose of obtaining an advantage over that other, which, but for such confidence or authority, he could not have obtained

(2.)—When a person whose mind is enfeebled by old age, illness, or mental or bodily distress, is so treated as to make him consent to that, to which, but for such treatment, he would not have consented, although such treatment may not amount to coercion.

17. Fraud means and includes any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with

"Fraud" defined.

intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract—

(1.)—The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true,

(2.)—The active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact,

(3.)—A promise made without any intention of performing it,

(4.)—Any other act fitted to deceive;

(5.)—Any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Explanation.—Mere silence as to facts, likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is in itself equivalent to speech

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells by auction to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. A says nothing to B about the horse's unsoundness. This is not fraud in A.

(b.) B is A's daughter and has just come of age. Here, the relation between the parties would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound.

(c.) B says to A, "If you do not deny it, I shall assume that the horse is sound;" A says nothing. Here A's silence is equivalent to speech.

(d.) A and B, being traders, enter upon a contract. A has private information of a change in prices which would affect B's willingness to proceed with the contract. A is not bound to inform B.

"Misrepresentation" defined.

18. Misrepresentation means and includes—

(1) the positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true ;

(2) any breach of duty which, without an intent to deceive, gains an advantage to the person committing it, or any one claiming under him, by misleading another to his prejudice, or to the prejudice of any one claiming under him ;

(3) causing, however innocently, a party to an agreement, to make a mistake as to the substance of the thing, which is the subject of the agreement

Voidability of agreements without free consent 19. When consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

A party to a contract, whose consent was caused by fraud or misrepresentation, may, if he thinks fit, insist that the contract shall be performed and that he shall be put in the position in which he would have been if the representations made had been true.

Exception.—If such consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section seventeen, the contract, nevertheless, is not voidable, if the party, whose consent was so caused, had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence.

Explanation—A fraud or misrepresentation which did not cause the consent to a contract of the party, on whom such fraud was practised, or to whom such misrepresentation was made, does not render a contract voidable

Illustrations.

(a.) A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory. The contract is voidable at the option of B.

(b.) A, by a misrepresentation, leads B erroneously to believe that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory. B examines the accounts of the factory, which show that only four hundred maunds of indigo have been made. After this B buys the factory. The contract is not voidable on account of A's misrepresentation.

(c.) A fraudulently informs B that A's estate is free from incumbrance. B thereupon buys the estate. The estate is subject to a mortgage. B may either avoid the contract, or may insist on its being carried out and the mortgage debt redeemed.

(d.) B, having discovered a vein of ore on the estate of A, adopts means to conceal, and does conceal, the existence of the ore from A. Through A's ignorance B is enabled to buy the estate at an under-value. The contract is voidable at the option of A.

(e.) A is entitled to succeed to an estate at the death of B; B dies. C, having received intelligence of B's death, prevents the intelligence reaching A, and thus induces A to sell him his interest in the estate. The sale is voidable at the option of A.

Agreement void where both parties are under a mistake as to matter of fact. 20. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement too is void.

Explanation.—An erroneous opinion as to the value of the thing which forms the subject-matter of the agreement, is not to be deemed a mistake as to a matter of fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B a specific cargo of goods supposed to be on its way from England to Bombay. It turns out that, before the day of the bargain, the ship conveying the cargo had been cast away and the goods lost. Neither party was aware of the facts. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to buy from B a certain horse. It turns out that the horse was dead at the time of the bargain, though neither party was aware of the fact. The agreement is void.

(c.) A, being entitled to an estate for the life of B, agrees to sell it to C. B was dead at the time of the agreement, but both parties were ignorant of the fact. The agreement is void.

21. A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in British India; but a mistake as to a law not in force in British India has the same effect as a mistake of fact.

Effect of mistakes as to law.

Illustration

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief that a particular debt is barred by the Indian Law of Limitation: the contract is not voidable.

A and B make a contract grounded on an erroneous belief as to the law regulating bills of exchange in France: the contract is voidable.

Contract not voidable merely because of mistake of one party as to matter of fact. 22 A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused by one of the parties to it being under a mistake as to a matter of fact.

What considerations and objects are lawful and what not 23 The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful, unless—
it is forbidden by law; or

is of such a nature that, if permitted, it would defeat the provisions of any law; or

is fraudulent; or

involves or implies injury to the person or property of another, or the Court regards it as immoral or opposed to public policy.

in each of these cases, the consideration or object of an agreement is said to be unlawful. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful, is void.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell his house to B for 10,000 rupees. Here, B's promise to pay the sum of 10,000 rupees is the consideration for A's promise to sell the house, and A's promise to sell the house is the consideration for B's promise to pay the 10,000 rupees. These are lawful considerations

(b.) A promises to pay B 1,000 rupees at the end of six months, if C, who owes that sum to B, fails to pay it. B promises to grant time to C accordingly. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party, and they are lawful considerations.

(c.) A promises, for a certain sum paid to him by B, to make good to B the value of his ship if it is wrecked on a certain voyage. Here, A's promise is the consideration for B's payment, and B's payment is the consideration for A's promise, and these are lawful considerations.

(d.) A promises to maintain B's child, and B promises to pay A 1,000 rupees yearly for the purpose. Here, the promise of each party is the consideration for the promise of the other party. They are lawful considerations.

(e.) A, B, and C enter into an agreement for the division among them of gains acquired, or to be acquired, by them by fraud. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(f.) A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service, and B promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void, as the consideration for it is unlawful.

(g.) A, being agent for a landed proprietor, agrees for money without the knowledge of his principal, to obtain for B a lease of land belonging to his principal. The agreement between A and B is void, as it implies a fraud by concealment by A on his principal.

(k.) A promises B to drop a prosecution which he has instituted against B for robbery, and B promises to restore the value of the things taken. The agreement is void, as its object is unlawful.

(i.) A's estate is sold for arrears of revenue under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, by which the defaulter is prohibited from purchasing the estate. B, upon an understanding with A, becomes the purchaser, and agrees to convey the estate to A upon receiving from him the price which B has paid. The agreement is void, as it renders the transaction in effect a purchase by the defaulter and would so defeat the object of the law.

(j.) A, who is B's mukhtar, promises to exercise his influence, as such, with R in favour of C, and C promises to pay 1,000 rupees to A. The agreement is void because it is immoral.

(k.) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

VOID AGREEMENTS

Agreements void of considerations and objects unlawful in part.

24. If any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void.

Illustration.

A promises to superintend, on behalf of B, a legal manufacture of Indigo and an illegal traffic in other articles. B promises to pay to A a salary of 10,000 rupees a year. The agreement is void, the object of A's promise, and the consideration for B's promise, being in part unlawful.

Agreement without consideration void —

25. An agreement made without consideration is void unless

(1.) it is expressed in writing and registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of assurances and is made on account of natural love and affection between parties standing in a near relation to each other, or unless

(2.) it is a promise to compensate wholly or in part a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor or something which the promisor was legally compellable to do, or unless

(3.) it is a promise, made in writing and signed by the person to be charged therewith, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in that behalf, to pay wholly or in part a debt of which the creditor might have enforced payment but for the law for the limitation of suits.

In any of these cases, such an agreement is a contract.

Explanation 1.—Nothing in this section shall affect the validity, as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made

Explanation 2.—An agreement to which the consent of the promisor is freely given is not void merely because the consideration is inadequate, but the inadequacy of the consideration may be taken into account by the Court in determining the question whether the consent of the promisor was freely given

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises for no consideration to give to B Rs. 1,000. This is a void agreement.

(b.) A, for natural love and affection, promises to give his son, B, Rs. 1,000. A puts his promise to B into writing and registers it. This is a contract

(c.) A finds B's purse and gives it to him. B promises to give A Rs. 50. This is a contract

(d.) A supports B's infant son. B promises to pay A's expenses in so doing. This is a contract.

(e.) A owes B Rs. 1,000, but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. A signs a written promise to pay B Rs. 500 on account of the debt. This is a contract

(f.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A's consent to the agreement was freely given. The agreement is a contract notwithstanding the inadequacy of the consideration.

(g.) A agrees to sell a horse worth Rs. 1,000 for Rs. 10. A denies that his consent to the agreement was freely given. The inadequacy of the consideration is a fact which the Court should take into account in considering whether or not A's consent was freely given.

Agreement in restraint of marriage void.

26. Every agreement in restraint of the marriage of any person, other than a minor, is void.

Agreement in restraint of trade void.

27. Every agreement by which any one is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, is to that extent void.

Exception 1.—One who sells the good-will of a business may agree with the buyer to refrain from carrying on a similar business, within specified local limits, so long as the buyer, or any person deriving title to the good-will from him, carries on a like business therein, provided that such limits appear to the Court reasonable, regard being had to the nature of the business.

Exception 2.—Partners may, upon or anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that some or all of them will not carry on a business, similar to that of the partnership, within such local limits as are referred to in the last preceding exception.

or doing continuance of partnership.

Exception 3.—Partners may agree that some one or all of them will not carry on any business other than that of the partnership, during the continuance of the partnership.

Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings void

28. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights, is void to that extent.

Saving of contract to refer to arbitration dispute that may arise

Exception 1.—This section shall not render illegal a contract, by which two or more persons agree that any dispute, which may arise between them in respect of any subject or class of subjects, shall be referred to arbitration, and that only the amount awarded in such arbitration shall be recoverable in respect of the dispute so referred.

When such a contract has been made, a suit may be brought for its specific performance: and if a suit, other than for such specific performance, is brought by one party to such contract against any other party, in respect of any subject which they have so agreed to refer, the existence of such contract shall be a bar to the suit.

Exception 2.—Nor shall this section render illegal any contract in writing, by which two or more persons agree to refer to arbitration any question between them which has already arisen, or affect any provision of any law in force for the time being as to references to arbitration.

Agreements void for uncertainty.

29. Agreements, the meaning of which is not certain, or capable of being made certain, are void.

Illustrations

(a) A agrees to sell to B, 'a hundred tons of oil.' There is nothing whatever to show what kind of oil was intended. The agreement is void for uncertainty.

(b) A agrees to sell to B one hundred tons of oil of a specified description known as an article of commerce. There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(c.) A, who is a dealer in cocoanut-oil only, agrees to sell to B 'one hundred tons of oil.' The nature of A's trade affords an indication of the meaning of the words, and A has entered into a contract for the sale of one hundred tons of cocoanut-oil.

(d.) A agrees to sell to B 'all the grain in my granary at Ramnagar.' There is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(e.) A agrees to sell to B 'one thousand maunds of rice at a price to be fixed by C.' As the price is capable of being made certain, there is no uncertainty here to make the agreement void.

(f.) A agrees to sell to B 'my white horse for rupees five hundred or rupees one thousand.' There is nothing to show which of the two prices was to be given. The agreement is void.

30. Agreements by way of wager are void, and no suit will be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made.

This section shall not be deemed to render unlawful a subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race.

Exception in favor of certain prizes for horse-racing.

Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code not to be affected

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing, to which the provisions of Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code apply

Chapter III.—Of Contingent Contracts

"Contingent contract" defined

31. A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something, if some event, collateral to such contract, does or does not happen

Illustration.

A contracts to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt. This is a contingent contract.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event happening

32. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens, cannot be enforced by law unless and until that event has happened.

If the event becomes impossible such contracts become void

Illustrations.

(a.) A makes a contract with B to buy B's horse if A survives C. This contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C dies in A's lifetime.

(b.) A makes a contract with B to sell a horse to B at a specified price, if C, to whom the horse has been offered, refuses to buy him. The contract cannot be enforced by law unless and until C refuses to buy the horse.

(c.) A contracts to pay B a sum of money when B marries C. C dies without being married to B. The contract becomes void.

Enforcement of contracts contingent on an event not happening.

33. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event does not happen, can be enforced when the happening of that event becomes impossible, and not before.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. The contract can be enforced when the ship sinks.

When event on which contract is contingent to be deemed impossible if it is the future conduct of a living person.

34. If the future event on which a contract is contingent is the way in which a person will act at an unspecified time, the event shall be considered to become impossible when such person does anything which renders it impossible that he should so act within any definite time, or otherwise than under further contingencies.

Illustration.

A agrees to pay B a sum of money if B marries C.

C marries D. The marriage of B to C must now be considered impossible, although it is possible that D may die, and that C may afterwards marry B.

When contracts become void which are contingent on happening of specified event within fixed time.

35. Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything if a specified uncertain event happens within a fixed time, become void if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible.

When contracts may be enforced which are contingent on specified event not happening within fixed time.

Contingent contracts to do or not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event does not happen within a fixed time, may be enforced by law when the time fixed has expired and such event has not happened, or, before the time fixed has expired, if it becomes certain that such event will not happen.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship returns within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship returns within the year; and becomes void if the ship is burnt within the year.

(b.) A promises to pay B a sum of money if a certain ship does not return within a year. The contract may be enforced if the ship does not return within the year, or is burnt within the year.

36. Contingent agreements to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, are void, whether the impossibility of the event is known or not to the parties to the agreement at the time when it is made.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if two straight lines should enclose a space. The agreement is void.

(b.) A agrees to pay B 1,000 rupees if B will marry A's daughter C. C was dead at the time of the agreement. The agreement is void.

OF THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

Chapter IV.—Contracts which must be performed.

37. The parties to a contract must either perform, or offer to perform, their respective promises, unless such performance is dispensed with or excused under the provisions of this Act, or of any other law.

Promises bind the representatives of the promisors in case of the death of such promisors before performance, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to deliver goods to B on a certain day on payment of Rs. 100. A dies before that day. A's representatives are bound to deliver the goods to B, and B is bound to pay the Rs. 1,000 to A's representatives.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B by a certain day at a certain price. A dies before the day. The contract cannot be enforced either by A's representatives or by B.

38. Where a promisor has made an offer of performance to the promisee and the offer has not been accepted, the promisor is not responsible for non-performance, nor does he thereby lose his rights under the contract.

Effect of refusal to accept offer of performance.

Every such offer must fulfil the following conditions —

1. It must be unconditional

2. It must be made at a proper time and place and under such circumstances that the person, to whom it is made, may have a reasonable opportunity of ascertaining that the person, by whom it is made, is able and willing there and then to do the whole of what he is bound by his promise to do:

3. If the offer is an offer to deliver anything to the promisee, the promisee must have a reasonable opportunity of seeing that the thing offered is the thing which the promisor is bound by his promise to deliver.

An offer to one of several joint promisees has the same legal consequences as an offer to all of them.

Illustration.

A contracts to deliver to B at his warehouse, on the 1st March 1873, 100 bales of cotton of a particular quality. In order to make an offer of performance with the effect stated in this section, A must bring the cotton to B's warehouse, on the appointed day, under such circumstances that B may have a reasonable opportunity of satisfying himself that the thing offered is cotton of the quality contracted for, and that there are 100 bales.

39. When a party to a contract has refused to perform, or disabled himself from performing, his promise in its entirety, the promisee may put an end to the contract, unless he has signified, by words or conduct, his acquiescence in its continuance.

Effect of refusal of party to perform promise wholly.

Illustrations

(a.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night A wilfully absents herself from the theatre. B is at liberty to put an end to the contract.

(b.) A, a singer, enters into a contract with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre two nights in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her at the rate of 100 rupees for each night. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself. With the assent of B, A sings on the seventh night. B has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of the contract, and cannot now put an end to it, but is entitled to compensation for the damage sustained by him through A's failure to sing on the sixth night.

By whom Contracts must be performed.

40. If it appears from the nature of the case that it was the intention of the parties to any contract that any promise contained in it should be performed by the promisor himself, such promise must be performed by the promisor. In other cases, the promisor or his representatives may employ a competent person to perform it.

Person by whom promise is to be performed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to pay B a sum of money. A may perform this promise, either by personally paying the money to B, or by causing it to be paid to B by another; and, if A dies before the time appointed for payment, his representatives must perform the promise, or employ some proper person to do so.

(b.) A promises to paint a picture for B. A must perform this promise personally.

Effect of accepting performance from third person.

41. When a promisee accepts performance of the promise from a third person, he cannot afterwards enforce it against the promisor.

42. When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, the representatives of all jointly, must fulfil the promise.

Devolution of joint liabilities.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform.

43. When two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

Each promisor may compel contribution.

Sharing of loss by default in contribution.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing in this section shall prevent a surety from recovering from his principal payments made by the surety on behalf of the principal, or entitle the principal to recover anything from the surety on account of payments made by the principal.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B, and C jointly promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. D may compel either A or B or C to pay him 3,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B, and C jointly promise to pay D the sum of 3,000 rupees. C is compelled to pay the whole. A is insolvent, but his assets are sufficient to pay one-half of his debts. C is entitled to receive 500 rupees from A's estate, and 1,250 rupees from B.

(c.) A, B, and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees. C is unable to pay anything, and A is compelled to pay the whole. A is entitled to receive 1,500 rupees from B.

(d.) A, B, and C are under a joint promise to pay D 3,000 rupees, A and B being only sureties for C. C fails to pay, A and B are compelled to pay the whole sum. They are entitled to recover it from C.

44. Where two or more persons have made a joint promise, a release of one of such joint promisors by the promisee does not discharge the other joint promisor or joint promisors; neither does it free the joint promisor so released from responsibility to the other joint promisor or joint promisors.

Effect of release of one joint contractor.

45. When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.

Devolution of joint rights

Illustration

A, in consideration of 5,000 rupees lent to him by B and C, promises B and C, jointly to repay them that sum with interest on a day specified. B dies. The right to claim performance rests with B's representative jointly with C during C's life, and, after the death of C, with the representatives of B and C jointly.

Time and Place for performance

Time for performance of promise where no time is specified and no application to be made.

46. Where, by the contract, a promisor is to perform his promise without application by the promisee, and no time for performance is specified, the engagement must be performed within a reasonable time.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a reasonable time' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Time and place for performance of promise where time is specified and no application to be made.

47. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, the promisor may perform it at any time during the usual hours of business on such day and at the place at which the promise ought to be performed.

Illustration.

A promises to deliver goods at B's warehouse on the first January. On that day A brings the goods to B's warehouse, but after the usual hour for closing it; and they are not received. A has not performed his promise.

Application for performance to be at proper time and place.

48. When a promise is to be performed on a certain day, and the promisor has not undertaken to perform it without application by the promisee, it is the duty of the promisee to apply for performance at a proper place and within the usual hours of business.

Explanation.—The question 'What is a proper time and place' is, in each particular case, a question of fact.

Place for performance of engagement where no application to be made and no place fixed.

49. When a promise is to be performed without application by the promisee, and no place is fixed for the performance of it, it is the duty of the promisor to apply to the promisee to appoint a reasonable place for the performance of the promise, and to perform it at such place.

Illustration.

A undertakes to deliver a thousand maunds of jute to B on a fixed day. A must apply to B to appoint a reasonable place for the purpose of receiving it, and must deliver it to him at such place.

Performance in manner or at time prescribed or sanctioned by promisee.

50. The performance of any promise may be made in any manner, or at any time which the promisee prescribes or sanctions.

Illustrations.

(a.) B owes A 2,000 rupees. A desires B to pay the amount to A's account with C, a banker. B, who also banks with C, orders the amount to be transferred from his account to A's credit, and this is done by C. Afterwards, and before A knows of the transfer, C fails. There has been a good payment by B.

(b.) A and B are mutually indebted. A and B settle an account by setting off one item against another, and B pays A the balance found to be due from him upon such settlement. This amounts to a payment by A and B, respectively, of the sums which they owed to each other.

(c.) A owes B 2,000 rupees. B accepts some of A's goods in reduction of the debt. The delivery of the goods operates as a part payment.

(d.) A desires B, who owes him Rs. 100, to send him a note for Rs. 100 by post. The debt is discharged as soon as B puts into the post a letter containing the note duly addressed to A.

Performance of reciprocal Promises.

Promisor not bound to perform unless reciprocal promisee ready and willing to perform.

51. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises to be simultaneously performed, no promisor need perform his promise unless the promisee is ready and willing to perform his reciprocal promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B to be paid for by B on delivery.

A need not deliver the goods, unless B is ready and willing to pay for the goods on delivery.

B need not pay for the goods, unless A is ready and willing to deliver them on payment.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall deliver goods to B at a price to be paid by instalments, the first instalment to be paid on delivery.

A need not deliver, unless B is ready and willing to pay the first instalment on delivery.

B need not pay the first instalment, unless A is ready and willing to deliver the goods on payment of the first instalment.

52. Where the order, in which reciprocal promises are to be performed, is expressly

Order of performance of reciprocal promises.

fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order; and where the order is not expressly fixed by the contract, they shall be performed in that order which the nature of the transaction requires.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B contract that A shall build a house for B at a fixed price. A's promise to build the house must be performed before B's promise to pay for it.

(b.) A and B contract that A shall make over his stock-in-trade to B at a fixed price, and B promises to give security for the payment of the money. A's promise need not be performed until the security is given, for the nature of the transaction requires that A should have security before he delivers up his stock.

53. When a contract contains reciprocal promises, and one party to the contract

Liability of party preventing event on which contract is to take effect.

prevents the other from performing his promise, the contract becomes voidable at the option of the party so prevented; and he is entitled to compensation from the other party for any loss, which he may sustain in consequence of the non-performance of the contract.

Illustration.

A and B contract that B shall execute certain work for A for a thousand rupees. B is ready and willing to execute the work accordingly, but A prevents him from doing so. The contract is voidable at the option of B; and, if he elects to rescind it, he is entitled to recover from A compensation for any loss which he has incurred by its non-performance.

54. When a contract consists of reciprocal promises, such that one of them cannot

Effect of default as to that promise which should be first performed in contract consisting of reciprocal promises.

be performed, or that its performance cannot be claimed, till the other has been performed, and the promisor of the promise last-mentioned fails to perform it, such promisor cannot claim the performance of the reciprocal promise, and must make compensation to the other party to the contract for any loss which such other party may sustain by the non-performance of the contract.

Illustrations

(a.) A hires B's ship to take in and convey from Calcutta to the Mauritius a cargo to be provided by A, B receiving a certain freight for its conveyance. A does not provide any cargo for the ship. A cannot claim the performance of B's promise, and must make compensation to B for the loss which B sustains by the non-performance of the contract.

(b.) A contracts with B to execute certain builders' work for a fixed price, B supplying the scaffolding and timber necessary for the work. B refuses to furnish any scaffolding or timber, and the work cannot be executed. A need not execute the work, and B is bound to make compensation to A for any loss caused to him by the non-performance of the contract.

(c.) A contracts with B to deliver to him at a specified price certain merchandise on board a ship which cannot arrive for a month, and B engages to pay for the merchandise within a week from the date of the contract. B does not pay within the week. A's promise to deliver need not be performed, and B must make compensation.

(d.) A promises B to sell him one hundred bales of merchandise, to be delivered next day, and B promises A to pay for them within a month. A does not deliver according to his promise. B's promise to pay need not be performed, and A must make compensation.

55. When a party to a contract promises to do a certain thing at or before a specified time, or certain things at or before specified times, and

Effect of failure to perform at fixed time in contract in which time is essential.

fails to do any such thing at or before the specified time, the contract, or so much of it as has not been performed, becomes voidable, at the option of the promisee, if the intention of the parties was that time should be of the essence of the contract.

If it was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence of the contract, the contract does not become voidable by the

Effect of such failure when time is not essential.

failure to do such thing at or before the specified time; but the promisee is entitled to compensation from the promisor for any loss occasioned to him by such failure.

If, in case of a contract, voidable on account of the promisor's failure to perform his promise at the time agreed, the promisee accepts performance

Effect of acceptance of performance at time other than that agreed upon.

of such promise at any time other than that agreed, the promisee cannot claim compensation for any loss occasioned by the non-performance of the promise at the time agreed, unless, at the time of such acceptance, he gives notice to the promisee of his intention to do so.

Agreement to do impossible act void.

56. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself is void.

Contract to do impossible act or one which afterwards becomes impossible or illegal when void.

Compensation for loss on non-performance of act known to be impossible or unlawful.

A contract to do an act which, after the contract is made, becomes impossible or by reason of some event which the promisor could not prevent, unlawful, becomes void when the act becomes impossible or unlawful.

Where one person has promised to do something which he knew, or, with reasonable diligence, might have known, and which the promisee did not know, to be impossible or unlawful, such promisor must make compensation to such promisee for any loss which such promisee sustains through the non-performance of the promise.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees with B to discover treasure by magic. The agreement is void.

(b.) A and B contract to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, A goes mad. The contract becomes void.

(c.) A contracts to marry B, being already married to C, and being forbidden by the law to which he is subject to practice polygamy, A must make compensation to B for the loss caused to her by the non-performance of his promise.

(d.) A contracts to take in cargo for B at a foreign port. A's Government afterwards declares war against the country in which the port is situated. The contract becomes void when war is declared.

(e.) A contracts to act at a theatre for six months in consideration of a sum paid in advance by B. On several occasions A is too ill to act. The contract to act on those occasions becomes void.

Where there are promises to do things legal and also other things illegal, the former are a contract, the latter a void agreement.

57. Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly, to do certain things which are legal, and, secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal, the first set of promises is a contract, but the second is a void agreement.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 rupees, but that, if B uses it as a gambling-house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it.

The first set of reciprocal promises, namely, to sell the house and to pay 10,000 rupees for it, is contract.

The second set is for an unlawful object, namely, that B may use the house as a gambling-house, and is a void agreement.

In alternative promise, one branch being illegal, legal branch alone enforceable.

58. In the case of an alternative promise, one branch of which is legal and the other illegal, the legal branch alone can be enforced.

Illustration.

A and B agree that A shall pay B 1,000 rupees, for which B shall afterwards deliver to A either rice or smuggled opium.

This is a valid contract to deliver rice, and a void agreement as the opium.

Appropriation of payments.

59. Where a debtor, owing several distinct debts to one person, makes a payment to him, either with express intimation, or under circumstances implying, that the payment is to be applied to the discharge of some particular debt, the payment, if accepted, must be applied accordingly.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is indicated.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes B, among other debts, 1,000 rupees upon a promissory note, which falls due on the 1st June. He owes B no other debt of that amount. On the first June A pays to B 1,000 rupees. The payment is to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note.

(b.) A owes to B, among other debts, the sum of 567 rupees. B writes to A and demands payment of this sum. A sends to B 567 rupees. This payment is to be applied to the discharge of the debt of which B had demanded payment.

60. Where the debtor has omitted to intimate, and there are no other circumstances indicating, to which debt the payment is to be applied, the creditor may apply it at his discretion to any lawful debt actually due and payable to him from the debtor, whether its recovery is or is not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits.

Application of payment where debt to be discharged is not indicated.

61. Where neither party makes any appropriation, the payment shall be applied in discharge of the debts in order of time, whether they are or are not barred by the law in force for the time being as to the limitation of suits. If the debts are of equal standing, the payment shall be applied in discharge of each proportionably.

Application of payment where neither party makes appropriation.

Contracts which need not be performed.

Contracts changed, rescinded, or altered need not be performed.

62 If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, or to rescind or alter it, the original contract need not be performed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes money to B under a contract. It is agreed between A, B, and C that B shall thenceforth accept C as his debtor instead of A. The old debt of A to B is at an end, and a new debt from C to B has been contracted.

(b.) A owes B 10,000 rupees. A enters into an arrangement with B, and gives B a mortgage of his (A's) estate for 5,000 rupees in place of the debt of 10,000 rupees. This is a new contract and extinguishes the old.

(c.) A owes B 1,000 rupees under a contract. B owes C 1,000 rupees. B orders A to credit C with 1,000 rupees in his books, but C does not assent to the agreement. B still owes C 1,000 rupees, and no new contract has been entered into.

Promisee may dispense with or remit performance of promise.

63 Every promisee may dispense with, or remit wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance, or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A promises to paint a picture for B. B afterwards forbids him to do so. A is no longer bound to perform the promise.

(b.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. A pays to B, and B accepts, in satisfaction of the whole debt, 2,000 rupees paid at the time and place at which the 5,000 rupees were payable. The whole debt is discharged.

(c.) A owes B 5,000 rupees. C pays to B 1,000 rupees, and B accepts them, in satisfaction of his claim on A. This payment is a discharge of the whole claim.

(d.) A owes B, under a contract, a sum of money, the amount of which has not been ascertained. A, without ascertaining the amount, gives to B, and B, in satisfaction thereof, accepts, the sum of 2,000 rupees. This is a discharge of the whole debt, whatever may be its amount.

(e.) A owes B 2,000 rupees, and is also indebted to other creditors. A makes an arrangement with his creditors, including B, to pay them a compensation of eight annas in the rupee upon their respective demands. Payment to B of 1,000 rupees is a discharge of B's demand.

64. When a person, at whose option a contract is voidable, rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is promisor. The party rescinding a voidable contract shall, if he have received any benefit thereunder from another party to such contract, restore such benefit, so far as may be, to the person from whom it was received.

Obligation of person who has received advantage under void agreements or contract that becomes void.

65. When an agreement is discovered to be void, or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A pays B 1,000 rupees in consideration of B's promising to marry C, A's daughter. C is dead at the time of the promise. The agreement is void, but B must re-pay A the 1,000 rupees.

(b.) A contracts with B to deliver to him 250 maunds of rice before the 1st of May. A delivers 130 maunds only before that day, and none after. B retains the 130 maunds after the 1st of May. He is bound to pay A for them.

(c.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two night's in every week during the next two months, and B engages to pay her a hundred rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B must pay A for the five nights on which she had sung.

(d.) A contracts to sing for B at a concert for 1,000 rupees, which are paid in advance. A is too ill to sing. A is not bound to make compensation to B for the loss of the profits which B would have made if A had been able to sing, but must refund to B the 1,000 rupees paid in advance.

Mode of communicating or revoking rescission of voidable contract.

66 The rescission of a voidable contract may be communicated or revoked in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as apply to the communication or revocation of a proposal.

Effect of neglect of promisee to afford promisor reasonable facilities for performance.

67. If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby.

Illustration.

A contracts with B to repair B's house.

B neglects or refuses to point out to A the places in which his house requires repair.

B is excused for the non-performance of the contract, if it is caused by such neglect or refusal.

Chapter V.—Of certain relations resembling those created by contract.

68. If a person, incapable of entering into a contract, or any one whom he is legally bound to support, is supplied by another person with necessaries suited to his condition in life, the person who has furnished such supplies is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of such incapable person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A supplies B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to his condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

(b.) A supplies the wife and children of B, a lunatic, with necessaries suitable to their condition in life. A is entitled to be reimbursed from B's property.

Reimbursement of person paying money due by another in payment of which he is interested.

69. A person, who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other.

Illustration.

B holds land in Bengal on a lease granted by A, the zemindar. The revenue payable by A to the Government being in arrear, his land is advertised for sale by the Government. Under the revenue law, the consequence of such sale will be the annulment of B's lease. B, to prevent the sale and the consequent annulment of his own lease, pays to the Government the sum due from A. A is bound to make good to B the amount so paid.

70. Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a tradesman, leaves goods at B's house by mistake. B treats the goods as his own. He is bound to pay A for them.

(b.) A saves B's property from fire. A is not entitled to compensation from B, if the circumstances show that he intended to act gratuitously.

Responsibility of finder of goods.

71. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a bailee.

Liability of person to whom money is paid or thing delivered by mistake or under coercion.

72. A person to whom money has been paid or anything delivered by mistake, or under coercion, must re-pay or return it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B jointly owe 100 rupees to C. A alone pays the amount to C, and B, not knowing this fact, pays 100 rupees over again to C. C is bound to repay the amount to B.

(b.) A railway company refuses to deliver up certain goods to the consignee, except upon the payment of an illegal charge for carriage. The consignee pays the sum charged in order to obtain the goods. He is entitled to recover so much of the charge as was illegally excessive.

Chapter VI.—Of the consequences of Breach of Contract.

73. When a contract has been broken, the party, who suffers by such breach, is entitled to receive from the party, who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage, caused to him thereby, which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach, or which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it.

Such compensation is not to be given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach.

Compensation for failure to discharge obligation resembling those created by contract.

When an obligation resembling those created by contract has been incurred and has not been discharged, any person, injured by the failure to discharge it, is entitled to receive the same compensation from the party in default as if such person had contracted to discharge it and had broken his contract.

Explanation—In estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract, must be taken into account.

Illustrations.

(a.) A contracts to sell and deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B, at a certain price to be paid on delivery. A brakes his promise. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the sum, if any, by which the contract price falls short of the price for which B might have obtained 50 maunds of saltpetre of like quality at the time when the saltpetre ought to have been delivered.

(b.) A hires B's ship to go to Bombay and there take on board, on the first of January, a cargo, which A is to provide, and to bring it to Calcutta, the freight to be paid when earned. B's ship does not go to Bombay, but A has opportunities of procuring suitable conveyance for the cargo upon terms as advantageous as those on which he had chartered the ship. A avails himself of those opportunities but is put to trouble and expense in doing so. A is entitled to receive compensation from B in respect of such trouble and expense.

(c.) A contracts to buy of B, at a stated price, 50 maunds of rice, no time being fixed for delivery. A afterwards informs B that he will not accept the rice if tendered to him. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the amount, if any, by which the contract price exceeds that which B can obtain for the rice at the time when A informs B that he will not accept it.

(d.) A contracts to buy B's ship for 60,000 rupees, but brakes his promise, A must

pay to B, by way of compensation, the excess, if any, of the contract price over the price which B can obtain for the ship at the time of the breach of promise.

(e.) A, the owner of boat, contracts with B to take a cargo of jute to Mirzapur, for sale at that place, starting on a specified day. The boat, owing to some avoidable cause, does not start at the time appointed, whereby the arrival of the cargo at Mirzapur is delayed beyond the time when it would have arrived if the boat had sailed according to the contract. After that date, and before the arrival of the cargo, the price of jute falls. The measure of the compensation payable to B by A is the difference between the price which B could have obtained for the cargo at Mirzapur at the time when it would have arrived if forwarded in due course, and its market price at the time when it actually arrived.

(f.) A contracts to repair B's house in a certain manner, and receives payment in advance. A repairs the house, but not according to contract. B is entitled to recover from A the cost of making the repairs conform to the contract.

(g.) A contracts to let his ship to B for a year, from the first of January, for a certain price. Freight rises, and, on the first of January, the hire obtainable for the ship is higher than the contract price. A breaks his promise. He must pay to B, by way of compensation, a sum equal to the difference between the contract price and the price for which B could hire a similar ship for a year on and from the first of January.

(h.) A contracts to supply B with a certain quantity of iron at a fixed price, being a higher price than that for which A could procure and deliver the iron. B wrongfully refuses to receive the iron. B must pay to A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the iron and the sum for which A could have obtained and delivered it.

(i.) A delivers to B, a common carrier, a machine, to be conveyed, without delay, to A's mill, informing B that his mill is stopped for want of the machine. B unreasonably delays the delivery of the machine, and A, in consequence, loses a profitable contract with the Government. A is entitled to receive from B, by way of compensation, the average amount of profit which would have been made by the working of the mill during the time that delivery of it was delayed, but not the loss sustained through the loss of the Government contract.

(j.) A, having contracted with B to supply B with 1,000 tons of iron at 100 rupees a ton, to be delivered at a stated time, contracts with C for the purchase of 1,000 tons of iron at 80 rupees a ton, telling C that he does so for the purpose of performing his contract with B. C fails to perform his contract with A, who cannot procure other iron, and, B in consequence, rescinds the contract. C must pay to A 20,000 rupees, being the profit which A would have made by the performance of his contract with B.

(k.) A contracts with B to make and deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, a certain piece of machinery. A does not deliver the piece of machinery at the time specified, and, in consequence of this, B is obliged to procure another at a higher price than that which he was to have paid to A, and is prevented from performing a contract, which B had made with a third person at the time of his contract with A (but which had not been then communicated to A,) and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. A must pay to B, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the piece of machinery and the sum paid by B for another, but not the sum paid by B to the third person by way of compensation.

(l.) A, a builder, contracts to erect and finish a house by the first of January, in order that B may give possession of it at that time to C, to whom B has contracted to let it. A is informed of the contract between B and C. A builds the house so badly that, before the first of January, it falls down and has to be re-built by B, who, in consequence, loses the rent which he was to have received from C, and is obliged to make compensation to C for the breach of his contract. A must make compensation to B for the cost of re-building the house, for the rent lost, and for the compensation made to C.

(m.) A sells certain merchandize to B warranting it to be of a particular quality, and B, in reliance upon this warranty, sells it to C with a similar warranty. The goods prove to be not according to the warranty, and B becomes liable to pay C a sum of money by way of compensation. B is entitled to be reimbursed this sum by A.

(n.) A contracts to pay a sum of money to B on a day specified. A does not pay the money on that day. B, in consequence of not receiving the money on that day, is unable to pay his debts, and is totally ruined. A is not liable to make good to B anything except the principal sum he contracted to pay, together with interest up to the day of payment.

(o.) A contracts to deliver 50 maunds of saltpetre to B on the first of January, at a certain price. B afterwards, before the first of January, contracts to sell the saltpetre to C at a price higher than the market price of the first of January. A brakes his promise. In estimating the compensation payable by A to B, the market price of the first of January, and not the profit which would have arisen to B from the sale to C, is to be taken into account.

(p.) A contracts to sell and deliver 500 bales of cotton to B on a fixed day. A knows nothing of B's mode of conducting his business. A brakes his promise, and B, having no cotton, is obliged to close his mill. A is not responsible to B for the loss caused to B by the closing of the mill.

(q.) A contracts to sell and deliver to B, on the first of January, certain cloth with which B intends to manufacture into caps of a particular kind, for which there is no demand, except at that season. The cloth is not delivered till after the appointed time, and too late to be used that year in making caps. B is entitled to receive from A, by way of compensation, the difference between the contract price of the cloth and its market price at the time of delivery, but not the profits which he expected to obtain by making caps, nor the expenses which he has been put to in making preparation for the manufacture.

(r.) A, a ship-owner, contracts with B to convey him from Calcutta to Sydney in A's ship, sailing on the first of January, and B pays to A, by way of deposit, one-half of his passage-money. The ship does not sail on the first of January, and B, after being, in consequence, detained in Calcutta for some time, and thereby put to some expense, proceeds to Sydney in another vessel, and, in consequence, arriving too late in Sydney, loses a sum of money. A is liable to repay to B his deposit, with interest, and the expense to which he is put by his detention in Calcutta, and the excess, if any, of the passage-money paid for the second ship over that agreed upon for the first, but not the sum of money which B lost by arriving in Sydney too late.

74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named.

Exception.—When any person enters into any bail-bond, recognizance or other instrument of the same nature, or, under the provisions of any law or under the orders of the Government of India or of any Local Government, gives any bond for the performance of any public duty or act, in which the public are interested, he shall be liable, upon breach of the condition of any such instrument, to pay the whole sum mentioned therein.

Explanation—A person who enters into a contract with Government does not necessarily thereby undertake any public duty or promise to do an act in which the public are interested.

Illustrations

(a.) A contracts with B to pay B Rs. 1,000 if he fails to pay B Rs. 500 on a given day. A fails to pay B Rs. 500 on that day. B is entitled to recover from A such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 1,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(b.) A contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 5,000. A practises as a surgeon in Calcutta. B is entitled to such compensation, not exceeding Rs. 5,000, as the Court considers reasonable.

(c.) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on a certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable to pay the whole penalty.

Party rightfully rescind. 75. A person who rightfully rescinds a contract, is entitled to compensation for any damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

Illustration.

(a.) A, a singer, contracts with B, the manager of a theatre, to sing at his theatre for two nights in every week during the next two months, and engages B to pay her 100 rupees for each night's performance. On the sixth night, A wilfully absents herself from the theatre, and B, in consequence, rescinds the contract. B is entitled to claim compensation for the damage which he has sustained through the non-fulfilment of the contract.

SALE OF GOODS.

Chapter VII.—When property in goods sold passes.

‘Goods’ defined.

76. In this Chapter, the word ‘goods’ means and includes every kind of moveable property.

‘Sale’ defined.

77. Sale is the exchange of property for a price. It involves the transfer of the ownership of the thing sold from the seller to the buyer.

78. Sale is effected by offer and acceptance

Sale how effected. of ascertained goods for a price, or of a price for ascertained goods.

together with payment of the price or delivery of the goods, or with tender, part payment, earnest, or part delivery, or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of ascertained goods, the property in the goods sold passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the whole or part of the goods is delivered.

If the parties agree expressly, or by implication, that the payment or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the property passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Illustrations

(a) B offers to buy A's horse for 500 rupees. A accepts B's offer, and delivers the horse to B. The horse becomes B's property on delivery.

(b) A sends goods to B, with the request that he will buy them at a stated price if he approves of them, or return them if he does not approve of them. B retains the goods, and informs A that he approves of them. The goods become B's when B retains them.

(c) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, the horse to be delivered to B on a stated day, and the price to be paid on another stated day. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the proposal is accepted.

(d) B offers A, for his horse, 1,000 rupees, on a month's credit. A accepts the offer. The horse becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

(e) B, on the first January, offers to A, for a quantity of rice, 2,000 rupees, to be paid on the first March following, the rice not to be taken away till paid for. A accepts the offer. The rice becomes B's as soon as the offer is accepted.

Transfer of ownership of thing sold which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished.

79 Where there is a contract for the sale of a thing which has yet to be ascertained, made, or finished, the ownership of the thing is not transferred to the buyer until it is ascertained, made, or finished.

Illustration

B orders A, a barge-builder, to make him a barge. The price is not made payable by instalments. While the barge is building, B pays to A money from time to time on account of the price. The ownership of the barge does not pass to B until it is finished. Completion of sale of goods which the seller is to put into state in which buyer is to take them.

80. Where, by a contract for the sale of goods, the seller is to do anything to them for the purpose of putting them into a state in which the buyer is to take them, the sale is not complete until such thing has been done,

Illustration.

(a.) A, a ship-builder, contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, a vessel which is lying in A's yard; the vessel to be rigged and fitted for a voyage, and the price to be paid on delivery. Under the contract, the property in the vessel does not pass to B until the vessel has been rigged, fitted up, and delivered.

Completion of sale of goods when seller has to do anything thereto in order to ascertain price.

81. Where anything remains to be done to the goods by the seller for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the price, the sale is not complete until this has been done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, owner of a stack of bark, contracts to sell it to B, weigh and deliver it, at 100 rupees per ton. B agrees to take and pay for it on a certain day. Part is weighed and delivered to B; the ownership of the residue is not transferred to B until it has been weighed pursuant to the contract.

(b.) A contracts to sell a heap of clay to B at a certain price per ton. B is, by the contract, to load the clay in his own carts, and to weigh each load at a certain weighing machine, which his carts must pass on their way from A's ground to B's place of deposit. Here, nothing more remains to be done by the seller; the sale is complete, and the ownership of the heap of clay is transferred at once.

Completion of sale when goods are unascertained at date of contract. 82. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, it is necessary to the completion of the sale that the goods shall be ascertained.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 20 tons of oil in A's cisterns. A's cisterns contain more than 20 tons of oil. No portion of the oil has become the property of B.

83. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the agreement for sale, but goods answering the description in the agreement are subsequently appropriated by one party, for the purpose of the agreement, and that appropriation is assented to by the other, the goods have been ascertained, and the sale is complete.

Illustration.

A, having a quantity of sugar in bulk, more than sufficient to fill 20 hogsheads, contracts to sell B 20 hogsheads of it. After the contract A fills 20 hogsheads with the sugar, and gives notice to B that the hogsheads are ready, and requires him to take them away. B says he will take them as soon as he can. By this appropriation by A, and assent by B, the sugar becomes the property of B.

84. Where the goods are not ascertained at the time of making the contract of sale, and, by the terms of the contract, the seller is to do an act with reference to the goods which cannot be done until they are appropriated to the buyer, the seller has a right to select any goods answering to the contract, and by his doing so, the goods are ascertained.

Illustration.

B agrees with A to purchase of him, at a stated price, to be paid on a fixed day, 50 maunds of rice out of a larger quantity in A's granary. It is agreed that B shall send sacks for the rice, and that A shall put the rice into them. B does so, and A puts 50 maunds of rice into the sacks. The goods have been ascertained.

Transfer of ownership of moveable property when sold together with immovable. 85. Where an agreement is made for the sale of immovable and moveable property combined, the ownership of the moveable property does not pass before the transfer of the immovable property.

Illustration.

A agrees with B for the sale of a house and furniture. The ownership of the furniture does not pass to B until the house is conveyed to B.

Buyer to bear loss after goods have become his property. 86. When goods have become the property of the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from their destruction or injury.]

Illustrations.

(a.) B offers, and A accepts, 100 rupees for a stack of fire-wood standing on A's premises, the fire-wood to be allowed to remain on A's premises till a certain day, and not to be taken away till paid for. Before payment, and while the fire-wood is on A's premises, it is accidentally destroyed by fire. B must bear the loss.

(b.) A bids 1,000 rupees for a picture at a sale by auction. After the bid, it is injured by an accident. If the accident happens before the hammer falls, the loss falls on the seller; if afterwards, on A.

Transfer of ownership of goods agreed to be sold while non-existent. 87. When there is a contract for the sale of goods not yet in existence, the ownership of the goods may be transferred by acts done after the goods are produced, in pursuance of the contract, by the seller, or by the buyer with the seller's assent.

Illustrations.

(a) A contracts to sell to B, for a stated price, all the indigo which shall be produced at A's factory during the ensuing year. A, when the indigo has been manufactured, gives B an acknowledgment that he holds the indigo at his disposal. The ownership of the indigo vests in B from the date of the acknowledgment.

(b) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on A's land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract B, with the assent of A, takes possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops standing at the time of the contract. The ownership of the crops, when taken possession of, vests in B.

(c) A, for a stated price, contracts that B may take and sell any crops that shall be grown on his land in succession to the crops then standing. Under this contract B applies to A for possession of some crops grown in succession to the crops which were standing at the time of the contract. A refuses to give possession. The ownership of the crops has not passed to B, though A may commit a breach of contract in refusing to give possession.

Contract to sell and deliver at a future day, goods not in seller's possession at date of contract.

88 A contract for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future day is binding, though the goods are not in the possession of the seller at the time of making the contract, and though, at that time, he has no reasonable expectation of acquiring them otherwise than by purchase.

Illustration.

A contracts, on the first January, to sell B 50 shares in the East Indian Railway Company, to be delivered and paid for on the first March of the same year. A, at the time of making the contract is not in possession of any shares. The contract is valid.

Determination of price not fixed by contract

89. Where the price of goods sold is not fixed by the contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay the seller such a price as the Court considers reasonable.

Illustration.

B, living at Patna, orders of A, a coach-builder at Calcutta, a carriage of a particular description. Nothing is said by either as to the price. The order having been executed, and the price being in dispute between the buyer and the seller, the Court must decide what price it considers reasonable.

DELIVERY.

Delivery how made.

90. Delivery of goods sold may be made by doing anything which has the effect of putting them in the possession of the buyer, or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells to B a horse, and causes or permits it to be removed from A's stables to B's. The removal to B's stable is a delivery.

(b.) B, in England, orders 100 bales of cotton from A, a merchant of Bombay, and sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The putting the cotton on board the ship is a delivery to B.

(c.) A sells to B certain specific goods which are locked up in a godown. A gives B the key of the godown, in order that he may get the goods. This is a delivery.

(d.) A sells to B five specific casks of oil. The oil is in the warehouse of A. B sells the five casks to C. A receives warehouse rent for them from C. This amounts to a delivery of the oil to C, as it shows an assent on the part of A to hold the goods as warehouseman of C.

(e.) A sells to B 50 maunds of rice in the possession of C, a warehouseman. A gives B an order to C to transfer the rice to B, and C assents to such order, and transfers the rice in his books to B. This is a delivery.

(f.) A agrees to sell B five tons of oil at 1,000 rupees per ton, to be paid for at the time of delivery. A gives to C, a wharfinger at whose wharf he had twenty tons of the oil, an order to transfer five of them into the name of B. C makes the transfer in his books, and gives A's clerk a notice of the transfer for B. A's clerk takes the transfer notice to B, and offers to give it to him on payment of the price of the oil. B refuses to pay. There has been no delivery to B as B never assented to make C his agent to hold for him the five tons selected by A.

91. A delivery to a wharfinger or carrier of the goods sold has the same effect as a delivery to the buyer, but does not render the buyer liable for the price of goods which do not reach him, unless the delivery is so made as to enable him to hold the wharfinger or carrier responsible for the safe custody or delivery of the goods.

Illustration.

B, at Agra, orders of A, who lives at Calcutta, three casks of oil to be sent to him by railway. A takes three casks of oil directed to B to the railway station, and leaves them there without conforming to the rules which must be complied with in order to render the Railway Company responsible for their safety. The goods do not reach B. There has not been a sufficient delivery to charge B in a suit for the price.

92. A delivery of part of goods, in progress of the delivery of the whole, has the same effect, for the purpose of passing the property in such goods, as a delivery of the whole; but a delivery of part of the goods, with an intention of severing it from the whole, does not operate as a delivery of the remainder.

Illustrations.

(a.) A ship arrives in a harbour laden with a cargo consigned to A, the buyer of the cargo. The captain begins to discharge it, and delivers over part of the goods to A in progress of the delivery of the whole. This is a delivery of the cargo to A for the purpose of passing the property in the cargo.

(b.) A sells to B a stack of fire-wood, to be paid for by B on delivery. After the sale, B applies for and obtains from A leave to take away some of the fire-wood. This has not the legal effect of delivery of the whole.

(c.) A sells 50 maunds of rice to B. The rice remains in A's warehouse. After the sale B sells to C 10 maunds of the rice, and A, at B's desire, sends the 10 maunds to C. This has not the legal effect of a delivery of the whole.

93. In the absence of any special promise, the seller of goods is not bound to deliver them until the buyer applies for delivery.

94. In the absence of any special promise as to delivery, goods sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the sale, and goods contracted to be sold are to be delivered at the place at which they are at the time of the contract for sale, or, if not then in existence, at the place at which they are produced.

Seller's Lien.

95. Unless a contrary intention appears by the contract a seller has a lien on sold goods, as long as they remain in his possession, and the price or any part of it remains unpaid.

96. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, but no time is fixed for the delivery of the goods, the seller has no lien, and the buyer is entitled to a present delivery of the goods without payment. But if the buyer becomes insolvent before delivery of the goods, or if the time appointed for payment arrives before the delivery of the goods, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Explanation—A person is insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the usual course of business, or who is incapable of paying them.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three months' credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse. Before the expiry of the three months, B becomes insolvent. A may retain the goods for the price.

Seller's lien where payment to be made at future day, and buyer allows goods to remain in seller's possession

97. Where, by the contract, the payment is to be made at a future day, and the buyer allows the goods to remain in the possession of the seller until that day, and does not then pay for them, the seller may retain the goods for the price.

Illustration.

A sells to B a quantity of sugar in A's warehouse. It is agreed that three month's credit shall be given. B allows the sugar to remain in A's warehouse till the expiry of the three months, and then does not pay for them. A may retain the goods for the price.

98. A seller, in possession of goods sold, may retain them for the price against any subsequent buyer, unless the seller has recognized the title of the subsequent buyer.

Stoppage in Transit.

99. A seller who has parted with the possession of the goods, and has not received the whole price, may, if the buyer becomes insolvent, stop the goods while they are in transit to the buyer.

100. Goods are to be deemed in transit while they are in the possession of the carrier, or lodged at any place in the course of transmission to the buyer, and are not yet come into the possession of the buyer or any person on his behalf, otherwise than as being in possession of the carrier, or as being so lodged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, living at Madras, orders goods of A, at Patna, and directs that they shall be sent to Madras. The goods are sent to Calcutta, and there delivered to C, a wharfinger, to be forwarded to Madras. The goods, while they are in the possession of C, are in transit.

(b.) B, at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Calcutta. A consigns and forwards the goods to B at Delhi. On arrival there, they are taken to the warehouse of B, and left there. B refuses to receive them, and immediately afterwards stops payment. The goods are in transit.

(c.) B, who lives at Puna, orders goods of A at Bombay. A sends them to Puna by C, a carrier appointed by B. The goods arrive at Puna, and are placed by C, at B's request, in C's warehouse for B. The goods are no longer in transit.

(d.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. The transit is at an end when the cotton is delivered on board the ship.

(e.) B, a merchant of London, orders 100 bales of cotton of A, a merchant at Bombay. B sends his own ship to Bombay for the cotton. A delivers the cotton on board the ship, and takes bills of lading from the master, making the cotton deliverable to A's order or assigns. The cotton arrives at London, but before coming into B's possession, B becomes insolvent. The cotton has not been paid for. A may stop the cotton.

101. The seller's right of stoppage does not, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, cease on the buyer's re-selling the goods, while in transit, and receiving the price, but continues until the goods have been delivered to the second buyer, or to some person on his behalf.

102. The right of stoppage ceases if the buyer, having obtained a bill of lading or other document showing title to the goods, assigns it, while the goods are in transit, to a second buyer, who is acting in good faith, and who gives valuable consideration for them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B, and sends him the bill of lading. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are in transit, assigns the bill of lading for such to C, who is not aware of his insolvency. A cannot stop the goods in transit.

(b.) A sells and consigns certain goods to B. A being still unpaid, B becomes insolvent, and while the goods are still in transit, assigns the bill of lading for cash to C, who knows that B is insolvent. The assignment not being in good faith, A may still stop the goods in transit.

How seller may stop where instrument of title assigned to secure specific advance.

103. Where a bill of lading or other instrument of title to any goods is assigned by the buyer of such goods by way of pledge, to secure an advance made specifically upon it, in good faith, the seller cannot, except on payment or tender to the pledgee of the advance so made, stop the goods in transit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure a specific advance of 5,000 rupees made to him upon the bill of lading by C. B becomes insolvent, being indebted to C to the amount of 9,000 rupees. A is not entitled to stop the goods except on payment or tender to C of 5,000 rupees.

(b.) A sells and consigns goods to B of the value of 12,000 rupees. B assigns the bill of lading for these goods to C, to secure the sum of 5,000 rupees due from him to C, upon a general balance of account. B becomes insolvent. A is entitled to stop the goods in transit without payment or tender to C of the 5,000 rupees.

104. The seller may effect stoppage in transit, either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other depositary in whose possession they are.

105. Such notice may be given either to the person who has the immediate possession of the goods, or to the principal, whose servant has possession. In the latter case, the notice must be given at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.

106. Stoppage in transit entitles the seller to hold the goods stopped until the price of the whole of the goods sold is paid.

Illustration.

A sells to B 100 bales of cotton; 60 bales having come into B's possession, and 40 being still in transit, B becomes insolvent, and A being still unpaid, stops the 40 bales in transit. A is entitled to hold the 40 bales until the price of the 100 bales is paid.

Re-sale.

107. Where the buyer of goods fails to perform his part of the contract, either by not taking the goods sold to him, or by not paying for them, the seller, having a lien on the goods, or having stopped them in transit, may, after giving notice to the buyer of his intention to do so, re-sell them, after the lapse of a reasonable time, and the buyer must bear any loss, but is not entitled to any profit, which may occur on such re-sale.

Title.

108. No seller can give to the buyer of goods a better title to those goods than he has himself, except in the following cases.—

Exception 1. When any person is, by the consent of the owner, in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate or warrant or order for delivery, or other document showing title to goods, he may transfer the ownership of the goods, of which he is so in possession, or to which such documents relate, to any other person, and give such person a good title thereto, notwithstanding any instructions of the owner to the contrary. Provided that the buyer acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods or documents has no right to sell the goods.

Exception 2. If one of several joint-owners of goods has the sole possession of them by the permission of the co-owners, the ownership of the goods is transferred to any person who buys them of such joint-owner in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods has no right to sell them.

Exception 3. When a person has obtained possession of goods under a contract voidable at the option of the other party thereto, the ownership of the goods is transferred to a third person who, before the contract is rescinded, buys them in good faith of the person in possession; unless the circumstances which render the contract voidable amounted to an offence committed by the person in possession or those whom he represents.

In this case the original seller is entitled to compensation from the original purchaser for any loss which the seller may have sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys from B, in good faith, a cow which B had stolen from C. The property in the cow is not transferred to A.

(b.) A, a merchant, entrusts B, his agent, with a bill of lading relating to certain goods, and instructs B not to sell the goods for less than a certain price, and not to give credit to D. B sells the goods to D for less than that price, and gives D three months' credit. The property in the goods passes to D.

(c.) A sells to B goods of which he has the bill of lading, but the bill of lading is made out for delivery of the goods to C, and it has not been endorsed by C. The property is not transferred to B.

(d.) A, B and C are joint Hindú brothers, who own certain cattle in common. A is left by B and C in possession of a cow, which he sells to D. D purchases *bona fide*. The property in the cow is transferred to D.

(e.) A, by a misrepresentation not amounting to cheating, induces B to sell and deliver to him a horse. A sells the horse to C before B has rescinded the contract. The property in the horse is transferred to C; and B is entitled to compensation from A for any loss which B has sustained by being prevented from rescinding the contract.

(f.) A compels B by wrongful intimidation, or induces him by cheating or forgery, to sell him a horse, and, before B rescinds the contract, sells the horse to C. The property is not transferred to C.

Warranty.

109. If the buyer, or any person claiming under him, is, by reason of the invalidity of the seller's title, deprived of the thing sold, the seller is responsible to the buyer, or the person claiming under him, for loss caused thereby, unless a contrary intention appears by the contract.

Establishment of implied warranty of goodness or quality.

110. An implied warranty of goodness or quality may be established by the custom of any particular trade.

Warranty of soundness implied on sale of provisions.

111. On the sale of provisions, there is an implied warranty that they are sound.

Warranty of bulk implied on sale of goods by sample.

112. On the sale of goods by sample, there is an implied warranty that the bulk is equal in quality to the sample.

Warranty implied where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination.

113. Where goods are sold as being of a certain denomination, there is an implied warranty that they are such goods as are commercially known by that denomination, although the buyer may have bought them by sample, or after inspection of the bulk.

Explanation.—But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, at Calcutta, sells to B twelve bags of "waste silk," then on its way from Murshedábád to Calcutta. There is an implied warranty by A that the silk shall be such as is known in the market under the denomination of "waste silk."

(b.) A buys, by sample and after having inspected the bulk, 100 bales of "Fair Bengal" Cotton. The cotton proves not to be such as is known in the market as "Fair Bengal;" there is a breach of warranty.

Warranty where goods ordered for a specified purpose. 114. Where goods have been ordered for a specified purpose, for which goods, of the denomination mentioned in the order, are usually sold, there is an implied warranty by the seller that the goods supplied are fit for that purpose.

Illustration.

B orders of A, a copper manufacturer, copper for sheathing a vessel. A, on this order, supplies copper. There is an implied warranty that the copper is fit for sheathing a vessel.

Warranty on sale of article of a well-known ascertained kind. 115. Upon the sale of an article of a well-known ascertained kind, there is no implied warranty of its fitness for any particular purpose.

Illustration.

B writes to A, the owner of a patent invention for cleaning cotton—"Send me your patent cotton-cleaning machine to clean the cotton at my factory." A sends the machine according to order. There is an implied warranty by A that it is the article known as A's patent cotton-cleaning machine, but none that it is fit for the particular purpose of cleaning the cotton at B's factory.

Seller when not responsible for latent defects. 116. In the absence of fraud and of any express warranty of quality, the seller of an article, which answers the description under which it was sold, is not responsible for a latent defect in it.

Illustration.

A sells to B a horse. It turns out that the horse had, at the time of the sale, a defect of which A was unaware. A is not responsible for this.

117. Where a specific article, sold with a warranty, has been delivered and accepted, and the warranty is broken, the sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for loss caused by the breach of warranty.

Buyer's right on breach of warranty.

Illustration.

A sells and delivers to B a horse, warranted sound. The horse proves to have been unsound at the time of sale. The sale is not thereby rendered voidable, but B is entitled to compensation from A for loss caused by the unsoundness.

Right of buyer on breach of warranty in respect of goods not ascertained.

118. Where there has been a contract, with a warranty, for the sale of goods which, at the time of the contract, were not ascertained or not in existence, and the warranty is broken, the buyer may

accept the goods or refuse to accept the goods when tendered, or keep the goods for a time reasonably sufficient for examining and trying them, and then refuse to accept them; provided that, during such time, he exercises no other act of ownership over them than is necessary for the purpose of examination and trial.

In any case the buyer is entitled to compensation from the seller for any loss caused by the breach of warranty; but if he accepts the goods and intends to claim compensation, he must give notice of his intention to do so within a reasonable time after discovering the breach of the warranty.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell and, without application on B's part, deliver to B 200 bales of unascertained cotton by sample. Cotton, not in accordance with sample, is delivered to B. B may return it if he has not kept it longer than a reasonable time for the purpose of examination.

(b.) B agrees to buy of A twenty-five sacks of flour by sample. The flour is delivered to B, who pays the price. B, upon examination, finds it not equal to sample; B afterwards uses two sacks, and sells one. He cannot now rescind the contract and recover the price, but he is entitled to compensation from A for any loss caused by the breach of warranty.

(c.) B makes two pairs of shoes for A by A's order. When the shoes are delivered, they do not fit A. A keeps both pairs for a day. He wears one pair for a short time in the house, and takes a long walk out of doors in the other pair. He may refuse to accept the first pair, but not the second. But he may recover compensation for any loss sustained by the defect of the second pair.

Miscellaneous.

When buyer may refuse to accept if goods not ordered are sent with goods ordered.

119. When the seller sends to the buyer goods, not ordered, with goods ordered, the buyer may refuse to accept any of the goods so sent, if there is risk or trouble in separating the goods ordered from the goods not ordered.

Illustration.

A orders of B specific articles of china. B sends these articles to A in a hamper, with other articles of china which had not been ordered. A may refuse to accept any of the goods sent.

Effect of wrongful refusal to accept.

120. If a buyer wrongfully refuses to accept the goods sold to him, this amounts to a breach of the contract of sales.

Right of seller as to rescission on failure of buyer to pay price at time fixed.

121. When goods sold have been delivered to the buyer, the seller is not entitled to rescind the contract on the buyer's failing to pay the price at the time fixed, unless it was stipulated by the contract that he should be so entitled.

Sale and transfer of lots sold by auction.

122. Where goods are sold by auction, there is a distinct and separate sale of the goods in each lot, by which the ownership thereof is transferred as each lot is knocked down.

Effect of use by seller of pretended biddings to raise price.

123. If, at a sale by auction, the seller makes use of pretended biddings to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

Chapter VIII.—Of Indemnity and Guarantee

Contract of "indemnity" defined.

124. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself, or by the conduct of any other person, is called a contract of indemnity.

Illustration.

(a.) A contracts to indemnify B against the consequences of any proceedings which C may take against B in respect of a certain sum of 200 Rupees. This is a contract of indemnity.

Rights and liabilities of indemnity holder when sued.

125. The promisee in a contract of indemnity, acting within the scope of his authority, is entitled to recover from the promisor—

(1) all damages which he may be compelled to pay in any suit in respect of any matter to which the promise to indemnify applies ;

(2) all costs which he may be compelled to pay in any such suit if, in bringing or defending it, he did not contravene the orders of the promisor and acted as it would have been prudent for him to act in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to bring or defend the suit ,

(3) all sums which he may have paid under the terms of any compromise of any such suit, if the compromise was not contrary to the orders of the promisor and was one which it would have been prudent for the promisee to make in the absence of any contract of indemnity, or if the promisor authorized him to compromise the suit.

126. A contract of guarantee is a contract to perform the promise, or discharge the liability, of a third person in case of his default. The

Contract of "guarantee," "surety," "principal debtor," and "creditor."

person who gives the guarantee is called the surety, the person in respect of whose default the guarantee is given is called the principal debtor, and the person to whom the guarantee is given is called the creditor. A guarantee may be either oral or written.

Consideration for guarantee.

127. Anything done, or any promise made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, may be a sufficient consideration to the surety for giving the guarantee.

Illustrations.

(a.) B requests A to sell and deliver to him goods on credit. A agrees to do so, provided C will guarantee the payment of the price of the goods. C promises to guarantee the payment in consideration of A's promise to deliver the goods. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(b.) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards requests A to forbear to sue B for the debt for a year, and promises that, if he does so, C will pay for them in default of payment by B. A agrees to forbear as requested. This is a sufficient consideration for C's promise.

(c.) A sells and delivers goods to B. C afterwards, without consideration, agrees to pay for them in default of B. The agreement is void.

Surety's liability.

128 The liability of the surety is co-extensive with that of the principal debtor, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract.

Illustration.

A guarantees to B the payment of a bill of exchange by C, the acceptor. The bill is dishonoured by C. A is liable, not only for the amount of the bill, but also for any interest and charges which may have become due on it.

Continuing guarantee.

129. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions, is called a continuing guarantee.

Illustrations

(a.) A, in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rents of B's zemindari, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5,000 rupees, for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a continuing guarantee.

(b.) A guarantees payment to B, a tea-dealer, to the amount of £100, for any tea, he may from time to time supply to C. B supplies C with tea to above the value of £100, and C pays B for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea to the value of £200. C fails to pay. The guarantee given by A was a continuing guarantee, and he is accordingly liable to B to the extent of £100.

(c.) A guarantees payment to B of the price of five sacks of flour to be delivered by B to C and to be paid for in a month. B delivers five sacks to C. C pays for them. Afterwards B delivers four sacks to C, which C does not pay for. The guarantee given by A was not a continuing guarantee, and accordingly he is not liable for the price of the four sacks.

Revocation of continuing guarantee.

130 A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety, as to future transactions, by notice to the creditor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, in consideration of B's discounting, at A's request, bills of exchange for C, guarantees to B for twelve months the due payment of all such bills to the extent of 5,000 rupees. B discounts bills for C to the extent of 2,000 rupees. Afterwards, at the end of three months, A revokes the guarantee. This revocation discharges A from all liability to B for any subsequent discount. But A is liable to B for the 2,000 rupees on default of C.

(b.) A guarantees to B to the extent of 10,000 rupees, that C shall pay all the bills that B shall draw upon him. B draws upon C. C accepts the bill. A gives notice of revocation. C dishonours the bill at maturity. A is liable upon his guarantee.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by surety's death.

131. The death of the surety operates, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, as a revocation of a continuing guarantee, so far as regards future transactions.

Liability of two persons primarily liable, not affected by a private arrangement between them as to suretyship.

132. Where two persons contract with a third person to undertake a certain liability, and also contract with each other that one of them shall be liable only on the default of the other, the third person not being a party to such contract, the liability of each of such two persons to the third person under the first contract is not affected by the existence of the second contract, although such third person may have been aware of its existence.

Illustration.

A and B make a joint and several promissory note to C. A makes it, in fact, as surety for B, and C knows this at the time when the note is made. The fact that A, to the knowledge of C, made the note as surety for B, is no answer to a suit by C against A upon the note.

Discharge of surety by variance in terms of contract.

133. Any variance, made without the surety's consent, in the terms of the contract between the principal and the creditor, discharges the surety as to transactions subsequent to the variance.

Illustrations.

(a.) A becomes surety to C for B's conduct as a manager in C's bank. Afterwards, B and C contract, without A's consent, that B's salary shall be raised, and that he shall become liable for one-fourth of the losses on over-drafts. B allows a customer to over-draw, and the bank loses a sum of money. A is discharged from his suretyship by the variance made without his consent, and is not liable to make good this loss.

(b.) A guarantees C against the misconduct of B in an office to which B is appointed by C, and of which the duties are defined by an Act of the legislature. By a subsequent Act, the nature of the office is materially altered. Afterwards, B misconducts himself. A is discharged by the change from future liability under his guarantee, though the misconduct of B is in respect of a duty not affected by the later Act.

(c.) C agrees to appoint B as his clerk to sell goods at a yearly salary, upon A's becoming surety to C for B's duly accounting for monies received by him as such clerk. Afterwards, without A's knowledge or consent, C and B agree that B should be paid by a commission on the goods sold by him and not by a fixed salary. A is not liable for subsequent misconduct of B.

(d.) A gives to C a continuing guarantee to the extent of 3,000 rupees for any oil supplied by C to B on credit. Afterwards B becomes embarrassed, and, without the knowledge of A, B and C contract that C shall continue to supply B with oil for ready money, and that the payments shall be applied to the then existing debts between B and C. A is not liable on his guarantee for any goods supplied after this new arrangement.

(e.) C contracts to lend B 5,000 rupees on the first March. A guarantees repayment. C pays the 5,000 rupees to B on the first January. A is discharged from his liability, as the contract has been varied, inasmuch as C might sue B for the money before the first of March.

Discharge of surety by release or discharge of principal debtor.

134. The surety is discharged by any contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the principal debtor is released or by any act or omission of the creditor, the legal consequence of which is the discharge of the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives a guarantee to C for goods to be supplied by C to B. C supplies goods to B, and afterwards B becomes embarrassed and contracts with his creditors (including C) to assign to them his property in consideration of their releasing him from their demands. Here B is released from his debt by the contract with C, and A is discharged from his suretyship.

(b.) A contracts with B to grow a crop of indigo on A's land and to deliver it to B at a fixed rate, and C guarantees A's performance of this contract. B diverts a stream of water which is necessary for the irrigation of A's land, and thereby prevents him from raising the indigo. C is no longer liable on his guarantee.

(c.) A contracts with B for a fixed price to build a house for B within a stipulated time, B supplying the necessary timber. C guarantees A's performance of the contract. B omits to supply the timber. C is discharged from his suretyship.

Discharge of surety when creditor compounds with, gives time to, or agrees not to sue principal debtor.

135. A contract between the creditor and the principal debtor, by which the creditor makes a composition with, or promises to give time to, or not to sue, the principal debtor, discharges the surety, unless the surety assents to such contract.

Surety not discharged when agreement made with a third person to give time to principal debtor.

136. Where a contract to give time to the principal debtor is made by the creditor with a third person, and not with the principal debtor, the surety is not discharged.

Illustration.

C, the holder of an overdue bill of exchange drawn by A as surety for B, and accepted by B, contracts with M to give time to B. A is not discharged.

Creditor's forbearance to sue does not discharge surety.

137. Mere forbearance on the part of the creditor to sue the principal debtor, or to enforce any other remedy against him, does not, in the absence of any provision in the guarantee to the contrary, discharge the surety.

Illustration.

B owes to C a debt guaranteed by A. The debt becomes payable. C does not sue B for a year after the debt has become payable. A is not discharged from his suretyship.

Release of one co-surety does not discharge others.

138. Where there are co-sureties, a release by the creditor of one of them does not discharge the others: neither does it free the surety so released from his responsibility to the other sureties.

Discharge of surety by creditor's act or omission impairing surety's eventual remedy.

139. If the creditor does any act which is inconsistent with the rights of the surety, or omits to do any act which his duty to the surety requires him to do, and the eventual remedy of the surety himself against the principal debtor is thereby impaired, the surety is discharged.

Illustrations.

(a.) B contracts to build a ship for C for a given sum, to be paid by instalments as the work reaches certain stages. A becomes surety to C for B's due performance of the contract. C, without the knowledge of A, prepays to B the last two instalments. A is discharged by this prepayment.

(b.) C lends money to B on the security of a joint and several promissory note made in C's favour by B and by A as surety for B, together with a bill of sale of B's furniture, which gives power to C to sell the furniture, and apply the proceeds in discharge of the note. Subsequently C sells the furniture, but, owing to his misconduct and wilful negligence only a small price is realized. A is discharged from liability on the note.

(c.) A puts M as apprentice to B, and gives a guarantee to B for M's fidelity. B promises on his part that he will, at least once a month, see M make up the cash. B omits to see this done as promised, and M embezzles. A is not liable to B on his guarantee.

Rights of surety on payment or performance.

140. Where a guaranteed debt has become due, or default of the principal debtor to perform a guaranteed duty has taken place, the surety, upon payment or performance of all that he is liable for, is invested with all the rights which the creditor had against the principal debtor.

141. A surety is entitled to the benefit of every security, which the creditor has against the principal debtor at the time when the contract of suretyship is entered into, whether the surety knows of the existence of such security or not; and if the creditor loses, or, without the consent of the surety, parts with such security, the surety is discharged to the extent of the value of the security.

Illustrations.

(a.) C advances to B, his tenant, 2,000 rupees on the guarantee of A. C has also a further security for the 2,000 rupees by a mortgage of B's furniture. C cancels the mortgage. B becomes insolvent, and C sues A on his guarantee. A is discharged from liability to the amount of the value of the furniture.

(b.) C, a creditor, whose advance to B is secured by a decree, receives also a guarantee for that advance from A. C afterwards takes B's goods in execution under the decree, and then, without the knowledge of A, withdraws the execution. A is discharged.

(c.) A, as surety for B, makes a bond jointly with B to C to secure a loan from C to B. Afterwards, C obtains from B a further security for the same debt. Subsequently C gives up the further security. A is not discharged.

142. Any guarantee, which has been obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor, or with his knowledge and assent, concerning a material part of the transaction, is invalid.

Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation invalid.

Guarantee obtained by concealment invalid. 143. Any guarantee, which the creditor has obtained by means of keeping silence as to a material circumstance, is invalid.

Illustrations.

(a.) A engages B as clerk to collect money for him. B fails to account for some of his receipts, and A in consequence calls upon him to furnish security for his duly accounting. C gives his guarantee for B's duly accounting. A does not acquaint C with B's previous conduct. B afterwards makes default. The guarantee is invalid.

(b.) A guarantees to C payment for iron to be supplied by him to B to the amount of 2,000 tons. B and C have privately agreed that B should pay five rupees per ton beyond the market price, such excess to be applied in liquidation of an old debt. This agreement is concealed from A. A is not liable as a surety.

Guarantee on agreement that creditor shall not act on it until co-surety joins. 144. Where a person gives a guarantee upon a contract that the creditor shall not act upon it until another person has joined in it as co-surety, the guarantee is not valid if that other person does not join.

145. In every contract of guarantee there is an implied promise by the principal debtor to indemnify the surety; and the surety is entitled to recover from the principal debtor whatever sum he has rightfully paid under the guarantee, but no sums which he has paid wrongfully.

Illustrations.

(a.) B is indebted to C, and A is surety for the debt. C demands payment from A, and on his refusal sues him for the amount. A defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but he is compelled to pay the amount of the debt with costs. He can recover from B the amount paid by him for costs, as well as the principal debt.

(b.) C lends B a sum of money, and A, at the request of B, accepts a bill of exchange drawn by B upon A to secure the amount. C, the holder of the bill, demands payment of it from A, and on A's refusal to pay sues him upon the bill. A, not having reasonable grounds for so doing, defends the suit, and has to pay the amount of the bill and costs. He can recover from B the amount of the bill, but not the sum paid for costs, as there was no real ground for defending the action.

(c.) A guarantees to C, to the extent of 2,000 rupees, payment for rice to be supplied by C to B. C supplies to B rice to a less amount than 2,000 rupees, but obtains from A payment of the sum of 2,000 rupees in respect of the rice supplied. A cannot recover from B more than the price of the rice actually supplied.

146. Where two or more persons are co-sureties for the same debt or duty, either jointly or severally, and whether under the same or different contracts, and whether with or without the knowledge of each other, the co-sureties, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, are liable, as between themselves, to pay each an equal share of the whole debt, or of that part of it which remains unpaid by the principal debtor.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 3,000 rupees lent to E. E makes default in payment. A, B and C are liable as between themselves to pay 1,000 rupees each.

(b.) A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of 1,000 rupees lent to E, and there is a contract between A, B and C that A is to be responsible to the extent of one-quarter, B to the extent of one-quarter, and C to the extent of one-half. E makes default in payment. As between the sureties, A is liable to pay 250 rupees, and B 250 rupees, and C 500 rupees.

Liability of co-sureties bound in different sums. 147. Co-sureties, who are bound in different sums, are liable to pay equally as far as the limits of their respective obligations permit.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 30,000 rupees. A, B and C are each liable to pay 10,000 rupees.

(b.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely, A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 40,000 rupees. A is liable to pay 10,000 rupees, and B and C 15,000 rupees each.

(c.) A, B and C, as sureties for D, enter into three several bonds, each in a different penalty, namely A in the penalty of 10,000 rupees, B in that of 20,000 rupees, C in that of 40,000 rupees, conditioned for D's duly accounting to E. D makes default to the extent of 70,000 rupees. A, B and C have to pay each the full penalty of his bond.

Chapter IX.—Of Bailment.

148. A bailment is the delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. The person delivering the goods is called the bailor. The person to whom they are delivered is called the bailee.

Explanation.—If a person, already in possession of the goods of another, contracts to hold them as a bailee, he thereby becomes the bailee, and the owner becomes the bailor of such goods, although they may not have been delivered by way of bailment.

Delivery to bailee how made. anything which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the intended bailee or of any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

150. The bailor is bound to disclose to the bailee faults in the goods bailed, of which the bailor is aware, and which materially interfere with the use of them, or expose the bailee to extraordinary risks; and if he does not make such disclosure, he is responsible for damage arising to the bailee directly from such faults.

If the goods are bailed for hire, the bailor is responsible for such damage, whether he was or was not aware of the existence of such faults in the goods bailed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lends, a horse, which he knows to be vicious, to B. He does not disclose the fact that the horse is vicious. The horse runs away. B is thrown and injured. A is responsible to B for damage sustained.

(b.) A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it, and A is injured. B is responsible to A for the injury.

151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality and value as the goods bailed.

Care to be taken by bailee.

Bailee when not liable for loss, &c., of thing bailed.

Termination of bailment by bailee's act inconsistent with conditions.

152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the thing bailed, if he has taken the amount of care of it described in Section 151.

153. A contract of bailment is voidable at the option of the bailor, if the bailee does any act with regard to the goods bailed, inconsistent with the conditions of the bailment.

Illustration.

A lets to B for hire a horse for his own riding. B drives the horse in his carriage. This is, at the option of A, a termination of the bailment.

Liability of bailee making unauthorized use of goods bailed.

154. If the bailee makes any use of the goods bailed which is not according to the conditions of the bailment, he is liable to make compensation to the bailor for any damage arising to the goods from or during such use of them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lends a horse to B for his own riding only. B allows C, a member of his family, to ride the horse. C rides with care, but the horse accidentally falls and is injured. B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse.

(b.) A hires a horse in Calcutta from B expressly to march to Benares. A rides with due care, but marches to Cuttack instead. The horse accidentally falls and is injured. A is liable to make compensation to B for the injury done to the horse.

Effect of mixture, with bailor's consent, of his goods with goods of bailee.

155. If the bailee, with the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, the bailor and the bailee shall have an interest, in proportion to their respective shares, in the mixture thus produced.

156. If the bailee, without

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods can be separated.

the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, and the goods can be separated or divided, the property in the goods remains in the parties respectively; but the bailee is bound to bear the expense of separation or division, and any damage arising from the mixture.

Illustration.

A bails 100 bales of cotton marked with a particular mark to B. B without A's consent mixes the 100 bales with other bales of his own bearing a different mark. A is entitled to have his 100 bales returned, and B is bound to bear all the expense incurred in the separation of the bales and any other incidental damage.

Effect of mixture, without bailor's consent, when the goods cannot be separated.

157. If the bailee, without the consent of the bailor, mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, in such a manner that it is impossible to separate the goods bailed from the other goods, and deliver them back, the bailor is entitled to be compensated by the bailee for the loss of the goods.

Illustration.

A bails a barrel of Cape flour worth Rs 45 to B. B, without A's consent, mixes the flour with country flour of his own, worth only Rs 25 a barrel. B must compensate A for the loss of his flour.

158. Where, by the conditions of the bailment, the goods are to be kept or to be carried, or to have work done upon them by the bailee for the bailor, and the bailee is to receive no remuneration, the bailor shall re-pay to the bailee the necessary expenses incurred by him for the purpose of the bailment.

159. The lender of a thing for use may at any time require its return, if the loan was gratuitous, even though he lent it for a specified time or purpose. But if, on the faith of such loan, made for a specified time or purpose, the borrower has acted in such a manner that the return of the thing lent before the time agreed upon would cause him loss exceeding the benefit actually derived by him from the loan, the lender must, if he compels the return, indemnify the borrower for the amount in which the loss so occasioned exceeds the benefit so derived.

Return of goods bailed on expiration of time or accomplishment of purpose.

160. It is the duty of the bailee to return, or deliver according to the bailor's directions, the goods bailed, without demand, as soon as the time for which they were bailed has expired, or the purpose for which they were bailed has been accomplished.

Bailee's responsibility when goods are not duly delivered or tendered.

161. If by the fault of the bailee the goods are not returned, delivered, or tendered at the proper time, he is responsible to the bailor for any loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods from that time.

Termination of gratuitous bailment by death.

162. A gratuitous bailment is terminated by the death either of the bailor or of the bailee.

Bailor entitled to increase or profit from goods bailed.

163. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the bailee is bound to deliver to the bailor, or according to his directions, any increase or profit which may have accrued from the goods bailed.

Illustration.

A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A.

164. The bailor is responsible to the bailee for any loss which the bailee may sustain by reason that the bailor was not entitled to make the bailment, or to receive back the goods, or to give directions respecting them.

Bailor's responsibility to bailee.

165. If several joint owners of goods bail them, the bailee may deliver them back to, or according to the directions of one joint owner without the consent of all, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

Bailment by several joint owners.

Bailee not responsible on re-delivery to bailor without title.

166. If the bailor has no title to the goods, and the bailee, in good faith, delivers them back to, or according to the directions of the bailor, the bailee is not responsible to the owner in respect of such delivery.

Right of third person claiming goods bailed.

167. If a person, other than the bailor, claims goods bailed, he may apply to the Court to stop the delivery of the goods to the bailor, and to decide the title to the goods.

168. The finder of goods has no right to sue the owner for compensation for trouble and expense voluntarily incurred by him to preserve the goods and to find out the owner, but he may retain the goods against the owner until he receives such compensation; and where the owner has offered a specific reward for the return of goods lost, the finder may sue for such reward, and may retain the goods until he receives it.

Right of finder of goods.

May sue for specific reward offered.

When finder of thing commonly on sale may sell it.

169. When a thing, which is commonly the subject of sale, is lost, if the owner cannot with reasonable diligence be found, or if he refuses, upon demand, to pay the lawful charges of the finder, the finder may sell it—

(1) when a thing is in danger of perishing or of losing the greater part of its value, or,
(2) when the lawful charges of the finder, in respect of the thing found, amount to two-thirds of its value.

170. Where the bailee has, in accordance with the purpose of the bailment, rendered any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Bailee's particular lien.

any service involving the exercise of labour or skill in respect of the goods bailed, he has, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, a right to retain such goods until he receives due remuneration for the services he has rendered in respect of them.

Illustrations.

(a.) A delivers a rough diamond to B, a jeweller, to be cut and polished, which is accordingly done. B is entitled to retain the stone till he is paid for the services he has rendered.

(b.) A gives cloth to B, a tailor, to make into a coat. B promises A to deliver the coat as soon as it is finished, and to give A three months' credit for the price. B is not entitled to retain the coat until he is paid.

171. Bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys of a High Court and policy brokers may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, retain as a security for a general balance of account, any goods bailed to them; but no other persons have a right to retain, as a security for such balance, goods bailed to them, unless there is an express contract to that effect.

General line of bankers, factors, wharfingers, attorneys, and policy brokers.

Bailments of Pledges.

'Pledge,' 'pawnor,' and 'pawnee,' defined.

172. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise is called pledge. The bailor is in this case called the pawnor. The bailee is called the pawnee.

173. The pawnee may retain the goods pledged, not only for payment of the debt or the performance of the promise, but for the interest of the debt, and all necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of the possession or for the preservation of the goods pledged.

Pawnee's right of retainer.

Pawnee not to retain for debt or promise other than that for which goods pledged.

Presumption in case of subsequent advances.

Pawnee's right as to extraordinary expenses incurred.

176. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt, or performance, at the stipulated time, of the promise, in respect of which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against the pawnor upon the debt or promise, and retain the goods pledged as a collateral security; or he may sell the thing pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

177. If a time is stipulated for the payment of the debt, or performance of the promise, for which the pledge is made, and the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt or performance of the promise at the stipulated time, he may redeem the goods pledged at any subsequent time before the actual sale of them; but he must, in that case, pay, in addition, any expenses which have arisen from his default.

178. A person who is in possession of any goods, or of any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery, or any other document of title to goods, may make a valid pledge of such goods, or documents. Provided that the pawnee acts in good faith, and under circumstances which are not such as to raise a reasonable presumption that the pawnor is acting improperly:

Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained from their lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody of them, by means of an offence or fraud.

Pledge where pledger has only a limited interest.

179. Where a person pledges goods in which he has only a limited interest, the pledge is valid to the extent of that interest.

Suits by Bailees or Bailors against Wrongdoers.

180. If a third person wrongfully deprives the bailee of the use or possession of the goods bailed, or does them any injury, the bailee is entitled to use such remedies as the owner might have used in the like case if no bailment had been made; and either the bailor or the bailee may bring a suit against a third person for such deprivation or injury.

Appointment of relief or compensation obtained by such suits.

181. Whatever is obtained by way of relief or compensation in any such suit shall, as between the bailor and the bailee, be dealt with according to their respective interests.

AGENCY.

Chapter X.—Appointment and Authority of Agents.

'Agent' and 'principal' defined.

182. An agent is a person employed to do any act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons. The person for whom such act is done, or who is so represented, is called the principal.

Who may employ agent.

183. Any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind, may employ an agent.

184. As between the principal and third persons, any person may become an agent ; but no person who is not of the age of majority and of sound mind can become an agent, so as to be responsible to his principal according to the provisions in that behalf herein contained.

Who may be an agent.

Consideration not necessary.

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied.

187. An authority is said

Definitions of express and implied authority.

185. No consideration is necessary to create an agency.

186. The authority of an agent may be expressed or implied.

to be express when it is given by words spoken or written. An authority is said to be implied when it is to be inferred from the circumstances of the case ; and things spoken or written, or the ordinary course of dealing, may be accounted circumstances of the case.

Illustration.

A owns a shop in Serampore, living himself in Calcutta, and visiting the shop occasionally. The shop is managed by B, and he is in the habit of ordering goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop, and of paying for them out of A's funds with A's knowledge. B has an implied authority from A to order goods from C in the name of A for the purposes of the shop.

Extent of agent's authority.

188. An agent, having an authority to do an act, has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act.

An agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course, of conducting such business.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B, residing in London, to recover at Bombay a debt due to B. A may adopt any legal process necessary for the purpose of recovering the debt, and may give a valid discharge for the same.

(b.) A constitutes B his agent to carry on his business of a ship-builder. B may purchase timber and other materials, and hire workmen, for the purpose of carrying on the business.

Agent's authority in an emergency.

189. An agent has authority, in an emergency, to do all such acts for the purpose of protecting his principal from loss as would be done by a person of ordinary prudence in his own case under similar circumstances.

Illustrations.

(a) An agent for sale may have goods repaired if it be necessary.

(b) A consigns provisions to B at Calcutta, with directions to send them immediately to C at Cuttack. B may sell the provisions at Calcutta if they will not bear the journey to Cuttack without spoiling.

Sub-Agents.

190. An agent cannot lawfully employ another to perform acts which he has expressly or impliedly undertaken to perform personally, unless by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or, from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must, be employed.

When agent cannot delegate.

'Sub-agent' defined.

191. A sub-agent is a person employed by, and acting under the control of, the original agent in the business of the agency.

Representation of principal by sub-agent properly appointed.

192. Where a sub-agent is properly appointed, the principal is, so far as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent, and is bound by and responsible for his acts, as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal.

Agent's responsibility for sub-agent.

The agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent.

Sub-agent's responsibility.

The sub-agent is responsible for his acts to the agent, but not to the principal, except in cases of fraud or wilful wrong.

193. Where an agent, without having authority to do so, has appointed a person to act as a sub-agent, the agent stands towards such person in the relation of a principal to an agent, and is responsible for his acts both to the principal and to the third persons; the principal is not represented by or responsible for the acts of the person so employed, nor is that person responsible to the principal.

194. Where an agent, holding an express or implied authority to name another person to act for the principal in the business of the agency, has named another person accordingly, such person is not a sub-agent, but an agent of the principal for such part of the business of the agency as is entrusted to him.

Relation between principal and person duly appointed by agent to act in business of agency.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B, his solicitor, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. C is not a sub-agent, but is A's agent for the conduct of the sale.

(b.) A authorizes B, a merchant in Calcutta, to recover the monies due to A from C & Co. B instructs D, a solicitor, to take legal proceedings against C & Co. for the recovery of the money. D is not a sub-agent, but is solicitor for A.

Agent's duty in naming such person.

195. In selecting such agent for his principal, an agent is bound to exercise the same amount of discretion as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in his own case; and, if he does this, he is not responsible to the principal for the acts or negligence of the agent so selected.

Illustrations.

(a.) A instructs B, a merchant, to buy a ship for him. B employs a ship-surveyor of good reputation to choose a ship for A. The surveyor makes the choice negligently and the ship turns out to be unseaworthy and is lost. B is not, but the surveyor is, responsible to A.

(b.) A consigns goods to B, a merchant, for sale. B, in due course, employs an auctioneer in good credit to sell the goods of A, and allows the auctioneer to receive the proceeds of the sale. The auctioneer afterwards becomes insolvent without having accounted for the proceeds, B is not responsible to A for the proceeds.

Ratification.

Right of person as to acts done for him without his authority.

196. Where acts are done by one person on behalf of another, but without his knowledge or authority, he may elect to ratify or to disown such acts. If he ratify them, the same effects will follow as if they had been performed by his authority.

Effect of ratification.

Ratification may be expressed or implied.

197. Ratification may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the person on whose behalf the acts are done.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, without authority, buys goods for B. Afterwards B sells them to C on his own account; B's conduct implies a ratification of the purchase made for him by A.

(b.) A, without B's authority, lends B's money to C. Afterwards B accepts interest on the money from C. B's conduct implies a ratification of the loan.

Knowledge requisite to valid ratification.

198. No valid ratification can be made by a person, whose knowledge of the facts of the case is materially defective.

Effect of ratifying unauthorized act forming part of a transaction.

199. A person, ratifying any unauthorized act done on his behalf, ratifies the whole of the transaction, of which such act formed a part.

Ratification of unauthorized act cannot injure third person.

200. An act done by one person on behalf of another without such other person's authority, which, if done with authority, would have the effect of subjecting a third person to damages, or of terminating any right or interest of a third person, cannot, by ratification, be made to have such effect.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, not being authorized thereto by B, demands, on behalf of B, the delivery of a chattel, the property of B from C, who is in possession of it. This demand cannot be ratified by B, so as to make C liable for damages for his refusal to deliver.

(b.) A holds a lease from B, terminable on three months' notice. C, an unauthorized person, gives notice of termination to A. The notice cannot be ratified by B, so as to be binding on A.

Revocation of Authority.

201. An agency is terminated by the principal revoking his authority; or by the agent renouncing the business of the agency; or by the business of the agency being completed; or by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind; or by the principal being adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Termination of agency, where agent has an interest in subject-matter.

202. Where the agent has himself an interest in the property which forms the subject-matter of the agency, the agency cannot, in the absence of an express contract, be terminated to the prejudice of such interest.

Illustrations.

(a.) A gives authority to B to sell A's land, and to pay himself out of the proceeds the debts due to him from A. A cannot revoke this authority, nor can it be terminated by his insanity or death.

(b.) A consigns 1,000 bales of cotton to B, who has made advances to him on such cotton, and desires B to sell the cotton, and to repay himself out of the price the amount of his own advances. A cannot revoke this authority, nor is it terminated by his insanity or death.

When principal may revoke agent's authority.

203. The principal may, save as is otherwise provided by the last preceding section, revoke the authority given to his agent at any time before the authority has been exercised so as to bind the principal.

Revocation where authority has been partly exercised.

204. The principal cannot revoke the authority given to his agent after the authority has been partly exercised, so far as regards such acts and obligations as arise from acts already done in the agency.

Illustrations.

(a.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in his own name, so as to make himself personally liable for the price. A cannot revoke B's authority so far as regards payment for the cotton.

(b.) A authorizes B to buy 1,000 bales of cotton on account of A, and to pay for it out of A's monies remaining in B's hands. B buys 1,000 bales of cotton in A's name, and so as not to render himself personally liable for the price. A can revoke B's authority to pay for the cotton.

Compensation for revocation by principal or renunciation by agent.

205. Where there is an express or implied contract that the agency should be continued for any period of time, the principal must make compensation to the agent, or the agent to the principal, as the case may be, for any previous revocation or renunciation of the agency without sufficient cause.

Notice of revocation or renunciation.

206. Reasonable notice must be given of such revocation or renunciation, otherwise the damage thereby resulting to the principal or the agent, as the case may be, must be made good to the one by the other.

Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or implied.

207. Revocation and renunciation may be expressed or may be implied in the conduct of the principal or agent respectively.

Illustrations.

A empowers B to let A's house. Afterwards A lets it himself. This is an implied revocation of B's authority.

When termination of agent's authority takes effect as to agent and as to third persons.

208. The termination of the authority of an agent does not, so far as regards the agent, take effect before it becomes known to him, or, so far as regards third persons, before it becomes known to them.

Illustration.

(a.) A directs B to sell goods for him, and agrees to give B five per cent. commission on the price fetched by the goods. A afterwards, by letter, revokes B's authority. B, after the letter is sent, but before he receives it, sells the goods for 100 rupees. The sale is binding on A, and B is entitled to five rupees as his commission.

(b) A, at Madras, by letter directs B to sell for him some cotton lying in a warehouse in Bombay, and afterwards, by letter, revokes his authority to sell, and directs B to send the cotton to Madras. B, after receiving the second letter, enters into a contract with C, who knows of the first letter, but not of the second, for the sale to him of the cotton. C pays B the money, with which B absconds. C's payment is good as against A.

(c.) A directs B, his agent, to pay certain money to C. A dies and D takes out probate to his will. B, after A's death, but before hearing of it, pays the money to C. The payment is good as against D, the executor.

Agent's duty on termination of agency by principal's death or insanity.

209. When an agency is terminated by the principal dying or becoming of unsound mind, the agent is bound to take, on behalf of the representatives of his late principal, all reasonable steps for the protection and preservation of the interests entrusted to him.

Termination of sub-agent's authority.

210. The termination of the authority of an agent causes the termination, (subject to the rules herein contained regarding the termination of an agent's authority), of the authority of all sub-agents appointed by him.

Agent's duty to Principal.

211. An agent is bound to conduct the business of his principal according to the directions given by the principal, or, in the absence of any such directions, according to the custom which prevails in doing business of the same kind at the place where the agent conducts such business. When the agent acts otherwise, if any loss be sustained, he must make it good to his principal, and, if any profit accrues, he must account for it.

Agent's duty in conducting principal's business.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, an agent engaged in carrying on for B a business, in which it is the custom to invest from time to time at interest the monies which may be in hand, omits to make such investment. A must make good to B the interest usually obtained by such investments.

(b.) B, a broker, in whose business it is not the custom to sell on credit, sells goods of A on credit to C, whose credit at the time was very high. C, before payment, becomes insolvent. B must make good the loss to A.

212. An agent is bound to conduct the business of the agency with as much skill as is generally possessed by persons engaged in similar business, unless the principal has notice of his want of skill. The agent is always bound to act with reasonable diligence, and to use such skill as he possesses; and to make compensation to his principal in respect of the direct consequences of his own neglect, want of skill, or misconduct, but not in respect of loss or damage which are indirectly or remotely caused by such neglect, want of skill, or misconduct.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a merchant in Calcutta, has an agent, B, in London, to whom a sum of money is paid on A's account, with orders to remit. B retains the money for a considerable time. A, in consequence of not receiving the money, becomes insolvent. B is liable for the money and interest from the day on which it ought to have been paid, according to the usual rate, and for any further direct loss—as e. g., by variation of rate of exchange—but not further.

(b.) A, an agent for the sale of goods, having authority to sell on credit, sells to B, on credit, without making the proper and usual enquiries as to the solvency of B. B, at the time of such sale, is insolvent. A must make compensation to his principal in respect of any loss thereby sustained.

(c.) A, an insurance broker, employed by B to effect an insurance on a ship, omits to see that the usual clauses are inserted in the policy. The ship is afterwards lost. In consequence of the omission of the clauses nothing can be recovered from the underwriters. A is bound to make good the loss to B.

(d.) A, a merchant in England, directs B, his agent at Bombay, who accepts the agency, to send him 100 bales of cotton by a certain ship. B, having it in his power to send the cotton, omits to do so. The ship arrives safely in England. Soon after her arrival the price of cotton rises. B is bound to make good to A the profit which he might have made by the 100 bales of cotton at the time the ship arrived, but not any profit he might have made by the subsequent rise.

Agent's accounts.

213. An agent is bound to render proper accounts to his principal on demand.

Agent's duty to communicate with principal.

214. It is the duty of an agent, in cases of difficulty, to use all reasonable diligence in communicating with his principal, and in seeking to obtain his instructions.

215. If an agent deals on**Right of principal when agent deals on his own account in business of agency without principal's consent.**

his own account in the business of the agency, without first obtaining the consent of his principal and acquainting him with all material circumstances which have come to his own knowledge on the subject, the principal may repudiate the transaction, if the case show, either that any material fact has been dishonestly concealed from him by the agent, or that the dealings of the agent have been disadvantageous to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B buys the estate for himself in the name of C. A, on discovering that B has bought the estate for himself, may repudiate the sale, if he can show that B has dishonestly concealed any material fact, or that the sale has been disadvantageous to him.

(b.) A directs B to sell A's estate. B, on looking over the estate before selling it, finds a mine on the estate which is unknown to A. B informs A that he wishes to buy the estate for himself, but conceals the discovery of the mine. A allows B to buy, in ignorance of the existence of the mine. A, on discovering that B knew of the mine at the time he bought the estate, may either repudiate or adopt the sale at his option.

Principal's right to benefit gained by agent dealing on his own account in business of agency.

216. If an agent, without the knowledge of his principal, deals in the business of the agency on his own account instead of on account of his principal, the principal is entitled to claim from the agent any benefit which may have resulted to him from the transaction.

Illustration.

A directs B, his agent, to buy a certain house for him. B tells A it cannot be bought, and buys the house for himself. A may, on discovering that B has bought the house, compel him to sell it to A at the price he gave for it.

217. An agent may retain out of any sums received on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made or expenses properly incurred by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent.**Agent's duty to pay sums received for principal**

218. Subject to such deductions, the agent is bound to pay to his principal all sums received on his account.

219. In the absence of any special contract, payment for the performance of any act is not due to the agent until the completion of such act ; but an agent may detain moneys received by him on account of goods sold, although the whole of the goods consigned to him for sale may not have been sold, or although the sale may not be actually complete.

When agent's remuneration becomes due.

Agent not entitled to remuneration for business misconducted.

220. An agent, who is guilty of misconduct in the business of the agency, is not entitled to any remuneration in respect of that part of the business which he has misconducted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to recover 1,00,000 rupees from C, and to lay it out on good security. B recovers the 1,00,000 rupees and lays out 90,000 rupees on good security, but lays out 10,000 rupees on security, which he ought to have known to be bad, whereby A loses 2,000 rupees. B is entitled to remuneration for recovering the 1,00,000 rupees and for investing the 90,000 rupees. He is not entitled to any remuneration for investing the 10,000 rupees, and he must make good the 2,000 rupees to B.

(b.) A employs B to recover 1,000 rupees from C. Through B's misconduct the money is not recovered. B is entitled to no remuneration for his services, and must make good the loss.

221. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, of the principal received by him, until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursements, and services in respect of the same has been paid or accounted for to him

Agent's lien on principal's goods and papers

Principal's duty to Agent.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of lawful acts

222. The employer of an agent is bound to indemnify him against the consequences of all lawful acts done by such agent in exercise of the authority conferred upon him.

Illustrations.

(a.) B, at Singapore, under instructions from A of Calcutta, contracts with C to deliver certain goods to him. A does not send the goods to B, and C sues B for breach of contract. B informs A of the suit, and A authorizes him to defend the suit. B defends the suit, and is compelled to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

(b.) B, a broker at Calcutta, by the orders of A, a merchant there, contracts with C for the purchase of 10 casks of oil for A. Afterwards A refuses to receive the oil, and C sues B. B informs A who, repudiates the contract altogether. B defends, but unsuccessfully, and has to pay damages and costs, and incurs expenses. A is liable to B for such damages, costs, and expenses.

Agent to be indemnified against consequences of acts done in good faith.

223. Where one person employs another to do an act, and the agent does the act in good faith, the employer is liable to indemnify the agent against the consequences of that act, though it cause an injury to the rights of third persons.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a decree-holder and entitled to execution of B's goods, requires the officer of the Court to seize certain goods representing them to be the goods of B. The Officer seizes the goods, and is sued by C, the true owner of the goods. A is liable to indemnify the Officer for the sum which he is compelled to pay to C, in consequence of obeying A's directions.

(b.) B, at the request of A, sells goods in the possession of A, but which A had no right to dispose of. B does not know this, and hands over the proceeds of the sale to A. Afterwards C, the true owner of the goods, sues B and recovers the value of the goods and costs. A is liable to indemnify B for what he has been compelled to pay to C, and for B's own expenses.

Non-liability of employer of agent to do a criminal act.

224. Where one person employs another to do an act, which is criminal, the employer is not liable to the agent, either upon an express or an implied promise, to indemnify him against the consequences of that act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A employs B to beat C, and agrees to indemnify him against all consequences of the act. B thereupon beats C, and has to pay damages to C for so doing. A is not liable to indemnify B for those damages.

(b.) B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes, at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. A is not liable to B upon the indemnity.

Compensation to agent for injury caused by principal's neglect.

225. The principal must make compensation to his agent in respect of injury caused to such agent by the principal's neglect or want of skill.

Illustration.

A employs B as a bricklayer in building a house, and puts up the scaffolding himself. The scaffolding is unskillfully put up, and B is in consequence hurt. A must make compensation to B.

Effect of Agency on Contracts with third Persons.

226. Contracts entered into through an agent, and obligations arising from acts done by an agent, may be enforced in the same manner, and will have the same legal consequences, as if the contracts had been entered into and the acts done by the principal in person.

Enforcement and consequences of agent's contracts.

Illustrations.

(a.) A buys goods from B, knowing that he is an agent for their sale, but not knowing who is the principal. B's principal is the person entitled to claim from A the price of the goods, and A cannot, in a suit by the principal, set off against that claim a debt due to himself from B.

(b.) A, being B's agent with authority to receive money on his behalf, receives from C a sum of money due to B. C is discharged of his obligation to pay the sum in question to B.

227. When an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and when the part of what he does, which is within his authority, can be separated from the part, which is beyond his authority, so much only of what he does as is within his authority is binding as between him and his principal.

Principal how far bound when agent exceeds authority.

Illustration.

A, being owner of a ship and cargo, authorizes B to procure an insurance for 4,000 Rupees on the ship. B procures a policy for 4,000 Rupees on the ship, and another for the like sum on the cargo. A is bound to pay the premium for the policy on the ship, but not the premium for the policy on the cargo.

Principal not bound when excess of agent's authority is not separable.

228. Where an agent does more than he is authorized to do, and what he does beyond the scope of his authority cannot be separated from what is within it, the principal is not bound to recognize the transaction.

Illustration.

A authorizes B to buy 500 sheep for him. B buys 500 sheep and 200 lambs for one sum of 6,000 Rupees. A may repudiate the whole transaction.

229. Any notice given to or information obtained by the agent, provided it be given or obtained in the course of the business transacted by him for the principal, shall, as between the principal and third parties, have the same legal consequence as if it had been given to or obtained by the principal.

Consequences of notice given to agent.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is employed by B to buy from C certain goods, of which C is the apparent owner and buys them accordingly. In the course of the treaty for the sale, A learns that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. B is not entitled to set-off a debt owing to him from C against the price of the goods.

(b.) A is employed by B to buy from C goods of which C is the apparent owner. A was, before he was so employed, a servant of C, and then learnt that the goods really belonged to D, but B is ignorant of that fact. In spite of the knowledge of his agent, B may set-off against the price of the goods a debt owing to him from C.

Agent cannot personally enforce, nor be bound by, contracts on behalf of principal.

230. In the absence of any contract to that effect, an agent cannot personally enforce contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, nor is he personally bound by them.

Presumption of contract to contrary.

Such a contract shall be presumed to exist in the following cases —

(1.) Where the contract is made by an agent for the sale or purchase of goods for a merchant resident abroad :

(2.) Where the agent does not disclose the name of his principal :

(3.) Where the principal, though disclosed, cannot be sued.

231. If an agent makes a contract with a person who neither knows, nor has reason to suspect, that he is an agent, his principal may require the performance of the contract ; but the other contracting party has, as against the principal, the same rights as he would have had as against the agent if the agent had been principal.

Rights of parties to a contract made by agent not disclosed.

If the principal discloses himself before the contract is completed, the other contracting party may refuse to fulfil the contract, if he can show that, if he had known who was the principal in the contract, or if he had known that the agent was not a principal, he would not have entered into the contract.

232. Where one man makes a contract with another, neither knowing nor having reasonable ground to suspect that the other is an agent, the principal, if he requires the performance of the contract can only obtain such performance subject to the rights and obligations subsisting between the agent and the other party to the contract.

Performance of contract with agent supposed to be principal.

Illustration

A, who owes 500 rupees to B, sells 1,000 rupees worth of rice to B. A is acting as agent for C in the transaction, but B has no knowledge nor reasonable ground of suspicion that such is the case. C cannot compel B to take the rice without allowing him to set-off A's debt.

Right of person dealing with agent personally liable.

233. In cases where the agent is personally liable, a person dealing with him may hold either him or his principal, or both of them, liable.

Illustration.

A enters into a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton, and afterwards discovers that B was acting as agent for C. A may sue either B or C, or both, for the price of the cotton.

Consequence of inducing agent or principal to act on belief that principal or agent will be held exclusively liable.

234. When a person who has made a contract with an agent induces the agent to act upon the belief that the principal only will be held liable, or induces the principal to act upon the belief that the agent only will be held liable, he cannot afterwards hold liable the agent or principal respectively.

235. A person untruly representing himself to be the authorized agent of another, and thereby inducing a third person to deal with him as such agent, is liable, if his alleged employer does not ratify his acts, to make compensation to the other in respect of any loss or damage which he has incurred by so dealing.

Liability of pretended agent.

Person falsely contracting as agent, not entitled to performance.

Liability of principal inducing belief that Agent's unauthorized acts were authorized.

236. A person, with whom a contract has been entered into in the character of agent, is not entitled to require the performance of it, if he was in reality acting, not as agent, but on his own account.

237. When an agent has, without authority, done acts or incurred obligations to third persons on behalf of his principal, the principal is bound by such acts or obligations if he has by his words or conduct induced such third persons to believe that such acts and obligations were within the scope of the agent's authority.

Illustrations.

(a.) A consigns goods to B for sale, and gives him instructions not to sell under a fixed price. C, being ignorant of B's instructions, enters into a contract with B to buy the goods at a price lower than the reserved price. A is bound by the contract.

(b.) A entrusts B with negotiable instruments endorsed in blank. B sells them to C in violation of private orders from A. The sale is good.

238. Misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents acting in the course of their business for their principals, have the same effect on agreements made by such agents as if such misrepresentations or fraud had been made or committed by the principals, but misrepresentations made, or frauds committed, by agents, in matters which do not fall within their authority, do not affect their principals.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, being B's agent for the sale of goods, induces C to buy them by a misrepresentation, which he was not authorized by B to make. The contract is voidable, as between B and C, at the option of C.

(b.) A, the Captain of B's ship, signs bills of lading without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. The bills of lading are void as between B and the pretended consignee.

Chapter XI.—Of Partnership.

239. 'Partnership' is the relation which subsists between persons who have agreed to combine their property, labour, or skill in some business, and to share the profits thereof between them.

'Firm' defined.

Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called collectively a 'firm.'

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, which they agree to sell for their joint account; A and B are partners in respect of such cotton.

(b.) A and B buy 100 bales of cotton, agreeing to share it between them. A and B are not partners.

(c.) A agrees with B, a goldsmith, to buy and furnish gold to B, to be worked up by him and sold, and that they shall share in the resulting profit or loss. A and B are partners.

(d.) A and B agree to work together as carpenters, but that A shall receive all profits, and shall pay wages to B. A and B are not partners.

(e.) A and B are joint owners of a ship. This circumstance does not make them partners.

240. A loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking, upon a contract with such person that the lender shall receive interest at a rate varying with the profits, or that he shall receive a share of the profits, does not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner, or render him responsible as such.

Property left in business by retiring partner or deceased partner's representative.

241. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, property left by a retiring partner, or the representative of a deceased partner, to be used in the business, is to be considered a loan within the meaning of the last preceding section.

242. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person, engaged in any trade or undertaking, by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

Widow or child of deceased partner receiving annuity out of profits, not a partner.

243. No person, being a widow or child of a deceased partner of a trader, and receiving, by way of annuity, a proportion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of such trader, or be subject to any liabilities incurred by him.

244. No person receiving, by way of annuity or otherwise, a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be partner of the person carrying on such business, or be subject to his liabilities.

Responsibility of person leading another to believe him a partner.

245. A person who has, by words spoken or written, or by his conduct, led another to believe that he is a partner in a particular firm, is responsible to him as a partner in such firm.

Liability of person permitting himself to be represented as a partner.

246. Any one, consenting to allow himself to be represented as a partner, is liable, as such, to third persons who, on the faith thereof, give credit to the partnership.

247. A person, who is under the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership,

Minor partner not personally liable, but his share is.

but cannot be made personally liable for any obligation of the firm; but the share of such minor in the property of the firm is liable for the obligations of the firm.

248. A person, who has been admitted to the benefits of partnership under the age of majority, becomes, on attaining that age, liable for all obligations incurred by the partnership since he was so admitted, unless he gives public notice within a reasonable time of his disavowal of the partnership.

Liability of minor partner on attaining majority

249. Every partner is liable for all debts and obligations incurred while he is a partner in the usual course of business by or on behalf of the partnership, but a person who is admitted as a partner not an existing firm does not thereby become liable to the creditors of such firm for anything done before he became a partner.

Partner's liability for debts of partnership.

Partner's liability to third person for neglect or fraud of co-partner.

250. Every partner is liable to make compensation to third persons in respect of loss or damage arising from the neglect or fraud of any partner in the management of the business of the firm.

251. Each partner, who does any act necessary for or usually done in carrying on the business of such a partnership as that of which he is a member, binds his co-partners to the same extent as if he were their agent duly appointed for that purpose.

Partner's power to bind co-partners.

Exception.—If it has been agreed between the partners that any restriction shall be placed upon the power of any one of them, no act done in contravention of such agreement shall bind the firm with respect to persons having notice of such agreement.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B trade in partnership, A residing in England and B in India. A draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm. B has no notice of the bill, nor is he at all interested in the transaction. The firm is liable on the bill, provided the holder did not know of the circumstances under which the bill was drawn.

(b.) A, being one of a firm of solicitors and attorneys, draws a bill of exchange in the name of the firm without authority. The other partners are not liable on the bill.

(c.) A and B carry on business in partnership as bankers. A sum of money is received by A on behalf of the firm. A does not inform B of such receipt, and afterwards A appropriates the money to his own use. The partnership is liable to make good the money.

(d.) A and B are partners. A, with the intention of cheating B, goes to a shop and purchases articles on behalf of the firm, such as might be used in the ordinary course of the partnership business, and converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. The firm is liable for the price of the goods.

Annulment of contract
defining partners' rights and obligations.

252. Where partners have by contract regulated and defined, as between themselves, their rights and obligations, such contract can be annulled or altered only by consent of all of them, which consent must either be expressed or be implied from a uniform course of dealing.

Illustration.

A, B and C, intending to enter into partnership, execute written articles of agreement, by which it is stipulated that the nett profits arising from the partnership business shall be equally divided between them. Afterwards they carry on the partnership business for many years, A receiving one-half of the nett profits, and the other half being divided equally between B and C. All parties know of and acquiesce in this arrangement. This course of dealing supersedes the provision in the articles as to the division of profits.

Rules determining partner's mutual relations,
where no contract to contrary.

253. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, the relations of partners to each other are determined by the following rules.—

- (1.) All partners are joint owners of all property originally brought into the partnership stock, or bought with money belonging to the partnership, or acquired for purposes of the partnership business. All such property is called partnership property. The share of each partner in the partnership property is the value of his original contribution, increased or diminished by his share of profit or loss.
- (2.) All partners are entitled to share equally in the profits of the partnership business, and must contribute equally towards the losses sustained by the partnership.
- (3.) Each partner has a right to take part in the management of the partnership business :
- (4.) Each partner is bound to attend diligently to the business of the partnership, and is not entitled to any remuneration for acting in such business :
- (5.) When differences arise as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership business, the decision shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the partners ; but no change in the nature of the business of the partnership can be made, except with the consent of all the partners
- (6.) No person can introduce a new partner into a firm without the consent of all the partners :
- (7.) If from any cause whatsoever, any member of a partnership ceases to be so, the partnership is dissolved as between all the other members :
- (8.) Unless the partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, any partner may retire from it at any time
- (9.) Where a partnership has been entered into for a fixed term, no partner can, during such term, retire, except with the consent of all the partners, nor can he be expelled by his partners for any cause whatever, except by order of Court.
- (10.) Partnerships, whether entered into for a fixed term or not, are dissolved by the death of any partner.

When Court may dissolve partnership.

254. At the suit of a partner the Court may dissolve the partnership in the following cases :—

- (1.) When a partner becomes of unsound mind :
- (2.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has been adjudicated an insolvent under any law relating to insolvent debtors :
- (3.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, has done any act by which the whole interest of such partner is legally transferred to a third person :
- (4.) When any partner becomes incapable of performing his part of the partnership contract :
- (5.) When a partner, other than the partner suing, is guilty of gross misconduct in the affairs of the partnership or towards his partners :
- (6.) When the business of the partnership can only be carried on at a loss.

Dissolution of partnership by prohibition of business.

Rights and obligations of partners in partnership continued after expiry of term for which it was entered into.

257. Partners are bound

General duties of partners.

Accounts to firm of benefit derived from transaction affecting partnership.

255. A partnership is in all cases dissolved by its business being prohibited by law.

256. If a partnership, entered into for a fixed term, be continued after such term has expired, the rights and obligations of the partners will, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, remain the same as they were at the expiration of the term, so far as such rights and obligations can be applied to a partnership dissolvable at the will of any partner.

to carry on the business of the partnership for the greatest common advantage, to be just and faithful to each other, and to render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the partnership to any partner or his legal representatives.

258. A partner must account to the firm for any benefit derived from a transaction affecting the partnership.

Illustrations.

(a) A, B and C are partners in trade. C, without the knowledge of A and B, obtains for his own sole benefit a lease of the house in which the partnership business is carried on. A and B are entitled to participate, if they please, in the benefit of the lease.

(b) A, B and C carry on business together in partnership as merchants trading between Bombay and London. D, a merchant in London, to whom they make their consignments, secretly allows C a share of the commission which he receives upon such consignments, in consideration of C's using his influence to obtain the consignments for him. C is liable to account to the firm for the money so received by him.

259. If a partner, without the knowledge and consent of the other partners, carries on any business competing or interfering with that of the firm, he must account to the firm for all profits made in such business, and must make compensation to the firm for any loss occasioned thereby.

260. A continuing guarantee, given either to a firm or to a third person, in respect of the transactions of a firm, is, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, revoked as to future transactions by any change in the constitution of the firm to which, or in respect of the transactions of which, such guarantee was given.

Revocation of continuing guarantee by change in firm.

Non-liability of deceased partner's estate for subsequent obligations.

262. Where there are joint debts due from the partnership, and also separate debts due from any partner, the partnership property must be applied in the first instance in payment of the debts of the firm, and if there is any surplus, then the share of each partner must be applied in payment of his separate debts or paid to him. The separate property of any partner must be applied first in the payment of his separate debts, and the surplus (if any) in the payment of the debts of the firm.

Payment of partnership debts, and of separate debts.

Continuance of partner's rights and obligations after dissolution.

264. Persons dealing with Notice of dissolution.

Right of partners to apply for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Explanation.—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.

261. The estate of a partner who has died is not, in the absence of an express agreement, liable in respect of any obligation incurred by the firm after his death.

263. After a dissolution of partnership, the rights and obligations of the partners continue in all things necessary for winding-up the business of the partnership.

a firm will not be affected by a dissolution, of which no public notice has been given, unless they themselves had notice of such dissolution.

265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

Limited liability partnerships, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies.

266. Extraordinary partnerships, such as partnerships with limited liability, incorporated partnerships, and joint-stock companies, shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force relating thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Statutes.

No. and year of Statute Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Stat. 29 Car. 2, Cap. 3. .	An Act for prevention of frauds and perjuries	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 17.
Stat. 11 & 12 Vic., Cap. 21.	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.	Section 42.

Acts.

No. and year of Act.	TITLE.	Extent of Repeal.
Act XIII of 1840 ...	An Act for the amendment of the law regarding factors by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by the English law, the provisions of the Stat. 4, Geo. iv., c. 83, as altered and amended by the Stat. 6, Geo. iv., c. 94.	The whole.
Act XIV of 1840 ...	An Act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of Stat. 9, Geo. iv., c. 14	The whole.
Act XX of 1844. . . .	An Act to amend the law relating to advances <i>bonâ fide</i> made to agents intrusted with goods, by extending to the territories of the East India Company, in cases governed by English law, the provisions of the Statutes 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 39, as altered by this Act.	The whole.
Act XXI of 1848	An Act for avoiding wagers.	The whole.
Act V of 1866	An Act to provide a summary procedure on bills of exchange, and to amend in certain respects the commercial law of British India.	Sections 9 and 10.
Act XV of 1866	An Act to amend the law of partnership in India.	The whole.
Act VIII of 1867 .. .	An Act to amend the law relating to horse-racing in India,	The whole.

ACT X, PASSED 25TH APRIL 1872.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

An Act for regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, other than the High Courts in Presidency towns in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, and the Courts of Police Magistrates in such towns; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

Chapter I.—Preliminary, Repeal, Local Extent, and Definitions.

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|--|--|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Code of Criminal Procedure." |
| Local extent | It extends to the whole of British India, but shall not, except as hereinafter provided, affect the procedure of the High Courts or Police Magistrates in Presidency towns ; |
| Commencement. | And it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872. |
| Repeal of enactments. | 2. The enactments, mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule. |
| Wherever a special form of procedure is prescribed by any law, not expressly repealed in the first schedule to this Act, it shall not be deemed to have been impliedly repealed by reason of its being inconsistent with the provisions of this Code. | |
| Saving of special procedure. | |
| References to Code of Criminal Procedure. | In every Act passed before this Act, in which reference is made to the Code of Criminal Procedure, such reference shall be taken to be made to this Act. |
| In every Act, passed before this Act, the expressions " officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate," " Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and " Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall, respectively, be deemed to mean " Magistrate of the first class," " Magistrate of the second class," and " Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act. | |
| References in former Acts. | |
| " Magistrate of the second class," and " Magistrate of the third class," as defined in this Act. | |
| The references made in the enactments specified in column one of the fifth schedule hereto to the sections of the former Code of Criminal Procedure specified in column two of the said schedule, shall be deemed to be made to the sections of this Code directed in the third column of the said schedule to be substituted for the said sections in column two. | |
| Certain specified references. | |
| Notifications published and orders made under any section of any Act hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding section of this Act. | |
| 3. Cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Act comes into force shall be decided as far as may be according to the procedure provided in this Act. | |
| Pending cases. | |
| Definitions. | 4. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the context :— |
| " Special law." | " Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject. |
| " Local law." | " Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India. |
| " Investigation." | " Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence. |

"Inquiry."

"Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate or Court under this Act.

"Inquired into."

"Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial.

"Trial."

"Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court after a charge has been drawn up and includes the punishment of the offender.

It includes the proceedings under Chapter XVI and XVIII from the time when the accused appears in Court.

"Judicial Proceeding" means any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or

"Judicial Proceeding." may be taken, or in which any judgment, sentence or final order is passed on recorded evidence.

"Written."

"Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved."

"Criminal Court" means and includes every Judge or Magistrate, or body of

"Criminal Court." Judges or Magistrates inquiring into or trying any criminal case or engaged in any judicial proceeding.

"Province."

"Province" means the territories under the Government or Administration of any Local Government.

"Presidency town."

"Presidency town" means the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

"High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects, or persons jointly charged with European British subjects,

"High Court." the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Court of the Panjab.

In other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of Criminal appeal or revision in any province.

"Session case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by a Court of Session and

"Session case." all cases which Magistrates commit to a Court of Session, although they might have tried them themselves.

In the case of offences created by special and local laws, "Session case" means cases which are triable by the Court of Session or which the Magistrate commits to the Court of Session, though he might have tried them himself.

"Magistrate's case" means and includes all cases specified in column 7 of the fourth schedule to this Act as cases triable by Magistrates and

"Magistrate's case" all cases which Magistrates try themselves, although they might have committed them for trial to a Court of Session.

"Cognizable offence or case."

"Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant.

"Non-cognizable offence or case."

"Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which a Police officer may not arrest without warrant.

"Summons case."

"Summons case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-eight.

"Warrant case."

"Warrant case" means an offence of the class described in section one hundred and forty-nine.

"Bailable offence or case."

"Bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may not be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any law in force for the time being.

"Non-bailable offence or case."

"Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for or a case in which bail may be taken under the fourth schedule to this Act, or by any other law in force for the time being.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Chapter II.—Of Criminal Courts.

Grades of Criminal Courts. 5. Besides the High Courts, there shall be four grades of Criminal Courts in British India—

I.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 3rd class.

II.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 2nd class.

III.—The Court of the Magistrate of the 1st class.

IV.—The Court of Session.

What officers to hold inquiries. 6. All inquiries by Magistrates shall be held according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What Courts to try offences. 7. All criminal trials in British India shall be held before the Courts specified in the fourth schedule to this Act, or before the Courts specified in any law by which the offence is created, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

8. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before

Offences under local and special laws. which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Criminal Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

A Magistrate of the third class shall not try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than one year's imprisonment, nor shall a Magistrate of the second class try any such offence unless it is punishable with less than three years' imprisonment.

Appointment and removal of Judges and Magistrates. 9. All Judges of Criminal Courts, other than the High Courts, and Magistrates shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government; but such officers as are now appointed or removed by the Government of India shall continue to be so appointed or removed.

Saving of existing incumbents. 10. All existing Judges and Magistrates shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

Inquiry and trial in case of European British subjects. 11. Offences committed by European British subjects shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of Chapter VII, and not otherwise; but the other provisions of this Act shall apply to all persons without distinction of race, unless a contrary intention is expressed.

Chapter III.—Of Courts of Session.

Sessions Divisions. 12. Every province shall be divided into Sessions divisions.

Power to alter Divisions. 13. The Local Government shall have power to alter, from time to time, the number or extent of such Divisions.

Existing local jurisdictions of Sessions Courts to be Sessions Divisions. 14. The existing local jurisdictions of Court of Sessions shall be Sessions Divisions, unless and until they are so altered.

One Court for each Division. 15. There shall be a Court of Session in every Sessions Division.

It shall have power to try any offence and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorized by law, subject to the provisions of this Act.

Appointment and powers of Sessions Judges. 16. There shall be a Sessions Judge for every Sessions Division. The Sessions Judge shall exercise all the powers of the Court of Session in his Sessions Division.

17. The Local Government may appoint Additional Sessions Judges or Joint Sessions

Appointment and powers of Additional and Joint Sessions Judges.

Judge, who shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in one or more Sessions Divisions in which they may be directed to act, but shall try such cases only as the Local Government directs them to try, or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to them for trial.

18. The Local Government may also appoint Assistant Sessions Judges. Appointment and powers of Assistant Sessions Judges.

They shall exercise all the powers of a Court of Session in the Sessions Division to which they may be attached, except the power of hearing appeals, and of passing sentences of death, or transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years; but they shall try those cases only which the Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division makes over to them either by general orders or by a special order.

Any sentence of more than three years' imprisonment passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify, or annul such sentence of the Assistant Sessions Judge.

Chapter IV.—Of Magistrates and their Powers.

19. Magistrates shall be either—

Magistrates to be of three classes.

Magistrates of the 1st class,
Magistrates of the 2nd class, or
Magistrates of the 3rd class.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

20. The powers of Magistrates in respect to the trial of offences and to passing sentences on persons convicted of them are as follow—

Powers of Magistrates, first class.

Magistrates of the first class may pass the following sentences—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);
Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees;
Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, second class.

Magistrates of the second class may pass the following sentences—

Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law);
Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;
Whipping.

Powers of Magistrates, third class.

Magistrates of the third class may pass the following sentences—

Imprisonment not exceeding one month;
Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

A Magistrate of the third class may not pass a sentence of solitary confinement, or of whipping.

Any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

Explanation.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Powers conferred upon Magistrates.

21. In addition to the powers given in section twenty, the following powers are conferred, as hereinafter provided, upon Magistrates by this Act:—

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44).
- (2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46).
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47).
- (4.) Power to withdraw or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 47).
- (5.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104).

- (6.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence. (s. 110).
- (7.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122.)
- (8.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124).
- (9.) Power to hold an inquest. (s. 135).
- (10.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports. (s. 141).
- (11.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142).
- (12.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143).
- (13.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157).
- (14.) Power to direct warrant to land-holder. (s. 162).
- (15.) Power to arrest offender in presence of Magistrate. (s. 166).
- (16.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170).
- (17.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353.)
- (18.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172 and 354).
- (19.) Power to try summarily, (s. 222).
- (20.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes. (s. 266.)
- (21.) Power to call for proceedings. (ss. 295 and 296).
- (22.) Power to quash convictions in certain cases. (s. 328).
- (23.) Power to issue a search-warrant for letter in Post Office. (s. 369).
- (24.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order of delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376).
- (25.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377).
- (26.) Power to revise bail orders. (s. 398).
- (27.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415).
- (28.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417).
- (29.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491).
- (30.) Power to discharge recognizances to keep the peace. (s. 500).
- (31.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505).
- (32.) Power to discharge person bound to be of good behaviour. (s. 511).
- (33.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518).
- (34.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519).
- (35.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases (s. 521).
- (36.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530).
- (37.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536).

Powers common to all 22. Magistrates of all classes shall, as such, have the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to arrest an accused person found in Court. (s. 104).
- (2.) Power to record confessions or statements during a Police investigation. (s. 122).
- (3.) Power to authorize detention of a person during a Police investigation. (s. 124).
- (4.) Power to arrest offender in the presence of Magistrate. (s. 166).
- (5.) Power to endorse warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant. (ss. 168 and 170).
- (6.) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him. (ss. 171 and 353).
- (7.) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him. (ss. 172, and 354).

(8.) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found. (ss. 372, 373 and 376).

(9.) Power to sell perishable property of a suspicious character. (s. 415).

Powers which Local Government and Magistrate of the District may confer on Magistrates of the 3rd class. 23. In addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, a Magistrate of the third class may be invested with the following powers :—

(a.) By the Local Government—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143)

(4.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(5.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (s. 519)

Powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class. 24. Magistrates of the second class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in section twenty-two, have the following power :—

(1.) Power to order the Police to investigate an offence in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 110)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 2nd class. 25. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-four, a Magistrate of the second class may be invested with the following powers :—

(a.) By the Local Government—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to entertain without complaint cases which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 142)

(4.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143)

(5.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518)

(6.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

(b.) By the Magistrate of the District—

(1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135)

(2.) Power to entertain complaints and receive Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial. (s. 141.)

(3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)

(4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

Powers of Magistrates of the 1st class. 26. Magistrates of the first class shall, as such, in addition to the powers mentioned in sections twenty-two and twenty-four, have the following powers :—

(1.) Power to commit for trial. (s. 143.)

(2.) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry. (s. 377.)

(3.) Power to demand security to keep the peace. (s. 491)

(4.) Power to demand security for good behaviour. (ss. 504 and 505.)

(5.) Power to make orders, &c., in possession cases. (s. 530.)

(6.) Power to make orders of maintenance. (s. 536.)

Powers which may be conferred on Magistrates of the 1st class. 27. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-six, a Magistrate of the first class may be invested with the following powers:—

(a) By the Local Government—

- (1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (3.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (4.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (5.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (6.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (7.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. (s. 266.)
- (8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (11.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

(b) By the Magistrate of the District—

- (1.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (2.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (3.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (4.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)

28. Magistrates who, under the provisions of section forty, are Magistrates of Divisions of Districts shall, as such, have all the powers given to Magistrates of the first class, and referred to in section twenty-six, and, in addition, shall have the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to make over cases to a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 44.)
- (2.) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate. (s. 46.)
- (3.) Power to withdraw cases, but not appeals, and to try or refer them for trial. (s. 47.)
- (4.) Power to hold inquests. (s. 135.)
- (5.) Power to entertain complaints of offences, and receive Police reports. (s. 141.)
- (6.) Power to entertain cases without complaint. (s. 142.)
- (7.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (s. 157.)
- (8.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (s. 417.)
- (9.) Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (s. 518.)
- (10.) Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance. (s. 519.)
- (11.) Power to make orders in local nuisance cases. (s. 521.)

Provided that, if a Magistrate of a Division of a District exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, he shall not have power to demand security to be of good behaviour.

Powers which Local Government may confer on Magistrates of Divisions of Districts.

29. In addition to the powers given and referred to in section twenty-eight, the Local Government may confer on a Magistrate of a Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, the following powers:—

- (1.) Power to try summarily. (s. 222.)
- (2.) Power to hear appeals from convictions by a Magistrate, of the second and third classes. (s. 266.)

Powers of Magistrates of Districts.

30. Magistrates of Districts may, as such, exercise all the powers mentioned in section twenty-one.

Saving of other powers.

31. All other powers given by this Act or by any other law in force may be exercised by the officers or Courts to whom or to which they are given.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

32. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any one of the following things :—

- (1.) If he makes over a case, taken up on complaint, &c., to another Magistrate,
- (2.) If he withdraws a case and tries it himself, or refers a case for trial,
- (3.) If he orders the Police to investigate an offence,
- (4.) If he holds an inquest,
- (5.) If he entertains a complaint or receives a Police report,
- (6.) If he issues process for the apprehension of a person within his local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside his local jurisdiction,
- (7.) If he issues a search-warrant otherwise than in the course of an inquiry, his proceedings shall not be set aside on the ground that he was not so empowered.

33. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law, commits an accused person to take his trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the

When irregular commitments may be validated.

Court to which the commitment was made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused person has not been prejudiced unless the accused person has objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry and before the order of commitment.

If such Court considers that the accused person was prejudiced, or if he objected to the jurisdiction of the committing Magistrate during the inquiry, and before the order of commitment, it shall quash the commitment, and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Irregularities which render proceedings void.

34. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, does any of the following things, his proceedings shall be void ; that is to say :—

- (1.) If he passes a sentence on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate,
- (2.) If he entertains a case without complaint,
- (3.) If he attaches and sells property under section 172,
- (4.) If he tries an offender summarily,
- (5.) If he decides an appeal,
- (6.) If he calls for proceedings,
- (7.) If he issues a search warrant for a letter in the post office,
- (8.) If he revises a bail order,
- (9.) If he sells suspicious or stolen property under section 417,
- (10.) If he demands security to keep the peace,
- (11.) If he discharges recognizances to keep the peace,
- (12.) If he demands security for good behaviour,
- (13.) If he discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour,
- (14.) If he makes an order in a local nuisance case,
- (15.) If he issues an order to prevent an obstruction,
- (16.) If he prohibits the repetition of a nuisance,
- (17.) If he makes an order in a possession case, or
- (18.) If he makes an order for maintenance.

The Magistrate of the District.

35. In every district there shall be a Magistrate of the first class appointed by the Local Government, who shall be called the Magistrate of the District, and shall exercise throughout his district all the powers of a Magistrate.

36. In the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, and in the

Powers with which Deputy Commissioners and chief Executive Officers of district may be invested.

territories administered by the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah, in Coorg, and in those parts of the other provinces, in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may invest the Deputy Commissioner, or other chief officer charged with the executive administration of the district in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law, or of fine, or of whipping, or any combination of these punishments authorized by law; but any sentence of upwards of three years' imprisonment passed by any such officer shall be subject to the confirmation of the Sessions Judge, to whom such Deputy Commissioner is subordinate. Such Sessions Judge may either confirm, modify, or annul any sentence referred for confirmation.

Subordinate Magistrates.

Subordinate Magistrates.

37. The Local Government may appoint as many other persons besides the Magistrate of the District, as it thinks fit, to be Magistrates of the first, second, or third class in the District.

All such Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, but neither the Magistrate of the District, nor the Subordinate Magistrates shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner provided by this Act.

The Local Government shall not have power to direct that any Magistrate may try any offence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to try, or pass any sentence which Magistrates of his class are not authorized to pass by section twenty.

Proviso.

Power to determine local jurisdiction of a Magistrate of District.

38. The Local Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prescribe the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the District, and may by such notification from time to time alter such local limits.

Division of districts into divisions

Existing divisions preserved

Local Government may put Magistrate in charge of division.

39. The Local Government may divide any district into divisions, and from time to time alter their limits. All existing divisions of districts which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be divisions until then limits are so altered.

40. The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a division of a district.

Such Magistrate shall be called a Magistrate of a Division of a District, and shall exercise the powers conferred on him under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, subject to the control of the Magistrate of the District.

Delegation of power to Magistrate of District

The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, delegate its powers under this section to the Magistrate of the District.

Subordination of officers to Magistrate of Division of District.

41. Every Magistrate in a Division of a District shall be subordinate to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, subject, however, to the general control of the Magistrate of the District.

42. The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Magistrate of the first, second, or third class, in respect

Special Magistrates.

part of a district, or in any one or more districts, subject to such Local Government.

Such Magistrates shall be called "Special Magistrates."

Mode of conferring powers.

43. In conferring powers under this Act; the Local Government may empower persons specially by name, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

44. The Magistrate of the

Transfer of criminal cases to Subordinate Magistrate.

District, or any Magistrate of a Division of a District, may make over any criminal case taken up by him on suspicion, or brought before him on complaint, or on report by the Police, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate

to him, to be dealt with to the extent of the powers with which the Subordinate Magistrate may have been invested under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if the case was brought forward on complaint, before such reference, examine the complainant as prescribed in this Act; but, if he does not do so, the Magistrate to whom the case is referred shall proceed as if the complaint had been made to him.

The order of reference shall be recorded in a proceeding, and, if the case has been brought forward on the report of a Police Officer, shall be recorded on such report; and all processes issued for causing the attendance of the accused person or the witnesses shall direct them to attend before the Magistrate to whom the case has been referred.

The Magistrate making the reference may, if he thinks proper, re-transfer to his own file the case referred under paragraph one of this section, and when he has done so, and not before, may proceed therein.

Procedure of Magistrate in cases beyond his jurisdiction.

45. If, in the course of a proceeding before a Magistrate, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the accused person has been guilty of an offence which such Magistrate is not competent to try, or for which he is not competent to commit the accused person for trial, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Magistrate of the District directs.

The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted shall either try the case himself; or refer it to any officer, subordinate to him, having jurisdiction, or he may commit the accused person for trial.

In any such case, such Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid shall examine the parties and witnesses, and shall proceed in all respects as if no proceedings had been held in any other Court.

But any statement or confession duly made by an accused person in the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate, before whom the case was originally brought, shall be admissible as evidence in all subsequent proceedings.

46. Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, finds an accused person guilty, and considers that he ought to receive a more severe punishment than such Magistrate is competent to adjudge, he may record the finding and, if sentence has not been passed, may submit his proceedings, and forward the accused person to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Magistrate of the Division of the District, to whom he is subordinate.

The Magistrate, to whom the proceedings are submitted, may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case; and may summon any further witnesses and take their evidence; and shall pass such judgment, sentence, or order in the case as he deems proper, and as is according to law: Provided that he shall not exceed the powers ordinarily exercisable by him under section twenty of this Act.

The Magistrate who originally dealt with the case may, if he is empowered to hold inquiries into cases triable by the Court of Session and to commit persons to take their trial before such Court, instead of submitting his proceedings to another Magistrate, commit the accused person for trial before the Court of Session instead of finding him guilty.

47. Magistrates of Districts and Magistrates of Divisions of Districts may respectively withdraw any criminal case from any Magistrate subordinate to them, and may inquire into or try the case themselves, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Magistrates of Districts may withdraw any criminal appeal from any Subordinate Magistrate who has been authorized to hear appeals from the convictions of Magistrates of the second and third classes, and may refer criminal appeals to any competent Magistrate subordinate to them.

Local Government may empower Magistrates of Dis-

48. The Local Government may authorize the Magistrate of the District to withdraw from the Magistrates

tricts to withdraw classes of cases.

49. The Magistrate of the

Local Government may authorize Magistrate of District to distribute business by localities.

subordinate to him, whether in charge of divisions of districts or not, either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

Local Government, may authorize any Magistrate subordinate to him to entertain complaints arising within certain local limits, and may, from time to time, vary such orders. Provided that no such Magistrate shall be authorized to entertain any complaint of any offence which he is not competent to try or to commit for trial.

Magistrates' Benches.

50. The Local Government

Power to invest Magistrates sitting as a bench with certain powers.

may direct any two or more Magistrates to sit together as a bench, and may invest such bench with the powers of a Magistrate of the first, second, or third class, and direct it to try such cases or such classes of cases only and within such limits as it thinks fit.

Powers exercisable by such bench in absence of special directions.

51. In the absence of any special direction as to the powers of any such bench, it shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members belongs, and who is present taking part in the proceedings.

Magistrate of the District may frame rules for guidance of benches.

52. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the general orders of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of Magistrates' benches in his district.

Such rules shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and may deal with the following subjects —

The classes of cases to be tried

The times and places of sitting.

The constitution of the bench for conducting trials.

The mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in Session.

Magistrate of District may vary or annul rules made under section 52.

53. The Magistrate of the District may, subject to the like orders, vary or annul, from time to time, any rules made by himself or by his predecessor under the last preceding section.

Continuance and Alteration of Powers.

Powers may be varied or cancelled.

54. The Local Government may vary or cancel any powers with which any person may have been invested under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed.

Powers of officer temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of Magistrate of District.

55. When, in consequence of the office of a Magistrate of the District becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district in criminal matters, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the ordinary powers, and perform all the duties of the Magistrate of the District.

56. Whenever any person

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers, under this Act or any enactment hereby repealed in any district, is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within another district, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue to exercise the same powers in the district to which he is so transferred.

Chapter V — Of Public Prosecutors

Appointment of public prosecutor.

57. The Local Government may, if it thinks proper, appoint officers to be called public prosecutors.

Appointment may be for particular case or generally.

Private persons may not act as prosecutors or employ counsel without permission of the Court.

60. The public prosecutor

He may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge

Barristers, &c., privately instructed to be under his direction.

61. The public prosecutor

Effect of withdrawal of charge by public prosecutor.

62. If an appeal is brought

Notice to public prosecutor of appeal in cases prosecuted by him.

58. Public prosecutors may be appointed either for a particular case, or for particular classes of cases, or for all cases throughout the whole or any part of any province

59. Any Court inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person shall be entitled to do so without such permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel

60. The public prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before all Courts in which any case under his charge is under inquiry, trial, or appeal; and if any private person instructs any barrister, attorney, pleader, or vakil to prosecute any person in any case under the charge of the public prosecutor, the public prosecutor shall have the management of the case, and such other person shall act under his directions.

61. The public prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw any charge against any person in any case of which he is in charge; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made whilst the case is under inquiry, the accused person shall be discharged. If it is made when he is under trial, the accused person shall be acquitted.

62. If an appeal is brought in any case in which any person, prosecuted by the public prosecutor, has been convicted, notice of such appeal and a copy of the grounds of appeal shall be given to such public prosecutor by the Appellate Court, and the Court shall also give him due notice of the time and place at which such appeal is to be heard

Chapter VI.—The Place of Inquiry and Trial

63. Every offence shall be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a Court of Session it shall be tried by that Court of Session to which the Magistrate commits

Magistrates shall ordinarily commit to the Court of Session for the Sessions Division, in which the district to which they are appointed is situated, but the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed in any district may be tried in any Sessions Division

Explanation -- Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Code,

64. Whenever it appears to the High Court that such order will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, it may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case, or appeal, or class of cases or appeals from a Criminal Court, subordinate to its authority, to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction,

or may order that any offences shall be inquired into or tried in any district or division of a district, other than that in which the offence has been committed, or that it shall be tried before itself. If the High Court withdraws any case from any other Court for trial before itself, it shall observe the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn

Provided that the orders issued under this section shall not be repugnant to orders issued by the Local Government under the last preceding section.

65. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of any thing which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued

Illustrations.

(a.) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(b.) A is wounded in the district of X and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(c.) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

66. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which it happened or in the district in which the offence, with which it was so connected, happened.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence

Illustrations

(a.) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(b.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing or in the district in which the kidnapping took place.

(d.) A B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain.

or not in one district only,
or offence is continuing,
or consists of several acts.

67. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or where it consists of several acts done in different districts, it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(a.) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(b.) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(c.) A charge of being a thug or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(d.) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(e.) A charge of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which the property, which is the subject of the offence, was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(f.) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally or by his agents conveys the buffalo through the districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

68. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity, or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

69. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended, may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

70. No sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district or Sessions division, unless it is proved or appears that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

Chapter VII—Of Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

“European British subjects”

71. The expression “European British subjects” means in this Act—

(1) All subjects of Her Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal

(2) The children and grandchildren of any such person by legitimate descent.

Officers who may inquire into and try offences committed by European British subjects

72. No Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, or Sessions Judge shall have jurisdiction to inquire into a complaint or try a charge against a European British subject unless he is himself a European British subject.

No Magistrate shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st Class and a Justice of the Peace.

No Justice of the Peace shall have such jurisdiction unless he is a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Who may hear complaints and issue process.

73. Any Magistrate who is authorized by law to entertain complaints, may entertain against European British subjects such complaints as he is authorized to entertain in the case of other persons.

If he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of a European British subject accused of an offence, such process must be returnable before a Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the case.

Magistrates of the 1st class, being European British subjects, and Justices of the Peace, may inquire into complaints against European British subjects.

74. Any competent Magistrate may inquire into complaints of any offence made against a European British subject.

If the offence complained of is a Magistrate's case and can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, he shall proceed as is hereinafter in this Code directed, according to the nature of the offence, and, on conviction, may pass on such European British subject any sentence warranted by law, not exceeding three months' imprisonment, or fine, up to one thousand rupees, or both.

75. When the offence complained of cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session.

When such Magistrate may try, and extent of his jurisdiction.

When commitment is to be to Court of Session.

When commitment is to be to High Court.

When the offence complained of is punishable with death or transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

76. Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges, and, when specially empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, Assistant Sessions Judges who are European British subjects and who have been Assistant Sessions Judges for not less than three years, may pass on European British subjects any sentence, warranted by law, not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or fine or both.

If at any stage of the proceedings, the Sessions Judge thinks the offence cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. The Sessions Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over the complainant and witnesses to appear before such High Court.

When Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate

Procedure when Sessions Judge is not a European British subject.

77. If the Sessions Judge of the Sessions division, within which the offence is ordinarily triable, is not a European British subject, the case shall be reported, by the committing Magistrate, for the orders of the High Court.

Mode of conducting trials by Court of Session.

78. Trials of European British subjects before the Court of Session shall be conducted according to the provisions of chapter XIX.

In trial with assessors not less than half the number of assessors, and in trials by jury not less than half the number of jurors shall be European British subjects.

Appeal from conviction of such subject by Magistrate.

79. Any European British subject who is convicted by a competent Magistrate of any offence, may appeal either to the Court of Session or to the High Court.

Appeal from conviction by Court of Session.

80. Any European British subject who is convicted of any offence by any Court of Session, may appeal to the High Court.

81. Any European British subject who is detained in custody by any person, and who considers such detention unlawful, may apply to the High Court, which would have jurisdiction over him in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained, or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him to abide such further order as may be made by it. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or it may issue the order in the first instance, and when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit after such inquiry as it thinks necessary.

Procedure on such application.

The High Courts may issue such orders throughout the territories over which they have jurisdiction and over such other places as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

Power of High Courts as to issue of writs.

82. Neither the High Courts nor any Judge of such High Courts shall issue any writ of *habeas corpus*, *main-prise*, *de homine replegiando* nor any other writ of the like nature beyond the Presidency towns.

83. When any person claims to be dealt with as a European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall on such statement decide whether he is or is not a European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly; and if any such person is dissatisfied with such decision, the burden of proving that it was wrong shall be upon him. If the Magistrate decide that the accused person is not a European British subject, the trial shall proceed, but such decision shall form a ground of appeal.

Procedure on claim of European British subject to be dealt with as such.

98. A Police officer may, of his own authority, interpose for the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, movable or immovable,

or to prevent the removal or injury of any public land-mark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation. If necessary such Police officer may detain the person doing such injury according to the provisions of section ninety three.

Ingress to be allowed into house entered by person of whom Police in search.

99. If there is reason to believe that any person, liable to arrest under this chapter without a warrant, of whom a Police officer is in search, has entered into or is within any house or place, it shall be the duty of the person, residing in or in charge of such house or place, on the demand of such Police officer, to allow ingress thereto, and all reasonable facilities for a search therein

100. If ingress to such house or place cannot be obtained under section ninety-nine, the Police officer, authorized to make the arrest, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the person to be arrested and send immediate information to any Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If a warrant cannot be obtained without affording such person an opportunity of escape, and there is no person authorized to enter without a warrant on the spot, the Police officer may make an entry into such house or place and search therein.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of Police-station.

101. A Police officer making an arrest under this chapter shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a Police-station.

102. When any officer in charge of a Police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested by such officer without a warrant, he shall deliver to the Police officer, required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested, and the offence for which the arrest is to be made.

The provisions of sections ninety-one and one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and eighty-two (both inclusive) shall apply to every order in writing issued under this section.

103. For the purpose of arresting any person accused of a cognizable offence, a Police officer may pursue any such person into the limits of the local jurisdiction of another Police officer, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself, or to the Magistrate of any other District, and whether such place be in the same Province or not.

104. Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not upon an arrest or summons on a complaint made, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of examination, for any offence which from the evidence he may appear to have committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned on a complaint made.

When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under chapter XV, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses reheard.

Of Arrest by Private Persons.

Arrest by private persons.

105. Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence.

106. The master or mate of a British merchant ship may, either with or without the assistance of the Police, who are bound to aid if so required by such master or mate, arrest seamen or apprentices

Arrest of deserters from British ships.

shipping, who refuse to join or desert from the vessel in which they contracted to serve.

Such arrest shall be made only at the request and on the responsibility of such master or mate, and he shall be required by the Police to accompany the arrested person, should he be apprehended, before the Magistrate having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such master or mate to obey such requisition.

107. A private person making an arrest under this chapter shall forthwith make over the person arrested to a Police officer; and, in the absence of a Police officer, shall take such person to the nearest Police station. The Police shall deal with such person according to the provisions of section ninety-two or ninety-three, as the case may be, and shall not arrest or detain him unless he appears to be liable to arrest or detention under the section applicable.

108. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence

Chapter X.—Powers of the Police to Investigate.

What offences Police officer may investigate.

109. An officer in charge of a Police station may, without order of a Magistrate, investigate any offence cognizable by the Police.

What offences Police may not investigate.

110. A Police officer may not, without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class, investigate an offence not cognizable by the Police.

A Magistrate of the first or second class may, as provided in sections twenty-four and twenty-six, order the Police to investigate; and, on receipt of an order to investigate a non-cognizable case, a Police officer may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation as in a cognizable case.

111. Nothing in section Saving of powers vested in Police by special or local law.

one hundred and ten shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any powers vested in a Police officer by any special or local law, or with the performance of any duty which is imposed upon a Police officer by any such special or local law.

112. Every complaint, preferred to an officer in charge of a Police station, shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed, sealed, or marked by the person making it; and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in the form prescribed by the Local Government.

Complaint to Police to be in writing.

113. If a complaint is preferred to an officer in charge of a Police station of the commission within his local jurisdiction of an offence which is not cognizable by the Police, the Police officer shall enter the substance of it in the station diary, and shall refer the complainant to the Magistrate.

Complaint in non-cognizable cases.

114. If, from information or otherwise, an officer in charge of a Police station, has reason to suspect the commission, within his local jurisdiction, of an offence cognizable by the Police, he shall send immediate intimation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall proceed in person or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and apprehension of the offender.

Upon information, &c. Police officer in charge of station to proceed in person or depute a subordinate.

Police officers shall investigate offences committed within the local limits of their jurisdiction; but they may investigate offences committed outside of those limits in cases in which a Magistrate might, under the provisions of Chapter VI, inquire into an offence not committed within his district.

No such proceeding shall, at any stage, be called in question on the ground that such offence was not committed within such officer's local jurisdiction.

115. Such Magistrate, on receiving intimation of the commission of any such offence, may at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into or otherwise to dispose of such case in the manner provided in this Act.

Preliminary inquiry.

116 Provided that, when any complaint is made against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a Police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot, unless such local investigation appears to be necessary.

117 Provided that, if it appears to the officer in charge of a Police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, or that the immediate apprehension of the accused is not necessary for the ends of justice, he shall not proceed in the case, but shall report the substance of the complaint or information for the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Such report shall be submitted through such superior officer of Police as the Local Government shall, by general or special order, in that behalf appoint. Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the Police station as he deems fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the papers without delay to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

118 An officer in charge of a Police-station or other officer making an investigation may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station, who, from the statement of the complainant or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of any case which such officer is investigating, and such person shall attend as required and shall answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer.

Provided that no person shall be bound to answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

119 An officer in charge of a Police-station, or other Police officer making an investigation, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and may reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put him by such officer other than questions criminating himself.

Proviso. No statement so reduced into writing shall be signed by the person making it, nor shall it be treated as part of the record or used as evidence.

120. No Police officer or other person shall offer any inducement to an accused person by threat or promise or otherwise to make any disclosure or confession whether such person is under arrest or not.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

121 No Police officer shall record any statement or any admission or confession of guilt, which may be made before him by a person accused of any offence.

Provided that nothing in this section shall preclude a Police officer from reducing any such statement or admission or confession into writing for his own information or guidance, or from giving evidence of any dying declaration.

122. Any Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person, accused of an offence by any Police officer or other person. Such statements shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and such confessions shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made volun-

tarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect :—

“ I believe that this confession was voluntarily made ”

(Signed) A. B.,

Magistrate.

123. If the person arrested appears from the information obtained to have committed the offence charged, and the offence is not bailable, the officer in charge of the Police station shall forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and shall bind over the complainants, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as may be necessary, to appear on a fixed day before such Magistrate, and to remain in attendance till otherwise directed.

When any subordinate Police officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall, if so required by the officer in charge of the Police station, submit a report of such investigation to him or he may do so without such requisition, and the officer in charge of the Police station shall then proceed as if he had made the investigation himself.

124. No Police officer shall detain an accused person in custody for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case, is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate, whether having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case or not, exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

If the investigation has not been completed within twenty-four hours and no such special order has been passed, and if there are grounds for believing that the accusation is well founded, the officer in charge of the Police station shall forward the accused person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a statement of the offence for which he has been arrested.

A Magistrate authorizing detention under this section shall record his reasons for so doing.

If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District or of a division of a district, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

125. If it appears to the officer in charge of the Police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the transmission of an accused person to the Magistrate, such officer shall release the accused person on bail, or on his own recognizance, to appear when required, and shall submit a report of the case on the orders of the Magistrate having jurisdiction. Such report shall be submitted through the superior officer of Police, mentioned in section one hundred and seventeen, who may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, give instructions as to the conduct of the investigation.

126. A Police officer, making an investigation under this chapter, shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the complaint or other information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained by his investigation.

Any Criminal Court may send for the Police diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the prisoner nor his agents shall be entitled to call for them, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the Police officer, who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such Police officer, the provisions of the law relating to documents used for such purposes shall apply to them.

127. The investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the Police Officer making the same shall forward to the Magistrate having jurisdiction a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, and the names of the persons

who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and shall also send to such Magistrate any weapon or article which it may be necessary to produce before him.

The Police Officer shall state whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on bail or on his own recognizance.

If the accused person be detained in custody, the Police Officer shall state the fact and the cause of his detention.

128. A person accused of any non-bailable offence shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable ground for believing that he has been guilty of the offence imputed to him.

But a person accused of any bailable offence shall be admitted to bail, if sufficient bail be tendered for his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence.

129. The bail to be taken under section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not be excessive; and the surety or sureties shall bind himself or themselves under a specific penalty to produce the accused person before the Magistrate on or before a fixed day, and from day to day, until otherwise directed, to answer the complaint.

130. Every complainant and other person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, whose attendance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction is deemed necessary by the Police Officer making the investigation, shall execute a recognizance in the form (F) given in the second schedule hereto, or to the like effect, for appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of the offence on a fixed day.

If the Court of the Magistrate of the district or of a Magistrate of a division of a district be inserted in the bond, it shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided notice be given to such complainant or witness.

Such day shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if he has been admitted to bail, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

The officer in whose presence the recognizance is executed shall, after delivering to the complainant or one of the witnesses a duplicate thereof, send it with his report to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

No Police Officer shall, except as provided in the next following section, accompany the complainant or witnesses on his or their way to the Court of the Magistrate.

131. A Police Officer shall not subject any complainant or witness to restraint or unnecessary inconvenience, nor require him to give any security for his appearance other than his own recognizance.

But if any complainant or witness refuses to attend, or to execute the recognizance directed in section one hundred and thirty, the officer in charge of a Police station may forward him under custody to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until the hearing is completed.

132. Officers in charge of Police stations shall report to the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate of the division of a district, the cases of all persons apprehended within the limits of their respective stations, or detained under section ninety-three, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or other wise, under whatever law such person may have been arrested.

No person who has been apprehended by a Police Officer shall be discharged, except on bail or on his own recognizance, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

133. The officer in charge of a Police station on receiving notice or information of

Police to inquire and report on unnatural and sudden deaths.

the unnatural or sudden death of any person, shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized, and shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and report the apparent cause of death, describing any mark of violence which may be found on the body, and stating in what manner or by what weapon or instrument such mark appears to have been inflicted.

The report shall be signed by such Police Officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the Magistrate of the district or to the Magistrate of the division of a district.

When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, the Police Officer shall forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon or other medical officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of putrefaction on the road.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the head of the village may also in like manner make the investigation and report to the nearest Magistrate duly authorized.

134. An officer in charge of a Police station may, by an order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Any person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer all questions (other than questions which would criminate him).

If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section one hundred and twenty-seven is applicable, such persons shall not be required by the Police Officer to attend a Magistrate's court.

135. The nearest Magistrate, duly authorized, may hold an inquiry into the cause of any such death, either instead of or in addition to the investigation held by the Police Officer, and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence, although no specific charge has been made against any person. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken upon it in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed, according to the circumstances of the case.

136. The powers to be exercised by an officer in charge of a Police station under this chapter shall be exercised, in the event of his absence from the station-house or of his illness, by the Police Officer next in rank present at the Police station, above the rank of a constable.

137. Officers of Police superior in rank to officers in charge of a Police-station may exercise the same powers throughout their local jurisdictions as may be exercised by officers in charge of Police stations within the limits of such stations.

138. For the purposes of this Act, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police may exercise any of the powers of a District Superintendent of Police, subject to the control of such District Superintendent of Police; or, in the absence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant District Superintendent, the senior officer of Police on the spot may be directed by the Magistrate of the district to exercise the powers of a District Superintendent of Police.

PART IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

Chapter XI — Of Complaints to a Magistrate

139. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

140. A summons or warrant may be issued.

(a.) Upon a report by the Police under chapter X ; but if the person complained of is already in custody, no complaint, summons or warrant is necessary.

(b.) Upon information or report by a Police Officer as to a non-cognizable offence. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

(c.) Upon a complainant by a private person Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

(d.) Upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed. Who may entertain complaints.

141. The Magistrate of the district,

any Magistrate of a division of a district, or

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial,

may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police Officer, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Any Magistrate to whom any case is duly referred, by any Magistrate duly empowered to make such reference, may dispose of such case.

A complaint or Police report gives jurisdiction to a competent Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of

Effect of complaint or Police report. or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

142. The Magistrate of the district,

any Magistrate of a division of a district,

Who may act without complaint. or any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, in any case in which he is competent to try or to commit for trial

may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence

Nothing in this or in the last preceding section shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under Chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code ; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Who may commit for trial.

143. The Magistrate of the district,

any Magistrate of a division of a district,

any Magistrate of the first class or,

any Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf,

may commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

Examination of complaint.

144. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant.

The examination shall be reduced in writing in a summary manner and signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Effect of irregularity.

Procedure by Magistrate not empowered to hear complaint. 145. If the Magistrate be not competent to receive the complaint, he shall refer the complainant to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Postponement of issue of process. 146. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of a complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made into the truth of the complaint, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

If such inquiry or investigation is made by means of some person other than an officer exercising any of the powers of a Magistrate or a Police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Act on an officer in charge of a Police station, except that he shall have no power to make an arrest.

Dismissal of complaint. 147. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall, if the case appears to be a summons case, issue his summons, or, if the case appears to be a warrant case, his

Issue of process. warrant, for causing the accused person to appear before himself or some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

148. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

149. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

In what cases warrant may issue on complaint. or when a complaint is made before any Magistrate empowered to commit persons for trial before the Court of Session that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the Court of Session,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

150. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate

Warrant to arrest if summons not obeyed. is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed or appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

151. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused. personal attendance of the accused person and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate at any stage of the proceedings to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

Chapter XII.—Of the Summons.

152. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.
- Form of Summons.
153. A summons shall ordinarily be served through a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the summons may, if he see fit, direct it to be served by any other person.
- Summons by whom served.
154. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by exhibiting one of the copies and delivering or tendering the other copy to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the copy may be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him, and the person summoned or the person with whom the copy is left shall sign a receipt therefor.
- Summons how served.
155. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix a copy of the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.
- Service when accused cannot be found.
156. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.
- Issue of warrant in addition to summons.
157. The Magistrate of a district, a Magistrate of a division of a district, or a Magistrate of the first class duly authorized in that behalf and having local jurisdiction in such district or division of a district may issue a summons or warrant for the apprehension of any person within such district or division of a district, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different District or division of a district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within the local jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he might issue a summons or warrant.
- Summons or Warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.
158. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.
- Provisions in this chapter as to form, service and issue of summons applicable to all summonses.
159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.
- Form of Warrant.
- The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.
- Effect of Warrant of arrest.
160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and
- Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

Chapter XIII.—Of the Warrant

159. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.
- Form of Warrant.
- The warrant issued under this chapter remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section one hundred and ninety-four, or a warrant issued under section three hundred and three.
- Effect of Warrant of arrest.
160. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day, [which sum and
- Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

day shall be named in such endorsement] to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Bail-bond to be forwarded. If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

161. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police Officer, but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police Officer be immediately available, direct it to other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

162. The Magistrate of the district may direct a warrant or warrants to land-holders, farmers or managers of land for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender, or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

Warrant may be directed to land-holders, &c.

Such land-holder or other person shall acknowledge the receipt of the warrant and shall be bound to execute it, should the person, for whose arrest it was issued, enter on or be in his estate, farm or land under his charge.

Should the person against whom such warrant is issued be arrested, he shall be made over to the nearest Police officer with the warrant, and such Police officer shall cause such accused person to be carried before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless bail may be and is taken under section one hundred and sixty.

Warrants directed to any person other than a Police officer.

163. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police officer, any other person may aid in executing such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Warrant to several persons.

164. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant directed to Police officer.

165. A warrant directed to a Police officer may also be executed by any other Police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

166. The Magistrate, by whom a warrant of arrest is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest in his presence of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Where warrant may be executed.

167. A warrant, issued by a Magistrate, shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

But if the person, against whom the warrant is issued, escapes, goes into, or is in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

Magistrate may issue warrant for execution in places outside his jurisdiction.

168. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police officer, to be taken either to a Magistrate or to a Police officer, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

169. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section one hundred and sixty, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant was issued.

170. A Magistrate or Police officer, to whom a warrant is directed for execution, shall execute the same or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate, before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-nine, shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bailbond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

In this section the word Magistrate includes a Commissioner of Police and a Magistrate of Police in the Presidency towns.

171. If any person accused of an offence, not coming within section one hundred and forty-eight, absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks; whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed, on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding. 172. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in whose district it is made, and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or by the appointment of a manager and receiver, or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person; as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

173. When any person, whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section one hundred and seventy-two, appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court of Session or High Court trying him for the offence of which he was accused, or, if he is not tried in, or committed for trial for that offence to either of those Courts, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of the District, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

174. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-seven, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose Magistrate's procedure on arrest under his own warrant for offence committed out of his jurisdiction

jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence, of which such person is suspected, is bailable.

When the Magistrate, who issued the warrant, cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

175. If the arrest was made under a warrant issued under section one hundred and fifty-seven by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the District, unless the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the offence is suspected to have been committed, issues his warrant for the arrest of such person; in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the Police officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

If the offence, of which the person arrested is suspected, has been committed in the jurisdiction of another Subordinate Court of the same District, the Magistrate who issued the warrant under section one hundred and fifty-seven shall send the person arrested to the Magistrate of the Division of the District in which the offence was committed.

176. A Police officer or other person, executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance of the warrant to the person to be arrested, and, if required to do so, shall show the warrant to such person.

177. In making an arrest, the Police officer, or other person executing the warrant, shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

178. If a person, against whom a warrant of arrest is issued, forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, the Police officer or other person executing the warrant may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

179. If there is reason to believe that any person, against whom a warrant has been issued, has entered into, or is within, any house or place, it shall be the duty of any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, on demand of the Police officer or other person executing the warrant, to allow such Police officer or other person free ingress thereto, and to afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

180. The Police officer or other person authorized by warrant to arrest a person, may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person accused or of any other person, in order to execute such warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

181. If information be received that a person, accused of any offence for which a warrant may issue, is concealed in an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the Police officer or other person employed to execute the warrant shall take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the escape of the accused person.

If the accused person does not deliver himself up, the Police officer or other person authorized to execute the warrant may notify his authority and purpose, and demand admittance.

If after such notification and demand he cannot otherwise obtain admittance, he shall give notice to any woman as aforesaid in such apartment, not being a person against whom a warrant has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and execute the warrant.

182. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Person arrested to be brought before Magistrate.

183. The officer or other person executing the warrant shall, without unnecessary delay, bring the person arrested before the Magistrate before whom he is required by this Act to produce him.

Inducements to disclosure or confession.

184. No Police officer or other person shall offer to the person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure.

But no Police officer or other person shall prevent the person arrested, by any caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Provisions as to warrant and its execution and issue applicable to all warrants of arrest.

185. The provisions relating to a warrant and its execution contained in this chapter, shall be applicable to every warrant of arrest issued under this Act.

PART V.

OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Chapter XIV.—Preliminary.

186. Every person charged before any Criminal Court with an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court,

Right of accused to be defended

or by any pleader duly qualified under the provisions of Act No. XX of 1865, or any other law in force for the time being relating to pleaders

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mawkhtai or other person not being a barrister, attorney, or pleader, to assist him in his defence

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial, and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it seems fit.

Where accused person does not understand the proceedings.

187. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a Court of Session or High Court, and also every Court of Session and every High Court shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

But the Magistrate or presiding Judge may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court without the consent or permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

188. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Such withdrawal from the prosecution shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused person.

Chapter XV.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

189. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates in cases triable by a Court of Session or High Court.

190. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

Examination to be in presence of accused. 191. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Accused may cross-examine. The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Powers of Magistrate to summon and examine any person. 192. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and re-call and re-examine any person already examined.

Examination of accused. 193. The Magistrate may, from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal.

Explanation.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

194. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time, adjourn the inquiry, and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days:

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

Instead of detaining the accused person in custody during the period for which he is so remanded, the Magistrate may release him, upon his entering into a recognizance with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of such Magistrate, conditioned for his appearance before such Magistrate at the time and place appointed for the continuance of such examination.

Explanation.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for remand.

195. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed under Chapters XVI, XVII, or XVIII of this Act.

When accused person to be discharged.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

196. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused, person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be.

When accused is to be committed for trial.

When commitment to be to a High Court. 197. If such accused person (not being a European British subject)

is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a European British subject who is about to be committed to trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge,

and the evidence appears to justify the Magistrate in sending the accused person for trial,

he shall commit such accused person to take his trial before such High Court and not before a Court of Session; and such High Court shall have jurisdiction to try such person.

Explanation.—A commitment once made by a competent Magistrate can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

This explanation applies also to section one hundred and ninety-six.

198. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the Court

of Session or High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, make a written instrument

Contents of charge. under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge. He shall also record his reasons for committing such accused person.

A copy of such instrument shall be forwarded with the record of the original inquiry to the Court of Session before which the accused person

Copy of charge. is to be tried; and a copy shall also be sent to the public prosecutor or other officer appointed to conduct the prosecution.

Any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall also be transmitted to the Court of Session

When a commitment is made to the High Court, such instrument, record, and such weapon or other article shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Court, and if any part of such record is not in English, a translation thereof in English shall be forwarded herewith

199. As soon as the charge, on which the accused person is to be tried, has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him, and a copy or translation thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

200. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses, whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the Court of Session or High Court.

The magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the inquiry, and, if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty nine, to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

201. When the inquiry is concluded, the accused person shall, if he demands them at a reasonable time before the trial, be furnished with

Copies of depositions to be furnished to accused. copies of the depositions. Such copies shall be made at his expense unless the Magistrate sees fit to give them free of cost.

202. When the accused person is committed to take his trial before the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to the public prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed by the Government to conduct prosecutions before the Court of Session or High Court, notifying such commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Magistrate of the District in a case committed to the Court of Session, if he thinks fit, from appointing a person other than such Government Pleader or person to conduct the prosecution.

Chapter XVI.—Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates.

Procedure in summons cases. 203. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of summons cases.

No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the summons shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence (coming under this chapter) which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

No defect in the complaint or summons shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect, and in considering whether or not he was so misled the Court shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance.

204. If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, it shall be at the discretion of the Magistrate to admit him to bail, or allow him to be at large upon his personal recognizance, as the Magistrate directs.

If the accused person cannot give bail, when required to do so, he shall be committed to custody.

205. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

206. On the appearance of both parties, on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly of such offence (coming under this chapter) as he may appear to have committed.

207. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

208. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

209. A Magistrate may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or vexatious, and may, in his discretion, by his order of dismissal, award that the complainant shall pay to the accused person such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as to such Magistrate seems just and reasonable.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may in like manner award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

The sum so awarded shall be recoverable by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the complainant, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and such order shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the complainant without the juris-

diction of the Magistrate of the District, when the order has been endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated, and, if the sum awarded cannot be realized by means of such distress, by imprisonment of the complainant in the civil jail, for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless such sum is sooner paid.

210. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.
 A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal. 211. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record a judgement of acquittal.

Sentence. If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

Effect of dismissal. 212. The dismissal of a complaint under this chapter shall operate in like manner as the acquittal of the accused person.

No complaint shall be dismissed under the provisions of this chapter, except in so far as it refers to a summons case.

Chapter XVII—Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates.

Procedure in warrant cases. 213. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrate in the trial of warrant cases

Sections 190 to 194 to apply. 214. The provisions of sections one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-four (both inclusive) shall apply to trials conducted under this chapter.

215. When the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the Magistrate considers necessary, have been taken, the Magistrate, if he finds that no offence has been proved against the accused person, shall discharge him.

Explanation I.—The absence of the complainant, except where the offence may be lawfully compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appears other evidence sufficient to substantiate the offence.

Explanation II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

Explanation III.—An order of discharge cannot be passed until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

216. If the Magistrate finds that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person.

Explanation I.—The omission to prepare a charge shall not invalidate the trial, if, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, no failure of justice has been occasioned thereby.

Explanation II.—If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to prepare a charge, it shall order the trial to be recommenced from the point at which the charge should have been drawn up.

217. The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or, has any defence to make.

218. If the accused person have any defence to make to the charge, he shall be called upon to enter upon the same, and to produce his witnesses if in attendance, and shall be allowed to recall and cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

Defence.

If the accused person puts in any written statement, the Magistrate may file it with the record, but shall not be bound to do so.

219. The Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and sixty-two, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for this purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time, as may be necessary.

Acquittal.

220. If the Magistrate finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record judgment of acquittal.

Conviction.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him according to law

Explanation.—If a charge is drawn up, the prisoner must either be acquitted or convicted. If no charge is drawn up, there can be no judgment of acquittal or conviction, except in the case provided for in Explanation I to section two hundred and sixteen.

221. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, when he either cannot or ought not to make the accused person over to an officer empowered under section thirty-six, commit the prisoner under the provisions hereinbefore contained. If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit he shall proceed under section forty-five.

Chapter XVIII.—Of Summary trials.

222. The Magistrate of the District may try the following offences in a summary way, and, on conviction of the offender, may pass such sentence as may be lawfully inflicted under section twenty of this Code :—

- (1). Offences referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight of this Code.
- (2). Offences relating to weights and measures under section two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.
- (3). Hunt, under section three hundred and twenty-three of the Indian Penal Code.
- (4). Theft, under section three hundred and seventy-nine of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.
- (5). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.
- (6). Theft, under section three hundred and eighty-one of the Indian Penal Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees.
- (7). Receiving stolen property, under section four hundred and eleven of the Indian Penal Code.
- (8). Mischief, under section four hundred and twenty-seven of the Indian Penal Code.
- (9). House-trespass, under section four hundred and forty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.
- (10). Criminal intimidation, under sections five hundred and four and five hundred and six of the Indian Penal Code.
- (11). Abetment of, or attempt to commit when such attempt is an offence any of the foregoing offences.

Power to invest Magistrates with power to try summarily.

223. The Local Government may invest any Magistrate of the first class with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with first class magisterial powers.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

Offences coming within sections two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and eighty-five, two hundred and eighty-six, two hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and ninety, two hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, three hundred and twenty-three, three hundred and thirty-four, three hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and forty-one, three hundred and fifty-two, four hundred and twenty-six, and four hundred and forty-seven of the Indian Penal Code; any offences against Municipal Acts, and the Conservancy Clauses of Police Acts punishable with fine or with imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable with certain exceptions.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

224. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-two.

225. The Local Government may invest any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class with power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

226. In trials under this chapter the provisions of this Code in regard to summons cases shall be followed in respect of summons cases, and the procedure for warrant cases in respect of warrant cases, with the exceptions hereinafter provided.

227. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses nor the reasons for passing the judgment, nor draw up a formal charge, but he or they shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars —

- (a) The serial number;
- (b) The date of the commission of the offence;
- (c) The date of the report or complaint;
- (d) The name of the complainant;
- (e) The name, parentage and residence of the accused person;
- (f) The offence complained of or proved;
- (g) The prisoner's plea;
- (h) The finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;
- (i) The sentence; and
- (j) The date on which the proceedings terminated.

228. If a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three, or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment, or of fine exceeding two hundred rupees;

or if a Bench of Magistrates, acting under section two hundred and twenty-five, convicts any person,

such Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, and also the particulars mentioned in section two hundred and twenty-seven.

Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

229. Records made under section two hundred and twenty-seven and judgments recorded under section two hundred and twenty-eight shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the district in which the trial was held, or, by direction of the Court to which such presiding officer immediately subordinate, in the language of the presiding officer.

230. The Local Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates, empowered

Bench of Magistrates may be empowered to employ Clerk.

to try offences summarily, to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer of such Court, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present conducting the proceedings.

Chapter XIX.—Trial by Court, of Session.

231. No Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, unless the accused person has been committed by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf, except in the cases referred to in section four hundred and seventy-two.

Cognizance of offences by Court or session.

Trials to be by jury or with assessors.

232. All trials before the Court of Session shall be either by jury, or conducted with the aid of two or more assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

233. The Local Government may order that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury, in any district, and such Local Government may, from time to time, revoke or alter such order.

Orders passed under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Explanation.—If an offence triable with assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid. If an offence triable by a jury is tried with assessors, the trial shall not on that ground merely be invalid, unless objection be taken before the Court records its finding.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

234. Criminal trials before the Court of Session in which a European (not being a European British subject) or an American, is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury.

In such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans, whether European British subjects or not, or Americans, if such a jury can be procured :

Provided that, in any district in which the Local Government has not ordered that all trials before the Court of Session, or trials for all offences of the class within which the trial about to take place falls, shall be by jury, such European or American may elect to be tried without jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader.

235. In every trial before a Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or by some other officer specially empowered by the Magistrate of the district in that behalf.

236. In trials by jury before the Court of Session, the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, nor more than nine, as the Local Government, by any general order applicable to any particular district or to any particular classes of offences in that district, directs.

Number of jury.

237. When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused person shall be brought before it, and the charge shall be read and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Commencement of trial.

Plea of guilty.

If the accused person pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

238. If the accused person refuses to or does not plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed, and to try the case.

Assessors how chosen.

239. When the trial is to be with assessors, the assessors shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as assessors.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with one of another race.

Names of jurors to be called.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed —

- (1.) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;
- (2.) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;
- (3.) being in the employment of any of such persons;
- (4.) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;
- (5.) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;
- (6.) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

Juror to understand the language in which evidence is given or interpreted.

Foreman of jury.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

Examination of witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

240. When the trial is to be by jury, the jury shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as jurors.

241. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being a European or an American, at least one-half of the jury, shall, if the accused person desire it, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

242. In any case before the Court of Session, in which a European or American is charged jointly with a person of any other race, such other person shall, if he desire it, be tried separately if the European or American claims to be tried by a jury consisting of at least one half of Europeans and Americans.

243. As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused person shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objection may then be made to such juror by the accused person or by the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader, or other person appointed to conduct the prosecution, and the grounds of objection shall be stated.

Any objection made to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and the decision of the Court shall be final.

If an objection be allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons; or, if there be no such juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury, provided no objection to such juror or other person be made and allowed.

244. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed —

- (1.) any ground of disqualification within section four hundred and five;
- (2.) standing in the relation of husband, master or servant, landlord or tenant, to the person alleged to be injured or attempted to be injured by the offence charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, or to the person accused;
- (3.) being in the employment of any of such persons;
- (4.) being plaintiff or defendant against any of such persons in any civil suit;
- (5.) having complained against, or having been accused by, any of such persons in any criminal prosecution;
- (6.) any circumstance which, in the judgment of the Court, is likely to cause prejudice against, or favour to, any of such persons, or which renders such person improper as a juror.

245. The Judge shall not allow any person to serve on the jury, unless such person understands the language in which the evidence is given or interpreted.

246. When the jury has been completed, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

It shall be the duty of the foreman to preside in the debates of the jury, to deliver the verdict of the jury, and to ask any information from the Court that may be required by the jury.

If a majority of the jury do not agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be named by the Court.

247. The witnesses shall then be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined according to the law for the time being relating to the examination of witnesses.

248. The examination of the accused person before the committing Magistrate shall be given in evidence at the trial.

249. When a witness is produced before the Court of Session, or High Court, the

Evidence given at the preliminary inquiry admissible.

evidence given by him before the committing Magistrate may be referred to by the Court if it was duly taken in the presence of the accused person, and the Court may, if it think fit, ground its judgment thereon, although the witnesses may at the trial make statements inconsistent therewith.

Explanation.—This section shall not authorize the Court to refer to the record of the evidence given by a witness who is absent, except in the cases in which such evidence may be referred to under the Indian evidence Act or other law in force for the time being upon the subject of evidence.

250. The Court may, from time to time, at any stage of the trial, examine the accused person, and shall question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

Examination of accused.

251. When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of the accused person is concluded, the accused person shall be asked whether he means to call witnesses. If

Defence.

he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case. The Court may then, if it thinks that there are no grounds for proceeding, in a case tried with assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

If the Court considers that there are grounds for proceeding, it shall call on the accused person to state his grounds of defence and produce his witnesses.

The accused person or his Counsel or authorized Agent may then state the case for the defence, and may examine the witnesses, if any, produced for the defence, and at the conclusion of such examination may sum up his case.

252. If any evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person, the officer conducting the prosecution shall be entitled to reply.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

253. Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is proper and convenient that the jury or assessors should view the place, in which the offence charged is said to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the inquiry in the trial took place, an order shall be made to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court.

Such officer shall not suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with any of the jury or assessors, and they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

254. If, in the course of a trial by jury at any time prior to the finding, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending through the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not possible to enforce his attendance, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged, and a new jury empanelled, and in either case the trial shall commence anew.

Procedure when juror becomes unable to attend.

255. When the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply, if any, are concluded, the Court shall proceed—in cases tried with assessors, to ask the assessors their opinion, and shall record it :

Assessors' opinion and charge to jury.

in cases tried by jury, to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

A statement of the Judge's direction to the jury shall form part of the record.

256. It is the duty of the Judge to decide all questions of law, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove; the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by parties or their agents which may arise in the course of the trial; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

Duty of Judge.

to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial ;

to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given ;

to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury ; and upon this point his decision shall be final.

The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not called as a witness under circumstances which render evidence of his statement admissible.

It is for the Judge and not for the jury to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(b.) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document, the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury. 257. It is the duty of the jury—

(1.) to decide which view of the facts is true, and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned ;

(2.) to determine the meaning of all technical terms and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not ;

(3.) to decide all questions declared by the Indian Penal Code, or any other law to be questions of fact ;

(4.) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(b.) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point. Whether work was done with reasonable skill, or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

258. If a juryman or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

259. If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time prior to the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending through the trial, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

If all the assessors are prevented from attending through the trial, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

260. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall be required to attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

261. In cases tried with assessors, the Court shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction, having considered the opinions of the assessors, but not being bound to conform to them. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.

Cases tried with assessors.

262. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally and shall be recorded in writing by the Court; but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.
- Decision vested in Judge.
263. In cases tried by jury, the jury may retire to consider their verdict. It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court not to suffer any person to speak to or hold any communication with any member of such jury. When the jury have considered their verdict, the foreman shall inform the Court what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.
- Cases tried by juries.
- Verdict to be given on each charge.
- Judge may question jury.
- If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.
- Procedure where jury differ.
- If the Court does not think it necessary to dissent from the verdict of a majority of the jurors, it shall give judgment accordingly. If the accused person is acquitted, the Court shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused person is convicted, the Court shall proceed to pass sentence on him according to law.
- If the Court disagrees with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of such jurors, and considers it necessary for the ends of justice to do so, it may submit the case to the High Court, and may either remand the prisoner to custody or admit him to bail.
- The High Court shall deal with the case so submitted as with an appeal, but it may convict the accused person on the facts, and if it does so, shall pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.
264. The Court may, in its discretion, postpone the hearing of the case; and may, from time to time, adjourn the trial, if it considers that such adjournment is proper and will promote the ends of justice.
- Adjournment.
- Postponement of trial.
265. The same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as to the Court seems fit.
- The same jury or assessors may try in succession several offenders

PART VI.

APPEAL, REFERENCE, AND REVISION.

Chapter XX.—Appeals.

266. Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, or any person sentenced by a competent Magistrate of the 2nd class under section forty-six, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class who has been empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals.
- Appeals from officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate of the 1st class.
267. Any person required by a Magistrate of the 1st class to give security for good behaviour, under section five hundred and four or section five hundred and five, may appeal to the Magistrate of the District.
- Appeals in bad livelihood cases.
268. Any person convicted by any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, under Chapter XXXII of this Act, may appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable, whatever may be the amount of the sentence passed, subject to the rules provided in sections two hundred and seventy-five, two hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and seventy-eight, two hundred and eighty, two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two.
- Appeals from convictions in contempt cases.
- An appeal from such conviction by a Small Cause Court may be made to the Court of Session within whose Sessions Division such Court is situate.
269. Any person convicted on a trial held by the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, or any person sentenced under Section forty-six by a competent Magistrate of the 1st class, may appeal to the Court of Session.
- Appeal from Magistrates.

The appellant shall in every case give notice of appeal to the Magistrate of the District, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District to prosecute the case.

270. Any person, convicted on a trial held by any officer invested with the power described in section thirty-six, may appeal to the High Court, if it appear from the sentence awarded that such officer was in such trial exercising such special powers. No appeal in such case shall lie to the Court of Session.

Appeals by persons convicted by officers invested under Section 36.

Any person convicted by an Assistant Sessions Judge may appeal to the Sessions Judge if the sentence appealed against does not exceed three years' imprisonment.

A sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge confirmed, under section eighteen, by the Sessions Judge may be appealed to the High Court.

Appeals by persons convicted by Session Court. 271. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

The appeal may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

If the conviction was in a trial by jury, the appeal shall be admissible on a matter of law only.

If such person be sentenced to death, the Sessions Court shall inquire whether he wishes to appeal, and if he signifies his intention to appeal, the Court shall inform him that his appeal must be made within seven days, and shall delay the transmission of the reference, hereinafter required, for a reasonable time, not exceeding seven days, to allow of the appeal and reference being made at the same time.

When it appears that the execution of the sentence should not be delayed, the Sessions Court may record its reasons and forward the reference at once.

In no case requiring confirmation shall the High Court grant a longer delay than is herein allowed for the presentation of an appeal.

Where the reasons given by the Sessions Court for forwarding the reference at once are sufficient, the High Court shall decide the case in the absence of an appeal.

When, under the provisions of the law in force, judgments or orders made or passed by the High Court are made or passed, either in appeal, reference or revision, by a Court consisting of more than one Judge, any difference of opinion shall be settled by adding, when the High Court is composed of more than two Judges, and the Court is equally divided, one or more Judges, and in such event the judgment or order shall follow the opinion of the majority of the Judges.

272. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer, specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from an original or appellate judgment of acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment of acquittal passed in any Criminal Court.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court, and the rules of limitation shall not apply to appeals presented under this section.

The High Court may in any case so appealed direct a new trial by another Court, or may such pass judgment, sentence or order as may be warranted by law.

273. There shall be no appeal in cases in which a Court of Session, or the Magistrate of a District or other Magistrate of the 1st class, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

No appeal in petty cases.

There shall be no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or officer in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

Where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, whether on a trial with assessors or by jury, there is no appeal, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

274. There shall be no appeal in cases tried summarily in which a Magistrate of the

Appeals from summary convictions.

District, or a Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, empowered to act under section two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-three or two hundred and twenty-four, passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section two hundred and seventy-three or two hundred and seventy-four, by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but not against a sentence in which imprisonment is awarded in default of payment of fine and in addition thereto.

Nor against any sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal because the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

The provisions of this and the last preceding section shall not apply to appeals from orders passed on European British subjects under section seventy-four or seventy-six.

Copy of sentence to accompany petition.

275. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

276. A copy of the judgment or other order passed by any Criminal Court, and, in cases tried by jury, of the Judge's charge to the jury, shall be furnished without delay on the application of any person affected by such sentence or order.

Such copy shall be made at the expense of the person applying for it, unless he is in jail, or unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

277. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

278. The Appellate Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appeal, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the lower Court, but shall not be bound to do so.

279. If the Appellate Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant, and, if the appeal be to the Session or High Court, shall also give notice to the Magistrate of the District, who shall inform, if necessary, the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government on that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard.

280. The Appellate Court, after perusing the proceedings of the lower Court, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the Public Prosecutor, Government Pleader or other officer empowered by Government or by the Magistrate of the District in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded.

Provided that if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

281. In any case, in which an appeal is allowed, the Appellate Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

282. In any case, in which an appeal has been allowed, the Appellate Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken.

If the Appellate Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

283. No finding or sentence passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, or by any misdirection in any charge to a jury, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence, which, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, is proved by the evidence, the Appellate Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

284. When any Court has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Court, the Appellate Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Court, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

285. Judgments, sentences and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in sections two hundred and seventy-two and two hundred and ninety-seven.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from judgment, order or sentence of Criminal Court.

286. No appeal shall lie from any judgment, sentence or order of a Criminal Court, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations

(a.) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(b.) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(c.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(d.) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour, when such order is passed by the Magistrate of the District.

(e.) There is no appeal against an order passed under Chapter XXXIX; nor against a report by a jury under that chapter.

- (f.) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.
- (g.) There is no appeal against an order placing a name on the jury list.
- (h.) There is no appeal against an order by a Court of Session fining a juror or an assessor for non-attendance.
- (i.) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.
- (j.) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order such as a claim to appear by agent.
- (k.) There is no appeal from an order to pay compensation under Section 22 of Act I of 1871, (*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to trespasses by cattle.*)

Chapter XXI.—Reference.

Sentence of death. 287. If the Court of Session pass sentence of death, the proceedings shall be referred to the High Court, and the sentence shall not be executed without its confirmation by the High Court

If the accused person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall, in its judgment, state the reason why sentence of death was not passed.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction. 288. In any case so referred, whether tried with assessors or by jury, the High Court may either confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or may annul the conviction and order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or may acquit the accused person.

Power to direct further inquiry, &c. 289. If the High Court think further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, it may direct such inquiry to be made, or such additional evidence to be taken

Unless the Court of Reference otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken, and neither under this section nor under section two hundred and eighty-two is such inquiry to be made or evidence taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

The result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to pass judgment of acquittal, or to confirm the sentence, or to pass such sentence as it thinks fit.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges. 290. In every case so referred to the High Court, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such High Court consists of two or more Judges, be determined and signed by at least two Judges of such Court.

When High Court consists of one Judge. 291. When a High Court of reference, revision, or appeal, consists of a single Judge, such Judge shall have all the powers conferred upon two or more Judges of the High Court by this chapter.

Chapter XXII.—Superintendence and Revision.

Power of High Court to make rules. 292. The High Court may make and issue general rules—

for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and

for the preparation and transmission of any calendars or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

and may also frame forms (when not prescribed by this Act) for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided,

and from time to time may alter any such rule or form.

and, with the concurrence of the Local Government, may make and issue general rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule :

and a High Court not established by Royal Charter may, with the concurrence of the Local Government, make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of that Court, and, with the like sanction, may alter any such rule :

Provided that such rules and forms be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or of any other law in force for the time being.

All rules framed by the Court and all repeals and alterations thereof under this section, shall be published in the official Gazette.

293. All Subordinate Courts shall send to the High Court such periodical statements or calendars, of trials held by such Courts, as the High Court prescribes, exhibiting the offences charged, the offences of which the accused persons are convicted, and the sentences or orders passed upon them.

294. The High Court may call for and examine the record of any case tried by any Subordinate Court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Court.

295. Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the District may, at all times, call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such Subordinate Court.

For the purposes of this section, every Magistrate in a Sessions Division shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division.

296. If the Court of Session or Magistrate of the District is of opinion that the judgment or order is contrary to law, or that the punishment is too severe or is inadequate, such Court or Magistrate may report the proceedings for the orders of the High Court.

Provided that in Session cases if a Court of Session or Magistrate of the District considers that a complaint has been improperly dismissed or that an accused person has been improperly discharged by a Subordinate Court, such Court or Magistrate may direct the accused person to be committed for trial.

297. If, in any case either called for by itself or reported for orders, or which comes to its knowledge, it appears to the High Court that there has been a material error in any judicial proceeding of any Court subordinate to it, it shall pass such judgment, sentence, or order thereon as it thinks fit.

If it considers that an accused person has been improperly discharged, it may order him to be tried, or to be committed for trial ;

If it considers that the charge has been inconveniently framed, and that the facts of the case show that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of an offence other than that of which he was convicted, it shall pass sentence for the offence of which he ought to have been convicted ;

Provided that if the error in the charge appears materially to have misled and prejudiced the accused person in his defence, the High Court shall annul the conviction and remand the case to the Court below with an amended charge, and the Court below shall thereupon proceed as if it had itself amended such charge.

If the High Court considers that any person convicted by a Magistrate has committed an offence not triable by such Magistrate, it may annul the trial and order a new trial before a competent Court.

If it considers that the sentence passed on the accused person is one which cannot legally be passed for the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, or might have been legally convicted upon the facts of the case, it shall annul such sentence and pass a sentence in accordance with law

Power to annul improper, and to pass proper, sentence.

If it considers that the sentence passed is too severe, it may pass any lesser sentence warranted by law ; if it considers that the sentence is inadequate, it may pass a proper sentence.

The High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, order that the sentence, in any case coming before it as a Court of Revision, be suspended ; and that any person imprisoned under such sentence be released on bail, if the offence for which such person has been imprisoned be bailable.

Suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections three hundred and twenty-eight and three hundred and twenty-eight, no Court, other than the High Court, shall alter any sentence or order of any Subordinate Court except upon appeal by the parties concerned

Powers of revision confined to High Court

No person has any right to be heard before any High Court, in the exercise of its powers of revision, either personally or by agent, but the High Court may, if it thinks fit, hear such person either personally or by agent.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

298. The High Court, the Court of Session, or the Magistrate of the District may order any Subordinate Court to inquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section one hundred and forty-seven

Courts may order inquiry.

299. Whenever a case is revised by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its decision or order to the Court in which the conviction was had or by which the order was passed, or if the conviction or order was passed by a Magistrate other than the Magistrate of the District, to the Magistrate of the District.

Order on revision to be certified to lower Court or District Magistrate.

The Court or Magistrate to which the High Court certifies its order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

In cases revised by the High Court under this chapter, the High Court shall not alter or reverse the sentence or order of the Court below, except as herein provided, nor shall it reverse or set aside the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that the jury was misdirected by the Judge. In that case it may set aside the verdict and direct a new trial, if it think fit to do so.

Provisions of Section 283 to apply.

300 The provisions of section two hundred and eighty-three shall apply to revision orders under this chapter.

PART VII.

EXECUTION.

Chapter XXIII.

301. In cases referred by the Court of Session for the confirmation or a sentence of death by the High Court, the proper officer of the High Court shall without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seal of the High Court, and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases referred to High Court for confirmation.

Such Court shall, if the sentence be confirmed or commuted, issue a warrant to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined, to cause the sentence or order to be carried into execution, or, in the case of any other orders, shall cause such orders to be carried into effect.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

302. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence to the Magistrate of the District in which the trial was held.

If the accused person is sentenced to transportation, imprisonment, or whipping, the Court shall forthwith forward him, with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Warrant of execution.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted and the period during which he is to be transported or imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment.

In cases tried by any Court inferior to a Court of Session, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward the accused person, with a similar warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the district in which the trial was held.

Procedure after sentence passed by Court inferior to Session Court.

303. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing and signed and sealed by the Judge or Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to some jailor or other officer or person having authority to receive and keep prisoners, and shall be in the Form (C or D), as the case may be) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

304 The warrant of commitment shall be lodged with the jailor, if he be in the jail; and if he be not in the jail, with his deputy.

If the jailor has no deputy, the warrant may be lodged with any officer of the jail then being in the jail.

305. Upon the receipt of a warrant under section three hundred and one or three hundred and two, the officer in charge of the jail shall cause the sentence to be executed, and shall return the warrant, when the sentence has been fully executed, to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his signature, certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

306 If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may commute the sentence.

307. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court which sentences him may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default or payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Levy of fine.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Court that issued it, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Court, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down by any special or local law, in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Section to what cases applicable.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

308. Whenever a Criminal Court imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, or confirms in appeal or revision a sentence of such fine, or a sentence of which such fine forms a part, the Court may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

Payment of fine in compensation.

(1) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(2) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Court, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Court thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded by a Court whose decision is subject to appeal or revision, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

309. In every case punishable, under any law in force for the time being, with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Criminal Courts shall be guided by the provisions of sections sixty-four and sixty-five of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine :

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment shall have been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment, awarded in default of payment of the fine, exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

310. When the punishment of whipping is awarded in addition to imprisonment, by a Court whose sentence is open to revision by a superior Court, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the superior Court, but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence

311. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the payment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode and on such part of the person as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan.

In no case, if the cat-o'-nine tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the rattan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a Magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence otherwise orders, in the presence of a Medical Officer.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health. 312. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a Medical Officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a Medical Officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

If during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a Medical Officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Not to be executed by instalments. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

313. In any case in which, under section three hundred and twelve, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence :

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to award.

314. When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Court may sentence him, for the simultaneous conviction of offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Court is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

It shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court :

Maximum term of imprisonment. Provided that in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years

Provided also that, if the case be tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section thirty six), the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is by his ordinary jurisdiction competent to inflict.

315. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the Court of Session

Provided that, in districts in which the Magistrate of the District has been invested with powers under section thirty six, the accused person may be placed on his trial before such Magistrate of the District.

316. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict for such escape or for any other offence, the Court may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

317. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced,

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

or, if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence, on such subsequent conviction, be for transportation, the Court may direct that the sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which such person has been previously sentenced :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

318. When any person, under the age of sixteen years, is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, such Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in the criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry, or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed by Government.

Governor-General in Council to appoint places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Local Government to direct removal of such persons to places appointed.

Person sentenced to transportation while under going transportation under previous sentence need not be removed.

Sentence of death.

322. When any person

Power to remit punishment.

If the person, to whom a pardon has been given, fails to fulfil the conditions prescribed by the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Local Government, the Governor-General of India in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may withdraw such pardon, whereupon such person shall be remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

The Governor-General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may also, without the consent of the person sentenced, in substitution for the sentence passed according to law, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it—

Death, transportation, penal servitude, imprisonment.

319. The Governor-General of India in Council may, from time to time, appoint a place or places within British India to which persons sentenced to transportation shall be sent: the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized by such Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the place or places so appointed; and no sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

320. When sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence, it shall not be necessary for the Local Government to order his removal from the place in which he is so undergoing transportation.

321. When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Local Government, may, at any time, without conditions, or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced

PART VIII

EVIDENCE

Chapter XXIV.—Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases.

323. The examination of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

Court may summon medical witness.

Accused may be convicted on his own plea.

325. Any document purporting to be a report from the Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

326. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved. person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be. It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced in proof of such conviction or acquittal if certified, under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding, and sentence, as the case may be.

327. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of, may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offences, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

328. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh.

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that any Court of appeal or revision, before which the case may be brought,

or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the District, without appeal,

may set aside any conviction, passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

329. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry, under Chapter XV of this Act, is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit, may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

330. Whenever it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, it shall be competent to a Court of Session or to a High Court to dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Such Court of Session or High Court may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the 1st class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself. Such Magistrate shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and shall have for this purpose and may exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant cases.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness. The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories to which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall cause a return to be made, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

Whenever, in the course of a trial before a Magistrate, it shall appear that a commis-

Procedure when commission is required in Magistrate's cases.

sion ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary in such trial, such Magistrate shall apply to the Court of Session, to which he is subordinate, stating the reasons for the application; and such Court may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided, or may reject the application.

Chapter XXV.—Evidence how taken.

331. In all Criminal Courts, complainants and witnesses shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses.

Manner of recording evidence;

332. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Act, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, as the case may be, in the following manner.

in summons cases and in trials by Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd classes of certain offences;

333. In summons cases tried before Magistrates and in cases of the kind referred to in section two hundred and twenty-two when tried by a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class, otherwise than at a summary trial, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness, as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

334. In all other cases before Magistrates and in all proceedings before Courts of Session, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, by or in the presence and hearing and under the personal direction and superintendence of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

When the evidence of a witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand; and an authenticated translation of the same, in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, shall form part of the record.

If the accused person be a European British subject or be familiar with the English language, no translation shall be necessary.

In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes, and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down in writing.

If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

335. The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of complainants or witnesses shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, unless the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any complainant or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

Local Government may direct evidence to be recorded by Sessions Judge or Magistrate himself in his vernacular;

or witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record :

Provided that, if the vernacular language of the Sessions Judge or Magistrate be not English or the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, the Local Government may direct him to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, instead of his own vernacular.

336. In cases of the kind referred to in section three hundred and thirty-three, tried before Magistrates, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-four, or, if within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, the Local Government has made the order referred to in section three hundred and thirty-five, in the manner provided in section three hundred and thirty-five.

Local Government to decide what language is to be held to be in ordinary use.

337. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be the language in ordinary use in any district in which a Court is held.

Form of record of evidence.

338. The evidence taken under section three hundred and thirty-four shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative

It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge to take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer, if there appears any special reason for so doing, or if any person who is a prosecutor or a person accused, or his counsel or agent, requires it.

339. As the evidence of each witness, taken under section three hundred and thirty-four, is completed, it shall be read over to the witness in the presence of the accused person, if in attendance, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the witness may require his evidence as taken down to be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

340. In all cases whatever, when the evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him, where he is present in person.

If he appears by agent, and the evidence is given in a language other than the language in ordinary use in the district in which the Court is held, it shall be interpreted to such agent in that language.

In cases in which documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

341. Every Sessions Judge or Magistrate recording the evidence of witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Of the Examination of accused Persons.

Accused may be questioned.

342. In all inquiries and trials a Criminal Court may from time to time and at any stage of the proceedings, put any questions to the accused person which such Court may think proper.

343. The accused person shall not be liable to any punishment for refusing to answer,

Accused not punishable for refusal to answer.

or for answering falsely, questions asked under section three hundred and forty-two, but the Court shall draw such inferences as seems just from such refusal.

344. Except as is provided in section three hundred and forty-seven, no influence, No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Accused not to be sworn.

345. No oath or affirmation shall be administered to the accused person.

346. Whenever an accused person is examined, the whole of such examination, Examination of accused how recorded.

including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

In cases in which the examination of the accused person is not recorded by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the vernacular of the district, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is precluded from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so.

The accused person shall sign or attest by his mark such record.

If the examination be taken in the course of a preliminary inquiry, and the Court of Session find that the provisions of this section have not been fully complied with, it shall take evidence that the prisoner duly made the statement recorded. Provided that if the error does not prejudice the prisoner, it shall not be deemed to affect the admissibility of the statement so recorded.

347. The Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate of the 1st class inquiring into the case, or with the sanction of the Magistrate of the District, any Magistrate duly empowered to commit to the Court of Session, may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any offence specified in column seven of the fourth schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the Court of Session, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case under the rules applicable to the examination of witnesses

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

A Magistrate, having tendered a pardon under this section and examined the accused person, is precluded from trying the case himself

348. The High Court as a Court of revision, and the Court of Session after committal but before the commencement of a trial, may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, instruct the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person or persons.

The Court of Session, in like manner and on the same condition, may, at any time before judgment is passed, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person or persons supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to any such offence, tender a pardon to such person or persons.

349. When a pardon has been tendered under section three hundred and forty-seven

When Magistrate, Court of Session or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit or direct the commitment of such person for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

Chapter XXVI.—Of securing the attendance of Witnesses.

Procedure for obtaining attendance of witnesses.

350 The following procedure shall be pursued in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses before a Magistrate or Criminal Court

351. Any Court or Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by Chapter XII any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be its or his duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

352. If a Court or Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness, whose attendance is required, will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, it or he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

353. If such warrant cannot be executed and the Court or Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, it or he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Court or Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Court or Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

354. If the witness appears and satisfies such Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Court or Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Court or Magistrate seems fit.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Court or Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or appearing, fails to satisfy the Court or Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid the Court or Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of Section one hundred and seventy-two of the Indian Penal Code.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Court or Magistrate.

If the witness pays to such Court or Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid his property shall be released from attachment.

355. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Court or Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

356. If any person summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

Inquiries.

357. In inquiries preliminary to commitment to a Court of Session or High Court, the Magistrate shall procure the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution as in cases usually tried upon warrant; and it shall be in his discretion to summon any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or to disprove the evidence against him. If the Magistrate refuses to summon a witness so offered he shall record his reasons for such refusal.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person, and, in every case, a copy of the examination of such witnesses shall be given him free of cost.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

358. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in the list of witnesses mentioned in section two hundred, the Magistrate shall summon the witnesses to appear before the Court before which the accused person is to be tried.

When accused person is to be committed.

359. If the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay or of defeating the ends of justice he may require the accused person to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such witness is material.

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness, unless deposit made.

If the Magistrate be not so satisfied, he shall not be bound to summon the witness; but, in doubtful cases, he may summon such witness, if such a sum is deposited with the Magistrate as he thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness.

360. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the Court of Session or High Court shall execute before the Magistrate recognizances, in the form (F) given in the second schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody, until he executes such recognizance, or until the time when his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the Court of Session or High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Summons Cases.

In summons cases.

361. In summons cases, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused, in non-recognizable cases, to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

Warrant Cases.

362. In warrant cases, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section three hundred and fifty-nine, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time. If the Magistrate refuse to summon a witness named by the accused person, he shall record his reasons for such refusal, and the accused person shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Session against such refusal.

Sessions Trials.

363. The accused person shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness be in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in section four hundred and forty-eight, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed or held to bail for trial.

364. If a witness before a Court of Session refuses to answer any question which is put to him, and does not offer any just excuse for such refusal, the Court may commit him to custody for such reasonable time as it deems proper, unless in the meantime he consents to be examined and to answer.

In the event of such witness persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

365. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police station or any Court considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such officer or Court may issue a summons to the party, in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

366. If there appears reason to believe that the person, to whom the summons is addressed, will not produce it as directed in the summons, such officer or Court may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

367. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document, before it, or may produced at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Chapter XXVII.—Of Search-Warrants.

368. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any house or place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any house or place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District.

The Magistrate, issuing such warrant, may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the house or place, or part thereof, to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer, charged with the execution of such warrant, shall then search or inspect only the house, place, or part so specified.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

369. The last preceding section shall not authorize any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, to grant a search-warrant for a letter in the custody of the Postal Department;

but if any such letter is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police may give notice to the Postal authorities to cause search to be made for and to detain any such letter, pending the orders of the Magistrate of the District; and the Magistrate of the District may, if he thinks fit, direct the Postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Direction of search-warrant.

370. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, after recording his reasons, if immediate search is necessary and no Police officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrant to Police officer may be executed by his subordinate.

371. A search warrant directed or endorsed to a Police officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police officer.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

372. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the district in which it was issued, any Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search warrant may be directed to the Magistrate, within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made, and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

373. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay, occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose District the warrant is to be executed, will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Search-warrants may in emergency be executed without endorsement.

the same in any place beyond the district in which it was issued without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

If the thing, for which search is made, is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Procedure in such cases within Presidency town.

374. If the thing searched for be found within a Presidency town, it shall be taken to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate, and such Commissioner or Magistrate shall act in the manner prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-three

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in jurisdiction of another Magistrate. 375. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the house or place to be searched is situate, or if the house or place be situate within a Presidency town he shall inform the Commissioner of Police of the issue of such warrant.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate of another District or division of District.

376. A Magistrate issuing a search-warrant to be executed in any house or place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, or out of his own division, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such house or place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

Direction of warrant to be executed in Presidency town.

If the warrant is to be executed within a Presidency town it shall be addressed to the Commissioner of Police or to a Police Magistrate.

In such case any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in sections three hundred and seventy-three and three hundred and seventy-four.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

377. If the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any house or place is used as a place for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any house or place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force, if necessary, any such house or place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals, or coins, therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, forged, false, or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

Magistrate may attend personally.

378. The Magistrate, by whom a search-warrant is issued, may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any house or place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

379. Whenever an officer in charge of a Police station, or a Police officer making an investigation, considers that the production of anything is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorized to investigate, he may search or cause search to be made for the same, in any house or place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge or to which he is attached.

Search by officer in charge of Police station.

In such case, the officer in charge of the Police station or Police officer making investigation shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, the officer in charge of the Police station, or Police officer making investigation, may require any officer subordinate to him to

make the search; and he shall deliver to such subordinate office an order in writing, specifying the property for which search is to be made and the house or place to be searched, and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such property in such house or place.

The provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-two to three hundred and eighty-five (both inclusive), relating to search-warrants, shall be applicable to a search made, under this section, by or under the direction of an officer in charge of a Police station, or by a Police officer making an investigation.

380. An officer in charge of a Police station may require an officer in charge of another Police station, whether subordinate to the same Magistrate as himself or to a Magistrate of another District, to cause a search to be made in any house or place in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

When officer of Police station may require another to issue search-warrant.

Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section three hundred and seventy-nine, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

381. An officer in charge of a Police station may, without a warrant, enter any shop or premises within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments for weighing which are false.

Inspection of weights and measures.

If such officer finds in such shop or premises any weights, measures, or instruments that are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

382. Whenever any house or place liable to search or inspection, under this chapter, is closed, any person residing in or being in charge of such house or place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed house to allow search.

383. A Police officer, or other person authorized by a warrant to search any house or place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such house or place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

384. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall give notice to such woman in such apartment, not being a woman against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, that she is at liberty to withdraw.

Breaking of Zenana.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of completing the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with these provisions for preventing the clandestine removal of property.

385. Before conducting a search under this chapter, the officer conducting it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the place in which the house or place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless specially summoned by him.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

The occupant of the house or place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Mode of searching women.

386. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be conducted with strict regard to the habits and customs of the country.

Search of arrested persons. 387. Whenever a person is arrested by the Police under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail, but the arrested person cannot furnish bail, or is arrested without warrant and is not admitted to bail, it shall be the duty of the arresting officer to search such person and to place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary articles of apparel, found on such person. A list of such articles shall be forwarded with the daily diary or with the final report in the case.

PART IX.

PROCEDURE INCIDENTAL TO INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Chapter XXVIII—Bail

- When bail shall be taken. 388. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.
389. When any person, accused of any non-bailable offence, appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.
- Bail not to be taken for certain offences
- If the evidence, given in support of the accusation, is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,
- When bail may be taken.
- or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate in either of such cases to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.
- Power to direct admission to bail. 390. The Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that an accused person shall be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a Magistrate be reduced.
391. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the Court of Session or other Court, as the case may be, to answer the charge.
392. If through mistake or fraud insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties and, in default, may be committed to prison.
- Insufficient bail.
- Bail may be taken at any time before conviction. 393. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.
394. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.
- Discharge on bail.
395. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.
- Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

396. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

397. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the Civil Jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

398. The powers given by sections three hundred and ninety-six and three hundred and ninety-seven may be exercised by every Criminal Court in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail.

Provided that the Magistrate or Court may, at his or its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the accused person or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

All orders passed by any Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the District, under this section or section three hundred and ninety-six or three hundred and ninety-seven, shall be appealable to the Magistrate of the District, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

High Court or Court of Session may direct Magistrate to levy sum forfeited. A High Court or a Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a forfeited bail-bond executed in respect of attendance before such High Court or Court of Session.

399. When any person is required by any officer or Criminal Court to give bail, except in cases coming under Chapter XXXVIII, such officer or Court may permit such person to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit may be made instead of bail.

Chapter XXIX.—Formation of Lists of Jurors and Assessors and their attendance.

400. The Sessions Judge and the Collector of the District, or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons residing within ten miles from the place where trials before the Court of Session are held, or within such other distance as the Local Government thinks fit to direct, who are, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, qualified from their education and character to serve as jurors or as assessors, respectively.

The list shall contain the name, place of abode, and quality or business of every such person : and if the person is a European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

401. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and in the Court-houses of the Magistrate of the District and of the Chief Civil Court, and in some conspicuous place in the town or towns near or in the vicinity of which the persons named in the list reside.

To every such copy shall be subjoined a notice, stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid at the Sessions Court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice

402. For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may avail himself of the exemption from service given by section four hundred and six, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service

In the event of a difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer as aforesaid and the Sessions Judge, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session

Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

403. The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

The list so revised shall be deemed a new list and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

404. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Session, except those hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed capable of serving as jurors and assessors, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly.

405. The following persons are incapable of serving as jurors or as assessors, namely —

Persons who hold any office in or under the said Court.

Persons executing any duties of Police or entrusted with any Police functions.

Persons who have been convicted of any offence against the State, or of any fraudulent or other offence which, in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector, renders them unfit to serve on the jury.

Persons afflicted with any infirmity of body or mind, sufficient to incapacitate them from serving.

Persons who, by habit or religious vows, have relinquished all care of worldly affairs.

406. The following persons are exempt from the liability to serve as jurors or as assessors, namely :—

All officers in civil employ superior in rank to a Magistrate of the district.

Judges and other Judicial officers.

Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs

All persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department.

All persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty.

Chaplains and others employed in religious offices.

All persons in the Military Service, except when, by any law in force for the time being, such persons are specially made liable to serve.

Surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise in the profession of physic.

Persons employed in the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments.

Persons actually officiating as priests in their respective religions

All persons exempted by the local Government, and persons exempted by Government from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section twenty-two.

Person exempted is not bound to avail himself of his right of exemption. The exemption from service given by this section is a right of which each person exempted may avail himself or not.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to disqualify any such person, if he is willing to serve as a juror or as an assessor

The Sessions Judge may issue a summons to any exempted person to serve as an assessor or juror on the trial of a European British subject.

407 The Court of Session shall ordinarily, three days at the least before the time fixed for the holding of the sessions, send a precept to a

Court to summon Jurors Magistrate directing him to summon as many persons, named in the said revised list, as seem to the Court to be needed for trials by Jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any case about to be tried at such sessions.

The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those on the revised list who have served within six months, unless the number cannot be made up without them, the names so drawn shall be specified in the precept to the Magistrate.

408. When a trial is to be held in which the accused person or one of the accused

Summoning and empan-
nelling jurors under Section
234.

persons is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-four, the Court of Session shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial, if there be so many on the jury list of the district in which the trial is to be held

The Court shall also at the same time in like manner cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons shall have been already summoned for jury trials at that session

From the whole numbers of persons returned, the jurors, who are to constitute the jury, shall be taken by lot in the manner prescribed in section two hundred and forty until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as possible, has been obtained

If a jury containing the requisite number of Europeans and Americans is not obtained, the accused person may elect to be tried by the Judge with the aid of assessors; otherwise he shall be tried by the jury obtained by the means aforesaid.

Form and service of
summons.

409. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor at a time and place to be therein specified.

The summons or a copy thereof shall be served on every juror or assessor personally

If the juror or assessor summoned be absent from his usual place of abode, the summons may be left for him there with some adult male member of his family residing with him.

410. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other

Power to summon another
set of jurors or assessors.

periods than the period specified in section four hundred and seven, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever it is found to be necessary.

411. If any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor be in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the summons shall be sent to him through the head officer of the office in which he is employed; and the Court may excuse the attendance of such person if it appear, on the representation of such head officer, that the person summoned cannot serve as a juror or assessor without inconvenience to the public service.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

List of jurors or assessors attending.

Such list shall be kept with the revised list of the jurors and assessors prepared under section four hundred and two.

A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

414. Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Such fine shall be levied by the Magistrate of the District by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court making the order.

In default of recovery of the fine by such attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may be imprisoned in the civil jail for the space of fifteen days, if the fine be not sooner paid.

Chapter XXX.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

415. The seizure by any Police officer of property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall thereupon make such order respecting the custody and production of such property as he thinks proper.

If such property is of a perishable nature, or if it appears to the Magistrate that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, such Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold, and shall hold the proceeds of such sale in trust for the owner, subject to the provisions contained in sections four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and seventeen.

416. When the owner of any such property is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, and, in case of such detention, shall issue a proclamation, specifying the articles of which such property consists or consisted, and requiring any person, who may have a claim thereto or to the proceeds thereof, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

417. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property or proceeds, and if the person, in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or, if duly authorized, a Magistrate of the 1st class; or, if it has been already sold by the Magistrate, the proceeds thereof shall be at the disposal of the Government.

An appeal shall be allowed, to the Court to which appeals against sentences would lie, in the case of every order passed under this section.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

418. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property, produced before it, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

419. Any Court of appeal, reference or revision may direct any such order passed by a Court subordinate thereto to be stayed, and may modify, alter or annul it.

420. The order, passed by any Court under section four hundred and eighteen or four hundred and nineteen, may be in the form of a reference of the property to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of a Division of a District, who shall in such cases deal with it as if the property had been seized by the Police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner herein before mentioned.

421. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, the Criminal Court, may order payment on the part of Government of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial before such Court under this Act.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

422. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

Chapter XXXI.—Lunatics.

423. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate, competent to try the case, appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, such Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the District, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such Civil Surgeon or other medical Officer, as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

424. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the Court of Session.

If such accused person is a European British subject, the Magistrate shall follow the procedure prescribed in Chapter VII.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

425. If any person, committed for trial before a Court of Session, shall at his trial appear to the Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Court shall in the first instance try the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and if satisfied of the fact, shall give a special judgment that the accused person is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence; and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

426. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release such person on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of,

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

427. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five, the

Resumption of inquiry or trial. Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, may, at any time, resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate or Court; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate or Court of Session appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, granted under section four hundred and thirty-two.

428. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court of Session, as the case may be it appears

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court of Session. to such Magistrate or Court that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court of Session shall again act according to the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-three or section four hundred and twenty-five.

429. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic. he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

430. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate or Court of Session, before whom

Person so acquitted to be kept in safe custody. the trial was held, shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as to the Magistrate or Court of Session seems fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a Lunatic Asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

431. When any person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six or section four hundred and thirty, the

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector-General. Inspector-General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylums or any two of them, if he is confined in a Lunatic Asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector-General or by two of such Visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector-General or Visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

432. If such person is confined under section four hundred and twenty-six, and such

Inspector-General or Visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court of Session, as the case may be, at such time as such Magistrate or Court of Session appoints; and such Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-eight; and the certificate of such Inspector-General or Visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

433. If such person is confined under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty, and such Inspector-General or Visitors as aforesaid certify that in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged; or to be detained in custody; or to be transferred to a public Lunatic Asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an Asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer not below the grade of a Sessions Judge, and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the Lunatic Asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government who may order his discharge, or detention as to it may seem fit.

434. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section four hundred and thirty is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections four hundred and thirty-one and four hundred and thirty-three shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector-General of Prisons, or the visitors of Lunatic Asylums under the said sections.

Chapter XXXII.—Contempts of Court.

435. When any such offence as is described in sections one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he be a European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence; and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which such public servant was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

436. If the Court, in any case, considers that a person, accused of any such offence, should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to a Magistrate, or, if the accused person be a European British subject, to a Magistrate of the first class who is the Justice of the Peace and a European British subject; and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

If the case be forwarded to a Magistrate, he shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and such Magistrate may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was in this case a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Baksh on the 21st January. In fact the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khuda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

444. Any accused person may apply to the Court by which he is tried for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

445. Any Court may, either upon the application of the accused person, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is signed, or, in cases of trials before a Court of Session, before the verdict of the jury is delivered, or the opinion of the assessors is expressed. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

446. If a prisoner is committed to the Court of Session, either without any charge at all, or upon a charge which the Court, upon reference to the proceedings before the committing Magistrate, considers improper, the Court of Session may draw up a charge for any offence, which it considers to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate. A copy of such charge shall be given to the accused person.

447. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

448. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness, whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

449. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and the accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine any witness who may have been examined.

450. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

451. If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, is of opinion that any person, convicted of an offence, was in fact misled in his defence by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge amended in whatever manner it thinks proper.

If such Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the person accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code upon a charge which omits to state that A knew that he was directed to abstain from a certain act by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

452. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other. 453. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

Explanation—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section four hundred and fifty-five.

454. I.—If in one set of facts so connected together as to form the same transaction,

I.—Trial of more than one offence, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—If a single act falls within two separate definitions of any law, in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the

II.—One offence falling within two definitions, person who does it may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded, by the Court which tries him, for either.

III.—If several facts of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence form, when combined, an offence under the provisions of any law, in force for the time being, by which

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition, offences are defined or punished, a person who does them may be charged with every offence which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which

might have been awarded, by the Court trying him, for any one of such offences, or for the offence formed by their combination.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody and causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under Sections 225 and 333, Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery, under Section 473, Indian Penal Code.

(c) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for two offences under Section 211, Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under Sections 211 and 194, or 195, Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under Sections 368 (read with 367) and 370, Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for offences under Sections 147, 325, and 152, Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A criminally intimidates B, C, and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for each of the three offences under Section 506, Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of and punished for three offences under Section 302, Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(i.) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 426 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 379 only.

(j.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 323 only.

(k.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees, belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 429 and 379, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 429 only.

(l.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(m.) A uses a forged document in evidence in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under Section 167. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(n.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 454 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 497 only.

(o.) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurts to him. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 323, 392, and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 392 or 394 only.

(p.) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with and convicted of offences under Sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under Section 497 only.

455. If a single act or set of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed any such offence; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

Illustration

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

456. If in the case mentioned in the last section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

When a person charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

Illustration

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

457. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence, which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged under section 407, Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing death by negligence.

458. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly

than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences, committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence and another of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the

Illustrations

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

459. In trials before a Court of Session or High Court, when more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government Pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

Previous acquittals or convictions.

460. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again on the same facts for the same offence, nor for any other offence, for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section four hundred and fifty-five, or for which he might have been convicted under section four hundred and fifty-six.

A person, convicted or acquitted of any offence, may be afterwards tried for any offence, for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section four hundred and fifty-four, paragraph 1.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which such person was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged upon the same facts either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with and tried for robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for maliciously doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged under section 325 with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(f.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three.

(g.) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with and tried for robbery on the same facts.

(h.) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for dacoity on the same facts.

Chapter XXXIV.—Of the Judgment, Order, and Sentence.

461. When the trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court, in passing judgment, if the accused person be convicted, shall distinctly specify the offence of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, he is convicted;

or if it be doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, such offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative, according to section seventy-two of the said Code.

462. In trials with assessors, when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses

When Judgment is to be pronounced.

examined, and the parties heard in person or by their respective pleaders, the Court shall pronounce its judgment. The judgment shall be pronounced in open Court either immediately or on some future day of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders.

Judgment to be written in English or language of district.

463. The judgment or final order shall be written by the presiding officer of the Court in English or the language of the district.

If the language of the Judge be not English, the judgment shall not be written in English unless the Judge be sufficiently conversant with the English language to be able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

Proviso.

464. The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the finding thereupon, and the reasons for the finding, and shall be dated and signed by the Judge in open Court at the time of pronouncing it. When a judgment or final order has been so signed, it cannot be altered or reviewed

Judgment what to contain.

by the Court which gives such judgment or order. It shall specify the offence of which the accused person is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced, or, if it be a finding of acquittal, it shall direct that he be set at liberty.

The judgment or order shall be explained to the accused person, or person affected by it; and a copy shall be given him in his own language as soon as possible.

Judgment to be translated.

The original shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a translation thereof, where the original is recorded in a different language from that in ordinary use in the district, shall be incorporated in the record of the case.

In trials by Jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the Jury.

If the Judge differ from the Jury and determine to submit the case to the High Court, he shall record the grounds of his opinion.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any Court from recalling any order other than a final order.

No error or defect in any judgment shall invalidate the proceedings

Chapter XXXV.—Prosecutions in certain cases.

465. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section one hundred and twenty-seven, or punishable under section two hundred and ninety-four A of the said Code, shall not be entertained by any Court, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate-General.

466. A complaint of an offence committed by a public servant in his capacity as such public servant, of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such Judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the Local Government, or of some officer empowered by the Local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty unless with the sanction of Government.

Sanction when to be given. The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government. The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

467. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section four hundred and thirty-five or four hundred and thirty-six of this Act, shall not be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

The prohibition contained in this section shall not apply to the offences described in sections one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety of the Indian Penal Code.

468. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, or two hundred and twenty-eight of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained in the Criminal Courts, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

469. A complaint of an offence relating to documents described in section four hundred and sixty-three, four hundred and seventy-one, four hundred and seventy-five, or four hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any Civil or Criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

470. The sanction referred to in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Court to amend the charge to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

Explanation.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

471. When any Court, Civil or Criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any charge mentioned in sections four hundred and sixty-seven, four hundred and sixty-eight, and four hundred and sixty-nine, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law; and the Court may send the accused person in custody or take sufficient bail for his appearance before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

The Magistrate receiving the case may, if he is authorized to make transfers of cases, transfer the inquiry to some other competent Magistrate instead of completing the inquiry himself.

472. A Court of Session may charge a person for any such offence committed before it or under its own cognizance, if the offence be triable by the Court of Session exclusively, and may commit or hold to bail and try such person upon its own charge.

In such case the Court of Session shall have the same power of summoning, and causing the attendance at the trial of any witnesses for the prosecution or for the defence, as is vested in a Magistrate by this Act.

Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of such witnesses on this trial.

Offences in contempt of Court how to be disposed of.

473. Except as provided in sections four hundred and thirty-five, four hundred and thirty-six and four hundred and seventy-two, no Court shall try any person for an offence committed in contempt of its own authority.

474. In any case triable by the Court of Session exclusively, any Civil Court, before

Power of Civil Courts to complete investigation and commit to Court of Session.

which such offence was committed, may, instead of sending the case for inquiry to a Magistrate, complete the inquiry itself, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the Court of Session.

For the purposes of an inquiry under this section, the Civil Court may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

If a Civil Court sends a case for inquiry and commitment to a Magistrate he is bound to receive and dispose of it; but if a Civil Court makes a commitment it shall complete the inquiry itself.

475. When any such commitment is made by order of a Civil Court, the Court shall frame a charge in the manner herein before provided, and shall send the same with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Magistrate of the District or other Magistrate of the 1st class; and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the Court of Session, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

476. Whenever any Court of Session or Civil Court commits or holds to bail any persons for trial under sections four hundred and seventy-two, four hundred and seventy-four, or four hundred and seventy-five, it may also bind over any person to give evidence, and for that purpose may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate.

Procedure where offence triable only by Session Court is committed before Magistrate not empowered to commit to such Court.

477. If any such offence, triable by the Court of Session exclusively, be committed before a Magistrate not empowered to commit for trial before a Court of Session, he shall send the case to a Magistrate competent to make such commitment, who shall proceed to pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

478. A complaint of an offence under section four hundred and ninety-seven of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

479. A complaint of offence under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Dispersion of unlawful Assemblies.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons, likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any

Use of force to disperse. Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police station may

proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any European or Native Troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and arresting the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the
Use of Military Force. Magistrate of the highest rank, who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion
When use of Military Force is not an offence. by Military Force of any assembly, the dispersion of which he regards, on reasonable grounds and in good faith, as necessary to the public security.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly. Troops, whether European or Native, to disperse such assembly by such force; and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion appears proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person

and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain, or as it may be necessary to arrest and detain for the purpose of dispersing the assembly.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence 485. No officer, obeying any such requisition, shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence. 486. No inferior officer or private soldiers shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order, which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any

Duty of Queen's officers to suppress assembly. Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's European or Native Forces may disperse any such assembly by military force; and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, and all officers and soldiers acting under his order shall have the protection mentioned in section four hundred and eighty-six; but as soon as such Commissioned Officer can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer, or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and

Sanction required to prosecutions for acts done under Sections 481, 482, 484 and 487. eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four, and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Government of India, or the Government of Madras or Bombay.

Chapter XXXVII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace.

489. Whenever a person, accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction. taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Court of Session, or Magistrate of a Division of a District, or Magistrate of the 1st class,

and the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom such person is convicted, or the Court or Magistrate, by which or by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Court or Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year if the sentence or order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if

the sentence or final order be passed by a Court of Session, with a provision that if the same be not given the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by a Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session unless, within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period, for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

When any accused person is convicted of any offence specified in this section by a Magistrate neither in charge of a Division of a District, nor of the first class, such Magistrate, if he considers it just and necessary to require a personal recognizance for keeping the peace from the person so convicted, shall report the case to the Magistrate of the District, the Magistrate of the Division of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class to whom such Magistrate is subordinate; and the Magistrate to whom the case is so reported shall deal with the case as if the conviction had been before himself.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Court which signs the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

490. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Court or Magistrate, empowered to require a personal recognizance, may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year if the order be passed by the Magistrate of the District, Magistrate of a Division of a District, or by a 1st class Magistrate, or three years if the order be passed by the High Court or by a Court of Session.

491. Whenever a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or a Magistrate of the 1st class, receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

Explanation I.—A summons, calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

Explanation II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

492. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively; and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

Explanation.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

493. The bond shall be in the Form (E) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

494. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the

Warrant of arrest.

summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest :

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police Officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

495. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against, under section four hundred and ninety-one, and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

496. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent, if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

497. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly ; and, if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace. 498. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 497. When a person is imprisoned under section four hundred and ninety-seven, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

499. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize the Magistrate to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the Court of Session directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

Explanation.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section four hundred and ninety-one.

500. The Magistrate of the District may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance, or giving such security.

Discharge of recognizances. 501. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to the Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

Discharge of sureties. On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, in order that the person, for whom such surety is bound, may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and in default thereof shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

502. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person, bound by such recognizance or bond, to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

If sufficient cause be not shown, and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment of any offence whatever and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

503. Whenever it is proved before the Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

Chapter XXXVIII.—Of Security for good Behaviour.

504. Whenever it appears to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, such Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

If in any case under this or the two following sections the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

Binding of sentenced person.

When Sessions Judge or unauthorized Magistrate thinks a person should be bound.

If a Sessions Judge, or Magistrate of the second or third class, considers, from evidence taken in any proceedings before him, that any person should be required to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour, he may send such person in custody to a competent Magistrate.

A Magistrate in charge of Division of District being a Magistrate of the second class to inquire.

A Division of a District, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, may make any inquiry necessary under this chapter, and may submit his proceedings to the Magistrate of the District who may pass such order on them, either directing the person whose character was inquired into to furnish security or not, as he thinks fit.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year. 505. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihoood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

506. Whenever it appears to such Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker, or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release, without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character, and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour, and, if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention, pending the orders of the Court of Session.

507. If a person required to furnish security, under the provisions of the last

Proceedings to be laid before Court of Session. preceding section, does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Court of Session.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings, and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying, or annulling the orders of such Magistrate as it thinks proper.

Court of Session may require security for period not exceeding three years. 508. If the Court of Session does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

509. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the Court of Session or by a Magistrate, the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

The security-bond shall be in the Form (G) given in the second schedule, or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security. 510. In the event of any person, required to give security under the provisions of this chapter, failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same.

Term of imprisonment. Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

511. The Magistrate of the District may, at any time, exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, or by the order of any officer subordinate to him, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of Court of Session.

512. Whenever the Magistrate of the District is of opinion, that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour by order of a Court of Session, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of such Court of Session.

Discharge of surety.

513. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a competent Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

514. Whenever a competent Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence, proved to have been committed by a person, for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, such Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District in which it is issued, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property, belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid, and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of such Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

515. The provisions of sections four hundred and ninety-two and four hundred and ninety-four, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Manner of taking evidence under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter.

Any evidence, taken under Chapter XXXVII or this chapter, shall be taken as in cases usually heard by a Magistrate upon summons.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected on the ground of character.

516. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Chapter not applicable to European British subjects.

517. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to European British subjects.

Chapter XXXIX.—Local Nuisances.

518. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may, by a written order, direct any person to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession, or under his management, whenever such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent,

obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed,

or danger to human life, health, or safety,

or a riot or an affray.

Explanation I.—This section is intended to provide for cases where a speedy remedy is desirable and where the delay, which would be occasioned by a resort to the procedure contained in section five hundred and twenty-one and the next following sections, would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, occasion a greater evil than that suffered by the person upon whom the order was made, or would defeat the intention of this chapter.

Explanation II.—An order may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving of notice, be passed *ex parte*, and may in all cases be made upon such information as satisfies the Magistrate.

Explanation III.—An order may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally, when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

Explanation IV.—Any Magistrate may recall or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor in the same office.

519. A Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or any Magistrate specially empowered, may enjoin any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in section two hundred and sixty-eight of the Indian Penal Code or under any Local or Special Law.

Orders not judicial proceedings.

520. Orders made under sections five hundred and eighteen and five hundred and nineteen are not judicial proceedings.

521. Whenever a Magistrate of the District or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any thoroughfare or public place,

or that any trade or occupation, by reason of its being injurious to the health or comfort of the community, should be suppressed or should be removed to a different place,

or that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any combustible substance, is likely to occasion conflagration, should be prevented,

or that any building is in such a state of weakness that it is likely to fall, and thereby cause injury to persons passing by, and that its removal in consequence is necessary,

or that any tank or well adjacent to any public thoroughfare should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger to arising the public—

such Magistrate may issue an order to the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or being the owner or in possession of, or having control over, such building, substance, tank, or well as aforesaid, calling on him, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance,

or to suppress or remove such trade or occupation,

or to stop the construction of such building,

or to remove it,

or to alter the disposal of such substance,

or to fence such tank or well, as the case may be,

or to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class within the time mentioned in the order, and show cause why such order should not be enforced.

Order to be a judicial proceeding. The issue of an order under this section shall be a judicial proceeding whether or not evidence is taken therein.

Such order may be issued on a report or other information which the Magistrate

Order to be in the alternative. believes, and shall direct the person to whom it is addressed either to obey it or to show cause why it should not be obeyed. The order shall not be made absolute, except as is hereinafter provided, until the opportunity has been given to the person affected to show cause.

Explanation.—A “public place” includes property belonging to the State, camping grounds, and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order. 522. The order mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person to whom it is issued.

But if personal service is found to be impracticable, such order shall be notified by proclamation, and a written notice thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be best adapted for conveying the information to such person.

523. The person, to whom such order is issued, shall be bound, within the time specified in the order, to obey the same; or to appear before the Magistrate, before whom he was required by the order to appear and show cause as aforesaid; or he may apply to such Magistrate for an order for a jury to be appointed to try whether such order is reasonable and proper.

On receiving such application, such Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant.

The execution of the order shall be suspended pending such inquiry, and the Magistrate who issued the order or before whom the applicant appears shall be guided by the decision of the jury, which shall be according to the opinion of the majority.

If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents, or if he does not claim the appointment of a jury, or if from any cause the jury so appointed do not decide and report within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks proper, which order shall be carried out in the manner hereinafter provided.

The time within which the report is to be made shall be fixed by the Magistrate in the order for the appointment of the jury, and may from time to time be extended by him. When the jury have made their report, the order of the Magistrate must be founded thereon, except in cases falling under section five hundred and twenty-eight.

524. Such Magistrate may summon so many jurors as may be necessary, and such persons shall be bound to attend and make their inquiry and report.

Any juror failing to attend, or neglecting his duty as a juror, shall be liable to be dealt with under section one hundred and seventy-four of the Indian Penal Code.

525. If the person, to whom the order, mentioned in section five hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears to show cause against the same, as hereinafter provided, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter, but if he does not appear or does not obey the order,

or apply for a jury within the time specified in such order, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code;

and the Magistrate, who issued such order, may proceed to carry it into execution at the expense of such person, and may realize such expenses, either by the sale of any building, goods, or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of such moveable property of such person within or without his jurisdiction. If such property is without his jurisdiction, the order shall authorize its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the goods are attached.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done in carrying out the provisions of this section.

526. If, in a case referred to a jury, the jury find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper, as originally made, or subject to a

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate, who issued the order, or before whom cause was shown, shall give notice of such finding to the person to whom the order was issued, and shall add to such notice an order to obey the aforesaid order, within a time to be fixed in the notice, and an intimation that, in case of disobedience, such person will be liable to the penalty provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

If such latter order is not obeyed, the Magistrate may proceed as in section five hundred and twenty-five.

Procedure where person ordered satisfies Magistrate that order is not reasonable

527. If the person, to whom the order of the Magistrate, under section four hundred and twenty-one, is issued, appears and shows cause against it, so as to satisfy the Magistrate who issued it that it is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

528. If the Magistrate who issued the order considers that immediate measures are

Injunction pending inquiry by jury.

necessary to be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may issue such an injunction to the person, to whom the order under section five hundred and twenty-one was issued, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury, whether a jury is to be, or has been appointed or not.

In default of such person forthwith taking all necessary measures ordered to be taken by such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use or cause to be used such means as may be necessary to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

No suit shall lie in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done for that purpose.

529. Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with the provisions of section forty eight of Act No. XXIV of 1859 (*for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), or of section thirty-four of Act No.

Saving of certain statutory provisions.

V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), or of section sixteen of Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay*), of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Chapter XL.—Possession.

Magistrate how to proceed if any dispute concerning land, &c., is likely to cause breach of the peace.

530. Whenever the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District or Magistrate of the first class, is satisfied that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, exists concerning any land, or the boundaries of any land, or concerning any houses, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction,

such Magistrate shall record a proceedings stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims, as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

Party in possession to be continued until ousted by due course of law.

Such Magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire and decide which party is in possession of the subject of dispute.

After satisfying himself upon that point, he shall issue an order declaring the party or parties to be entitled to retain possession until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time.

Explanation.—Such Magistrate may satisfy himself of the existence of a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace from a report or other information; but the question of possession must be decided on evidence taken before him.

If previous possession cannot be ascertained, Magistrate may attach subject of dispute.

531. If such Magistrate decides that neither of the parties is in possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which person is in possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it, until a competent Civil Court shall have determined the rights of the parties, or who ought to be in possession.

532. If a dispute arise concerning the right of use of any land or water, or any right of way, such Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the subject of dispute lies, may inquire into the matter; and if it appears to him that the subject of dispute is open to the use of the public, or of any person or of any class of persons, such Magistrate may order that possession thereof shall not be taken or retained by any one to the exclusion of the public, or of such person, or of such class of persons, as the case may be, until the person claiming such possession shall obtain the decision of a competent Civil Court, adjudging him to be entitled to such exclusive possession.

Provided that such Magistrate shall not pass any such order, if the matter be such that the right of use is capable of being exercised at all times of the year, unless such right has been ordinarily exercised within three months from the date of the institution of the inquiry; or, in cases where the right of use exists at particular seasons, unless such right has been exercised during the last of such seasons before the complaint.

533. Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any Magistrate of the first class may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such instructions, consistent with the law for the time being in force, as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

534. Whenever, in any Criminal Court, a person is convicted of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Court that by such criminal force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

Saving of powers of Collectors and Revenue Courts.

535. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers of a Collector, or a person exercising the powers of a Collector or of a Revenue Court.

Chapter XLI—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families.

536. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, the Magistrate of the District, or a Magistrate of a division of a District, or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

537. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section five hundred and thirty six, and on proof of a change in the circumstances

Alteration in allowance. of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

538. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made or to the guardian of such person ;

Enforcement of order. and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

PART XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter XLII.—Miscellaneous.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

Saving of jurisdiction of Presidency Police Magistrates.

Saving of jurisdiction and procedure of Landholders, Heads of Villages, Village Police Officers, Cantonment Magistrates.

(b) the jurisdiction or procedure of the heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort Saint George,

(c) the jurisdiction or procedure of Village Police Officers in the Presidency of Bombay,

(d) the jurisdiction or procedure of any officer duly authorized and appointed under the laws in force in the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, for the trial of petty offences in military bazaars at cantonments and stations occupied by the troops of those Presidencies respectively.

539. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Court.

540. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect the jurisdiction or procedure of the Magistrates or Commissioners of Police, or the Police in the Presidency towns, except so far as this Act expressly provides for the same.

541. Nothing in this Act shall be held to alter or affect—

(a) the jurisdiction or procedure of landholders specially empowered according to law in the Presidency of Bombay,

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

PART I.—STATUTE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
53, Geo. iii, Cap. clv.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's Charter.	Section one hundred and five.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Subject or Title.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1841.	An Act for the greater uniformity of the process upon trials for State offences, and the amendment of such process in certain cases.	The whole.
XV of 1842.	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Sections three, four, five, and six. So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1845	An Act for declaring and enacting the privileges of Native Officers and Soldiers of the Armies of the three Presidencies in respect of Judicial and Revenue proceedings.	Do.
XXIX of 1845.	An Act to empower the Government of Bombay to appoint Joint Zillah Judges or Joint Session Judges.	The whole Act.
VII of 1853	An Act to extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates, under the 53rd, Geo. iii, Cap. 155, Section 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force, not being felonies.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1854.	An Act for regulating the powers of Assistants to Magistrates, and of Deputy Magistrates appointed under Act XV of 1843.	Section fifty-eight.
XX of 1856	An Act to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chowkeydars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1861.	An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Do.
XVII of 1862.	An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure.	Sections eight, eleven and twelve.
VI of 1864	An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases.	The whole Act.
XXVIII of 1867.	An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain sentences passed by tribunals, called Petty Sessions Courts, in the North-Western Provinces.	Do.
XXXVI of 1867.	An Act to correct an error in Act No. XVII of 1862.	Do.
VIII of 1869.	An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Sections sixteen and seventeen and the two schedules.
XXVII of 1870.	To amend the Indian Penal Code.	Sections one, two, three, four, five, and six.
XIX of 1871.	An Act to provide for the appointment of Sessions Judges in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.	Section forty.
Bombay Act VII of 1867.	An Act for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.	

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

IX of 1793.	A Regulation for re-enacting, with Alterations and Modifications, the Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd December 1790, and subsequent Dates, for the Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanors.	Sections three and thirty-four.
IX of 1804.	A Regulation for altering the denomination of the Court of Circuit and the Provincial Court of Appeal for the Division of the Ceded Provinces: for the Administration of Justice in Criminal Cases, in the Conquered Provinces in the Doab and on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and in the Territory ceded to the Honorable the East India Company in Bundelcund by the Peishwa.	So much as has not been repealed.

BENGAL REGULATIONS—(continued.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1810.	A Regulation for defining the penalties to which Zemindars and others shall be subject for neglecting to give due information of robberies and for harbouring robbers.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1810	A Regulation to amend the existing Rules for the Appointment of Zillah and City Magistrates ; to provide for the Appointment of Joint and Assistant Magistrates ; and to alter the provisions in force for the Payment of a fixed Reward on the Conviction of Public Offenders.	Do.
I of 1811.	A Regulation for making more adequate Provision for the Punishment of persons found guilty of the Offence of breaking into Houses, Tents, or Boats ; for subjecting to exemplary Punishment Persons receiving or purchasing Plundered or Stolen Property ; and for granting licenses to Gold or Silversmiths, Braziers or Copper-smiths, Ironsmiths, Pawnbrokers, retail Vendors of Brass or Copper wares, and Pykars or itinerant dealers in Second-hand Articles.	Do.
III of 1812.	A Regulation for amending some of the Rules at present in force in regard to the conduct of inquiries into charges of a criminal nature, and for establishing additional provisions with a view to the more effectual apprehension of Criminals.	So much of section four as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1814.	A Regulation for extending the Provision contained in Clause Second, Section IV, Regulation III, 1812, to cases of Murder, Arson and Theft.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other Subordinate Officers of Police ; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Mundals and other Heads of Villages.	Section thirty-three. clauses one and two.

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

IX of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation certain Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of the Zillah Magistrate, for modifying and defining his Powers, and for transferring the Office of Zillah Magistrate from the Judge to the Collector of the Zillah.	Sections three, four and five.
II of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Assistant Judges appointed under Regulation I, 1827, Joint Criminal Judges of the Zillahs in which they may be stationed, and for defining the Extent to which the Powers of Magistrate shall be exercised by Subordinate Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1827.	A Regulation for granting to Native Judges jurisdiction in Criminal Cases.	Do.

BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	Section ten, clause four, so much of section thirteen as has not been repealed, and section thirty-seven, Clause three.
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BOMBAY REGULATIONS—*continued*.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	Sections one, two, three, seven, eight, nine, fourteen and fifteen. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight.
III of 1830.	A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the Criminal Judges with the Powers and Functions of Session Judges.	Sections two and six.
IV of 1830.	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.	Section two.
VIII of 1831.	A Regulation for modifying the Jurisdiction of Session Judges and Judicial Commissioners.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (*Section 152*).

To A. B., of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of

Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal*)

Dated the day of

B

FORM OF WARRANT (*Section 159*).To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me.

Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal*).

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to appear before me on the day of he may be released

(*Signature*).

Dated

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY. (*Sections 196, 197 and 303*).

To , Jailor of.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*) and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said _____ into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature).

Dated _____

(Office and powers).

D.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT (Section 303).

To _____, Jailor of _____

Whereas _____ of _____ was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence quoting Act and Section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*); You are hereby required to receive the said _____ into your custody in the said jail of _____ together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature).

Dated the _____ day of _____

E.

FORM OF BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE (Section 493).

Whereas I _____ inhabitant of _____ have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of _____, I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of _____ rupees.

Dated _____

(Signature).

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said _____ that he shall not commit a breach of the peace or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of _____ rupees.

Dated _____

(Signature).

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE (Sections 130 and 360).

I _____ of _____ do hereby bind myself to appear at _____ in the Court of _____ at _____ o'clock on the _____ day of _____ next, and then and there to prosecute (*or as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or to give evidence*) in the matter of a charge of _____ against one A. B., and to attend at the said Court from day to day or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature).

Dated _____

G.

FORM OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR (Section 509).

Whereas I _____ inhabitant of _____ have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of _____, I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature).

Dated _____

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said _____ that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of _____ rupees.

SCHEDULE III.

CHARGES.

(I).—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b.)]

(2.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, with the intention of inducing the Honorable A. B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the _____ Department, directly accepted from [state the name] for another party [state the name] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(4.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(5.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, abetted the commission of suicide by A. B., a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(6.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(7.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed robbery, an offence punishable under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(8.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed dacoity, an offence punishable under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(9.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, did (or omitted to do, as the case may be) _____ such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act _____, Section _____, and was known by you to be prejudicial to _____ and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(10.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, in the course of the trial of _____ before _____ stated in evidence that " _____ " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true,

and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session" In (d.) omit "by the said Court."

(II).—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a.) I [name and office of Magistrate, &c.,] hereby charge you [name of accused person] as follows.—

(b.) *First*.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name A. B., as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A. B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

(c.) and I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.]

For (b) *First*.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed murder by causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, by causing the death of _____, committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b) *First*.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

For (b.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____ in the course of _____ Alternative charges on the inquiry into _____ before _____ stated in evidence that " _____ " and that you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____ in the course of the trial of _____ before _____ stated in evidence that " _____ " one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

In trials before Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session;" and omit "by the said Court."

SCHEDULE IV.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—1st.—The entries in the 2nd and 6th columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 388 and 389 of this Code.

3rd.—Offences may be tried by a Court superior to the Court specifically mentioned in column 7. For example, a Court of Session may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The words "any Magistrate," as used in column 7, shall include any Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.

5th.—In the territories in British India to which the General Regulations of Bengal, Madras and Bombay do not extend, the powers given by this Act shall be exercised by such officers as the Local Government of those territories respectively shall appoint.

6th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

7th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 148, 149 and 150 is commonly to be used, but it is not to affect the definition of summonses cases and warrant cases given in section 4.

Chapter V.—Of Abetment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrested for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	ditto	ditto	ditto	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	ditto

Chapter V.—Of Abetment.—Continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a war- rant or a sum- mons shall or- dinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abet- ted different from that intended by the abettor.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offences abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
114	If abettor is present when offence is com- mitted.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment. If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years and fine.	ditto
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not com- mitted in consequence of the abetment.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 14 years and fine.	ditto
		ditto	ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 years, or fine, or both.	ditto
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed. If the offence be not committed	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years and fine.	ditto
		ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 years and fine.	ditto

119A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	ditto	ditto	According as the offence is abetted or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto
If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	ditto
If the offence be not committed.	ditto	ditto	According as the offence is abetted or not.	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto
120 Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto
If not committed.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment extending to $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	ditto

Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.

121 Waging or attempting to wage war or abetting the waging of war against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Death or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	ditto
122 Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	ditto
123 Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
124 Assaulting Governor-General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	ditto
124A Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for three years, and fine, or both.	ditto

Chapter VI.—Offences against the State—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a war- rant or a sum- mons shall or- dinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, or both.	Court of Sessions.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	ditto
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	ditto	ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for three years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of 1st class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the re-capture of such prisoner.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Chapter VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny if mutiny, is committed in consequence thereof.	ditto.	ditto	ditto.	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto

133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier, or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, or sailor.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier, or sailor who has deserted.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Ditto	ditto
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Summons	...	ditto	...	Fine of 500 rupees	ditto
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	ditto
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	ditto	...	Summons	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	ditto	Warrant	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
147	Rioting	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	...	...	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.

Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquility.—continued.

Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed. Summons.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	ditto	Summons.	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	ditto	Warrant.	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed. If not committed	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
156	Agent or owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Fine	ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
				ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	ditto.

158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	Or to go armed.	ditto.	Warrant	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
Chapter IX—Offences by or relating to Public Servants.							
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 2 yrs. or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	ditto.

Chapter IX—Offences by or relating to Public Servants—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bail-able or not.	Punishable under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	ditto	Summons	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	ditto
172	<p>Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.</p> <p>If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of justice.</p> <p>Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.</p> <p>If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.</p>	<p>Shall not arrest without warrant.</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p>	<p>Summons</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p>	<p>Bailable</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>ditto</p>	<p>Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.</p> <p>Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.</p> <p>Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.</p> <p>Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.</p>	<p>Any Magistrate.</p> <p>ditto</p> <p>Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.</p> <p>ditto</p>
173	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
174	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto

Chapter X—Untempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.

175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class
176	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice. Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto
177	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c. Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
178	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c. Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXII of this Code, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	ditto	...	Warrant	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	ditto	...	Summons	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
		ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto

Chapter X.—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily is- sue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	ditto.
188	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c. Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed. If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
					Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
					Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	ditto.

Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.

	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate, 1st class.
193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	ditto	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
195	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	ditto	ditto	Death, or as above	ditto.
196	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	ditto	ditto	The same as for the offence	ditto.
197	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
198	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	ditto	Bailable	The same as for giving false evidence.	ditto.
199	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
200	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
201	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with less than ten years' imprisonment.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily be sue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	ditto	Warrant	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Magistrate of the 1st class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.

211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session.	...	Court of Session.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.	...	Court of Session or Magistrate, 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.	...	ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.	...	By the Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session.	...	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session.	...	Court of Session.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Magistrate of the 1st class.	...	Magistrate of the 1st class.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.	...	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session.	...	Court of Session.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.	...	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Magistrate of the 1st class.	...	Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ditto.	...	ditto.

Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable	Imprisonment for 1 of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate of the 1st class, or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	ditto	ditto	Warrant	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

		ditto	...	ditto	...	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Bailable	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	ditto	...	Summons	...	ditto	...	ditto
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	ditto	...	ditto
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not bailable.	...	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If charged with a capital offence	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
	If under sentence of death	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Bailable	...	Magistrate of 1st or 2nd class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not bailable.	...	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant	...	Summons	...	ditto	...	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.

Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bail-able or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons.	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII of this Code.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of 1st class.

Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Coin.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's Coin.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting Coin.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of Coin.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine. The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Court of Session. ditto

		ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
227	Import or export of counterfeit Coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
228	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's Coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
229	Having any counterfeit Coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's Coin.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit Coin as genuine which when first possessed the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 10 times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
242	Possession of counterfeit Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
243	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing Coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	ditto
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any Coin.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of the 1st class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's Coin.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto
248	Altering appearance of any Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	ditto
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's Coin with intent that it shall pass as a Coin of a different description.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto
250	Delivery to another of Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	ditto
251	Delivery of Queen's Coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto

Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
252	Possession of altered Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable..	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
253	Possession of Queen's Coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	ditto
254	Delivery to another of Coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the delinquer did not know to be altered.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the Coin.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	ditto	ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	ditto
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	ditto

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
263	Eraseure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.

Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.

268	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	ditto
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy.	ditto	Warrant	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Any Magistrate.

286	So dealing with any explosive substance	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	* Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c.	ditto	Warrant	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
294	Obscene songs	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
294A	Keeping lottery office	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	ditto	ditto	Fine of 1,000 rupees	ditto.

Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	ditto.

Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Religion.—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bail-able or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.

298 Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.

Shall not arrest without warrant.

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto.

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body.

Offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	...	May arrest without warrant.	...	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	...	ditto	...	ditto	Death.	ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	...	ditto	...	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
304A	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash negligent act.	...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	...	May arrest without warrant.	...	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	...	ditto	...	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
		...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.

307	Attempt to murder If such act cause hurt to any person	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto ditto	...	ditto Transportation for life, or as above.	...	ditto. ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Ballable	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 years, or fine, or both.	...	ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years, or fine, or both.	...	ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, and fine.	...	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
311	Being a thug	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not ballable	...	Transportation for life, and fine.	...	Court of Session.
<i>Of the causing of Miscarriage; of injuries to unborn children; of the exposure of infants; and of the concealment of births.</i>											
312	Causing miscarriage	...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Ballable	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 years, or fine, or both.	...	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years, and fine.	...	ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not ballable	...	Transportation for life, or im- prisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	...	ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	...	ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Transportation for life, or as above	...	ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, or fine, or both.	...	ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	...	ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or persons having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	...	May arrest with- out warrant.	...	ditto	...	Ballable	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years, or fine, or both.	...	ditto.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	...	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body—continued.

Of Hurt.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest with- out warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dan- gerous weapons or means.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or im- prisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort prop- erty or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	ditto	Warrant	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
328	Administering stupefying drug with in- tent to cause hurt.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or im- prisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort con- fession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	May arrest without Warrant warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to ex- tort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.

		ditto	...	ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	ditto	...	ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	ditto	...	ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	ditto	...	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both	Any Magistrate.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
<i>Of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.</i>							
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	...	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant.	...	ditto	ditto	Ditto ...	ditto.

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body—continued.
Of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
<i>Of Criminal Force and Assault.</i>						
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable.	ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	ditto	ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both	ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

		May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
363	Kidnapping			..		
• 364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	ditto	ditto	..	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	ditto	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	ditto	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	ditto	ditto	..	ditto	ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	ditto	ditto	..	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	ditto	ditto	..	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	..	ditto	ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	ditto	ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
376	Rape		..		

Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body—*continued*.
Of Unnatural Offences.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Chapter XVII.—Of Offences against Property.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent, or vessel	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

Of Extortion.

* 384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	ditto.

386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Transportation for life.	ditto.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 16 years, and fine.	ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Transportation for life	ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Not bailable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine.	ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
395	Dacoity	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	ditto.

Chapter XVII.—Of Offences against Property—*continued.*
Of Robbery and Dacoity—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant, or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Court of Session.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life or as above.	ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
				ditto	ditto	ditto.
<i>Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.</i>						
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for seven years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant, or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
419	Cheating by personation.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.

Chapter XVII.—Of Offences against Property—*continued.*
Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily is- sue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of trans- fer containing a false statement of consideration.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto
<i>Of Mischief.</i>						
426	Mischief...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or up- wards.	ditto	Warrant ...	ditto	Imprisonment of either descrip- tion for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, main- ing or rendering useless, any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	ditto

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	ditto
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	ditto	...	ditto	...	Not bailable.	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
438	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	ditto	...	ditto	...	ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine.	ditto

Chapter XVII.—Of Offences against Property—continued.
Of Criminal Trespass.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bail-able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
447	Criminal trespass.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	... Bailable	... Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass.	ditto	Warrant	... ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	ditto
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	... Not bailable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	ditto	ditto	... ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	ditto	ditto	... Bailable	... Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft.	ditto	ditto	... Not bailable.	... Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	ditto	ditto	... ditto	... ditto	ditto
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	ditto	ditto	... ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	ditto	ditto	... ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
	If the offence is theft.	ditto	ditto	... ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto

Chapter XVIII.—Of Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property-marks—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Punishment for forgery	ditto.
472	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeited.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	ditto.

475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto	..	ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	ditto		ditto		ditto		ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	ditto		ditto		ditto		ditto.
<i>Of Trade and Property-Marks.</i>								
482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.		Warrant		Bailable		Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	ditto		ditto		ditto		ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	ditto		Summons		ditto		Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	ditto		ditto		ditto		ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	ditto		ditto		ditto		Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	ditto		ditto		ditto		Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	ditto		ditto		ditto		ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	ditto		ditto		ditto		Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Chapter XVIII.—Of Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property-Marks—continued.
Of Trade or Property-Marks—continued.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for one month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
Chapter XIX.—Of the Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.						
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	ditto
Chapter XX.—Offences relating to Marriage.						
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	ditto	ditto	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto

495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	ditto	ditto	Not bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	ditto
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	ditto
497	Adultery.	ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	ditto*
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
Chapter XXI.—Of Defamation.						
500	Defamation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	ditto	...	...	ditto	ditto
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	ditto	...	...	ditto	ditto
Chapter XXII.—Of Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.						
504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	ditto	...	...	ditto	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.
506	Criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	ditto
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Court of Session, or Magistrate of the 1st class.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st or 2nd class.

Chapter XXII—Of Criminal Intimidation, Insult, and Annoyance.—*continued.*

Section.	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offence.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Bailable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of the 1st class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Chapter XXIII—Of Attempts to Commit Offences.

Section.	According to the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence is contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.				

Offences against other Laws.

Offences against other Laws.	May arrest without warrant.	Not bailable.
If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	ditto	ditto
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Bailable.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	ditto	ditto
If punishable with fine only.		

According to the provisions of section eight of this Code.

SCHEDULE V.

Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Acts and Sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
XVIII of 1864, S. 19	61 ..	307
XXI of 1864, S. 2	62 ...	518
	63 ...	519
	308 ...	521
	309 ..	522
	310 ..	523
	311 ..	525
	312 ..	526
	313 ..	527
	314 ..	528
XXII of 1864, Ss. 3 & 5	23 ..	37
XIII of 1865, S. 29	Chap. XIII ..	Chapter XXXIII
S. 35	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive.)	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
S. 39	380 ..	287
S. 40	Chap. XXVI..	Chapter XXXIV
S. 41	383 ..	301
XIX of 1865, S. 9	23 ..	37
IV of 1866, S. 30	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive.)	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
S. 33	380 ..	287
S. 34	Chap. XXVI. .	Chapter XXXIV
S. 36	385 ..	305
XXIV of 1866, S. 11	Sections 336 to 340 (both inclusive.)	407, 409, 410, 411 and 412
S. 14	880 ..	287
S. 15	Chap. XXVI..	Chapter XXXIV
S. 16	385 ..	305
III of 1867, S. 17	61 ..	307
XV of 1867, S. 19	61 ..	307
XXII of 1867, S. 14	61 ..	307
XIII of 1867, S. 5	Sections 248 to 255 (both inclusive.)	149, Chapter XVII and the provisions applicable to warrant cases.
S. 6	334 and 335	405 and 406
I of 1868, S. 5	61 ...	307
VI of 1868, S. 19	308 ...	521
	and Chap. XX	521 to 529 (both inclusive.)
S. 35	61 ...	307
XIII of 1869, S. 2	198 ...	338 and 339
	and 364 ...	334, 335, 337, 338, 339 and 340
XVIII of 1869, S. 18, Cl. (b)..	Chap. XXII ..	Chapter XL
XXI of 1869, S. 50	Chap. XIX ...	Chapter XXXVIII
VIII of 1870, S. 6	61 ...	307
	and 316 ...	536
IX of 1871, Sch. II, No. 46.	Chap. XXII ..	Chapter XL

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council.

Acts and Sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
III of 1864, S. 23	Chap. VIII ..	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive)
X of 1865, S. 116	Chap. XX ..	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive)
I of 1866, Ss. 3 and 5	S. 23 ..	37
I of 1867, S. 1	Chap. I ..	Chapter I.
VIII of 1867, S. 4	Ss. 68 ...	142
	97 ...	188
	127 ...	377
	128 ...	378
	129 ...	381

SCHEDULE V—continued.

Acts of the Governor of Madras in Council—continued.

Acts and Sections containing reference.	Section or Chapter of the former Code quoted.	Section or Chapter of this Code to be substituted.
VIII of 1867, S. 4	180 ...	415
	181 ...	416
	182 ...	417
	183 ..	109 and 110
	187 ...	117 (first clause).
	152 ...	124
	153 ...	125
	97 ...	183
	Chap. IV ...	Sections 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 147 and Chapter XII.
	Chap. V ..	Sections 91, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.
	Chap. VI ...	Sections 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 108 and 480.
	Chap. VII .	Section 92, Clause sixth, latter part
	Chap. VIII ...	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive.)
	Chap. IX ...	Sections 109, 110, 111, 114, 116, 117 first part, 89, 102, 103, 112, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 136, 379 and 380.
S. 9	With the exception of Sections	
	125 ...	385
	147 ...	121
	148 ...	} Re-enacted in Act No. I of 1872 (Evidence Act).
	149 ...	
	150 ...	
	154 ..	126
	158 ...	130
	160 ...	132
	161 ...	133
	151 ...	123
	Chap. XX ...	Sections 521 to 529 (both inclusive)
III of 1871, S. 132		

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

VI of 1862, S. 18	61 ...	307
III of 1867, Ss. 4 and 6	23 ...	37
II of 1868, S. 15	61 ...	307

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

II of 1863, S. 7	61 ...	307
VI of 1863, S. 238	61 ...	307
III of 1864, S. 6	23 ...	37
S. 80	61 ...	307
VII of 1864, S. 28	Chap. VIII ...	Chapter XXVII and Sections 415 to 420 (both inclusive).
IV of 1865, S. 4	Chap. XV ...	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.
II of 1866, S. 48	S. 61 ...	307
V of 1866, S. 51	S. 61 ...	307
II of 1867, S. 14	S. 61 ...	307
III of 1867, S. 17	S. 61 ...	307
V of 1867, S. 4	S. 61 ...	307
IV of 1871, S. 19	Chap. XV ...	Chapter XVI and the provisions applicable to summons cases.

ACT XI, PASSED 25TH APRIL 1872.

An Act to provide for the trial of offences committed in places beyond British India and for the extradition of Criminals.

WHEREAS by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, suffrance, and other lawful means, the Governor-General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor-General in Council; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined.

3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1) the principal officer representing the British Indian Government in any territory or place beyond the limits of British India;

(2) any officer in British India appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, to exercise all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Act for any place not forming part of British India;

"Native States."

'Native State' means,

in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

in reference to European British subjects, the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Powers of British Officers in places beyond British India.

4. The Governor-General in Council may exercise any power or jurisdiction, which the Governor-General in Council now has, or may at any

Exercise of powers of Governor-General in places beyond British India, and delegation thereof. time hereafter have, within any country or place beyond the limits of British India; and may delegate the same, to any servant of the British Indian Government, in such manner and to such extent as to the Governor-General in Council from time to time seems fit.

5. A notification in the *Gazette of India* of the exercise by the Governor-General in Council of any such power or jurisdiction, and of the

Notification of exercise or delegation of such powers. delegation thereof by him to any person or class of persons, and of the rules of procedure or other conditions to which such persons are to conform, and of the local area within which their powers are to be exercised, shall be conclusive proof in any Court of the truth of the matters stated in the notification.

6. The Governor-General in Council may appoint any European British subject, either by name or by virtue of his office, in any such country or place, to be a Justice of the Peace; and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Magistrates of the first class, who are Justices of the Peace and European British subjects, by any law for the time being in force in British India relating to Criminal Procedure. The Governor-General in Council may direct to what Court, having jurisdiction over European British subjects, any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Political Agents and all Justices of the Peace, heretofore appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, in any such country or place as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been appointed, and to have had jurisdiction, under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to offences and Criminal procedure, for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to Procedure to such modifications as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs, extend to all British subjects, European and Native States.

Inquiries in British India into Crimes committed by British Subjects in places beyond British India.

9. All British subjects, European and Native in British India may be dealt with, in respect of offences committed by them in any Native State, as if such offences had been committed in any place within British India, in which any such subject may be or may be found:

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be such for the territory in which the offence is said to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be inquired into in British India.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section, which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if such offence had been committed in British India, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him, under this Act, in respect of the same offence in any Native State.

10. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section nine is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in the State, in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

Extradition.

11. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British India, the Political Agent for such State may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to a person to be named in the warrant,

if such Political Agent thinks that the offence is one which ought to be inquired into, in such State,

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto, or under any other section of the said Code or any other law, which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor-General in Council by a Notification in the Gazette.

12. Such warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be; and shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in the warrant.

13. Such Political Agent may either dispose of the case himself or may give over the person so forwarded, whether he be a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty or not, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.

14. Whenever a requisition is made to the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government by or by the authority of the persons for the time being administering the Executive Government of any part of the dominions of Her Majesty, or the territory of any Foreign Prince or State, that any person accused of having committed an offence in such dominions or territory, should be given up, the Governor-General in Council or such Local Government, as the case may be, may issue an order to any Magistrate, who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the offence, if it had been committed within his local jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the truth of such accusation.

The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of such person, according as the offence named appears to be one for which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue; and shall inquire into the truth of such accusation; and shall report thereon to the Government by which he was directed to hold the said inquiry, if upon receipt of such report, such Government is of opinion that the accused person ought to be given up to the persons making such requisition, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such accused person and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

The provisions of section ten shall apply to inquiries held under this section.

This section shall not affect the provisions of any law or treaty, for the time being in force, as to the extradition of offenders; but the procedure provided by any such law or treaty shall be followed in every case to which it applies.

Power to make rules.

15. The Governor-General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet, and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26, Geo. III., C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of Persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his pre-	Section 29.		sent Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
	more speedy and effectual trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against Persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.			tion of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	
			Act I of 1849.	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	So much as is unrepealed.
			Act VII of 1854.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for the delivering them up to Justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.
33, Geo. III., C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration.	Section 67.			

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 11.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

ACT XII, PASSED 26TH APRIL 1872.

An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (The Native Passenger Ships' Act).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XII of 1870 (the Native Passenger Ships' Act); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Section 2, 1. Instead of Section two of the said Act the following shall be read:—

"2. This Act extends to British India and applies also to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

Extent of Act.

" Nothing in this Act applies to any Ship-of-War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty, or to any Ship-of-War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or to any ship under contract with the Government of any European State."

Act not to apply to Ships-of-War, &c.

" The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa, from the operation of this Act, for any period not exceeding one year.

" Such exemption may be from time to time renewed for any period not exceeding one year."

Amendment of Section 4.

2. Instead of the last paragraph of Section four of the said Act the following shall be read :—

" The words ' Native Passenger Ship ' mean a vessel, whether sailing or steam, carrying more than thirty passengers, being natives of Asia or Africa ; provided that no person in attendance upon another person other than a native of India shall be deemed a passenger for the purposes of this Section.

Addition to Section 12.

3. After Section twelve of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added :—

" Provided that, in the case of Steam Ships, the officer aforesaid may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the space to be appropriated to passengers in the between-decks under the requirements of this Section, to a space containing at the least nine superficial and fifty-four cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board."

Addition to Section 21.

4. After Section twenty-one of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added :—

" Provided also that, in the case of Steam Ships provided with a condenser, the officer authorized in that behalf may, if under the circumstances of the case he thinks fit, reduce the amount of water to be provided under the requirements of this Section to an amount not less than four gallons to every week of the declared duration of the voyage for every passenger on board."

Addition after Section 26.

5. After Section twenty-six of the said Act the following shall be read :—

" 26A. Whenever a Convention

Penalty on Master of Turkish Ship bound from Turkish to Indian port entering latter without clean bill of health in breach of Convention.

shall have been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish port or place and bound for any port or place in British India, whether such ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall execute a bond binding him in a penalty to touch at Aden, and not to proceed thence without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided in Section twenty-five, any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who shall come into any port or place in British India without such clean bill of health, may be taken by the officer in charge of such port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish port or place, such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred, and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master, and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act."

Addition after Section 38.

6. After Section thirty-eight of the said Act, the following Section shall be added as Section thirty-nine :—

Saving of Act XXV of 1859.

" 39. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 (to prevent the overcrowding of vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal).

Act to be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

7. This Act shall be read as part of Act XII of 1870.

ACT XIII, PASSED 26TH APRIL 1872.

An Act to amend Act XV of 1859.

- WHEREAS**, by Act XV of 1859, provision was made for the grant of certain privileges to the inventors of new manufactures; and whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the grant of similar privileges to the inventors of new patterns and designs in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
- Preamble.**
- Short title.** 1. This Act may be called “The Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872.”
- Extent.** It extends to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the passing thereof.
- Commencement.**
- Addition to Section I of Act XV of 1859.** 2. At the end of section one of the said Act XV of 1859, the following shall be read:—
- “For the purposes of this Act, ‘New manufacture’ shall be deemed to include any new and original pattern or design, or the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture.”
- ‘New manufacture’ defined.**
- Addition to Section IV of said Act.** 3. At the end of Section IV of the said Act, the following shall be read:—
- “Provided that, in the case of a pattern or design or the application thereof to any substance or article of manufacture, such privilege shall be granted for the term of three years and no more.”
- Addition to Act XV of 1859 after Section XXXVII.** 4. After Section XXXVII of the said Act the following shall be read:—
- “XXXVII. A. Whenever, by any law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, any person is entitled in the United Kingdom to an exclusive right in any pattern or design, or in the application of such pattern or design to any substance or article of manufacture, such person shall be entitled in British India to the sole and exclusive right in such pattern or design, or in such application thereof, and shall be entitled in British India to the same civil remedies in respect of any infringement thereof in British India, as those to which he would be entitled in the United Kingdom in respect of infringement thereof in the United Kingdom.”
- Act to be read as part of Act XV of 1859.** 5. This Act shall be read with and as part of the said Act XV of 1859.

—♦—
ACT XIV, PASSED 6TH JUNE 1872.

An Act to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1872.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

—♦—
ACT XV, PASSED 18TH JULY 1872.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT, 1873.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the solemnization in India of the Marriages of Christians.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the solemnization in India of the marriages of the persons professing the Christian Religion; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

- Short title.** 1. This Act may be called “The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872:”

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far only as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

Extent.

Commencement. and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The enactments specified in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are repealed, but not so as to invalidate any marriage confirmed by, or solemnized under, any such enactment.

Enactments repealed.

And all appointments made, licenses granted, consents given, certificates issued, and other things duly done under any such enactment shall be deemed to be respectively made, granted, given, issued, and done under this Act.

For Clause XXIV, of Section 19 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the following shall be substituted :—

"XXIV., Petitions under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, sections 45 and 48."

Interpretation clause.

"Church of England."
"Anglican."

"Church of Scotland."

"Church of Rome."
"Roman Catholic."

"Church."

"Minor."

"Native State."

"Christians."

And the expression "Native Christians" includes the Christian descendants of Natives of India converted to Christianity, as well as such converts.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Church of England" and "Anglican" mean and apply to the Church of England as by law established ;

"Church of Scotland" means the Church of Scotland as by law established ;

"Church of Rome" and "Roman Catholic" mean and apply to the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head ;

"Church" includes any chapel or other building generally used for public Christian worship ;

"Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of twenty-one years, and who is not a widower or a widow ;

"Native State" means the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty ;

The expression "Christians" means persons professing the Christian religion ;

PART I.

The persons by whom Marriages may be Solemnized.

4. Every marriage between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians, shall be solemnized in accordance with the provisions of the next following section ; and any such marriage solemnized otherwise than in accordance with such provisions shall be void.

Marriages to be solemnized according to Act.
Persons by whom marriages may be solemnized.

5. Marriages may be solemnized in India—

(1) by any person who has received episcopal ordination, provided that the marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of which he is a Minister ;

(2) by any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, provided that such marriage be solemnized according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of the Church of Scotland ;

(3) by any Minister of religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages ;

(4) by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar appointed under this Act ;

(5) by any person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Grant and revocation of licenses to solemnize marriages.

6. The Local Government may grant licenses to Ministers of religion to solemnize marriages within the territories under its administration, and may revoke such licenses.

7. The local Government may appoint one or more Christians, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, to be the Marriage Registrar or Marriage Registrars for any District subject to its administration.

Senior Marriage Registrar.

Where there are more Marriage Registrars than one in any district, the local Government shall appoint one of them to be the Senior Marriage Registrar.

When there is only one Marriage Registrar in a district, and such Registrar is absent from such district, or ill, or when his office is temporarily vacant, the Magistrate of the District shall act as, and be, Marriage Registrar thereof during such absence, illness, or temporary vacancy.

8. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint any Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of any district or place within the territories of any Native Prince or State in alliance with Her Majesty.

The Governor-General in Council may, by like notification, revoke any such appointment.

Licensing of persons to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

9. The local Government or (so far as regards any Native State) the Governor-General in Council may grant a license to any Christian, either by name or as holding any office for the time being, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

Any such license may be revoked by the authority by which it was granted, and every such grant or revocation shall be notified in the Official Gazette.

PART II.

Time and place at which Marriages may be solemnized.

Time for solemnizing marriage.

10. Every marriage under this Act shall be solemnized between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening :

Exceptions.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to—

(1) a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage under a special license permitting him to do so at any hour other than between six in the morning and seven in the evening under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary, or

(2) a Clergyman of the Church of Rome solemnizing a marriage between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning, when he has received a general or special license in that behalf from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage is so solemnized, or from such person as the same Bishop has authorized to grant such license.

Place for solemnizing marriage.

11. No Clergyman of the Church of England shall solemnize a marriage in any place other than a church,

unless there is no church within five miles distance by the shortest road from such place,

or unless he has received a special license authorizing him to do so under the hand and seal of the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or his Commissary.

Fee for special license.

For such special license, the Registrar of the Diocese may charge such additional fee as the said Bishop from time to time authorizes.

PART III.

Marriages solemnized by Ministers of Religion licensed under this Act.

Notice of intended marriage.

12. Whenever a marriage is intended to be solemnized by a Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act—

one of the persons intending marriage shall give notice in writing, according to the

form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to the Minister of Religion whom he or she desires to solemnize the marriage, and shall state therein

(a) the name and surname, and the profession or condition, of each of the persons intending marriage,

(b) the dwelling-place of each of them,

(c) the time during which each has dwelt there, and

(d) the church or private dwelling in which the marriage is to be solemnized :

Provided that, if either of such persons has dwelt in the place mentioned in the notice during more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards.

13. If the persons intending marriage desire it to be solemnized in a particular church, and if the Minister of Religion to whom such notice has been delivered be entitled to officiate therein, he shall cause the notice to be affixed in some conspicuous part of such church.

But if he is not entitled to officiate as a Minister in such church, he shall, at his option, either return the notice to the person who delivered it to him, or deliver it to some other Minister entitled to officiate therein, who shall thereupon cause the notice to be affixed as aforesaid.

Return or transfer of notice.

14. If it be intended that the marriage shall be solemnized in a private dwelling, the Minister of Religion, on receiving the notice prescribed in Section 12, shall forward it to the Marriage Registrar of the district, who shall affix the same to some conspicuous place in his own office.

Notice of intended marriage in private dwelling.

15. When one of the persons intending marriage is a minor, every Minister receiving such notice shall, unless within twenty-four hours after its receipt he returns the same under the provisions of Section 13, send by the post or otherwise a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more than one Registrar of such district, to the Senior Marriage Registrar.

Sending copy of notice to Marriage Registrar when one party is a minor.

16. The Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar, as the case may be, on receiving any such notice, shall affix it to some conspicuous place in his own office, and the latter shall further cause a copy of the said notice to be sent to each of the other Marriage Registrars in the same district, who shall likewise publish the same in the manner above directed.

Procedure on receipt of notice.

17. Any Minister of Religion consenting or intending to solemnize any such marriage as aforesaid, shall, on being required so to do by or on behalf of the person by whom the notice was given, and upon one of the persons intending marriage making the declaration hereinafter required, issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such declaration having been made.

Certificate of notice given and declaration made issued.

Proviso.

Provided—

(1) that no such certificate shall be issued until the expiration of four days after the date of the receipt of the notice by such Minister ;

(2) that no lawful impediment be shown to his satisfaction why such certificate should not issue ; and

(3) that the issue of such certificate has not been forbidden in manner hereinafter mentioned by any person authorized in that behalf.

18. The certificate mentioned in Section 17 shall not be issued until one of the persons intending marriage has appeared personally before the Minister and made a solemn declaration—

Declaration before issue of certificate.

(a) that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the said marriage, and, when either or both of the parties is or are a minor or minors,

(b) that the consent or consents required by law has or have been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in India having authority to give such consent, as the case may be.

Consent of father or guardian or mother when necessary.

and such consent is hereby required for the same marriage, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

20. Every person whose consent to a marriage is required under Section 19, is hereby authorized to prohibit the issue of the certificate by any Minister, at any time before the issue of the same, by notice in writing to such Minister, subscribed by the person so authorized with his or her name and place of

abode and position with respect to either of the persons intending marriage, by reason of which he or she is so authorized as aforesaid.

21. If any such notice be received by such Minister, he shall not issue his certificate and shall not solemnize the said marriage until he has examined into the matter of the said prohibition, and is satisfied that the person prohibiting the marriage has no lawful authority for such prohibition,

or until the said notice is withdrawn by the person who gave it.

22. When either of the persons intending marriage is a minor and the Minister is not satisfied that the consent of the person whose consent to such marriage is required by Section 19, has been obtained, such Minister shall not issue such certificate until the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt by him of the notice of marriage.

23. When any Native Christian about to be married takes a notice of marriage to a Minister of Religion, or applies for a certificate from such Minister under Section 17, such Minister shall, before issuing the certificate, ascertain whether such Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said

notice or certificate, as the case may be, and, if not, shall translate or cause to be translated the notice or certificate to such Native Christian into some language which he understands.

Form of certificate.

24. The certificate to be issued by such Minister shall be in the form contained in the second schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

25. After the issue of the certificate by the Minister, marriage may be solemnized between the persons therein described according to such form or ceremony as the Minister thinks fit to adopt :

Provided that the marriage be solemnized in the presence of at least two witnesses besides the Minister.

Certificate void if marriage not solemnized within two months.

26. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the date of the certificate issued by such Minister as aforesaid, such certificate and all proceedings (if any) thereon shall be void, and no person shall proceed to solemnize the said marriage until new notice has been given and a certificate thereof issued in manner aforesaid.

PART IV.

Registration of Marriages solemnized by Ministers of Religion.

27. All marriages hereafter solemnized in India between persons one or both of whom professes or profess the Christian religion, except marriages solemnized under Part V or Part VI of this Act, shall be registered in manner hereinafter prescribed.

Marriages when to be registered.

28. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall keep a register of marriages and shall register therein, according to the tabular form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, every marriage which he solemnizes under this Act.

Registration of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of England.

29. Every Clergyman of the Church of England shall send four times in every year returns in duplicate, authenticated by his signature, of the entries in the register of marriages solemnized at any place where he has any spiritual charge, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry to which he is subject, or within the limits of which such place is situate.

Quarterly returns to Archdeaconry.

Such quarterly returns shall contain all the entries of marriages contained in the said register from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of March, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of June, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of September, and from the first day of October to the thirty-first day of December, of each year, respectively, and shall be sent by such Clergyman within two weeks from the expiration of each of the quarters above specified.

Contents of returns.

The said Registrar upon receiving the said returns shall send one copy thereof to the Secretary to the Local Government.

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of Rome.

30. Every marriage solemnized by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome shall be registered by the person and according to the form directed in that behalf by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriage is solemnized,

and such person shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government returns of the entries of all marriages registered by him during the three months next proceeding.

Registration and returns of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of Church of Scotland.

31. Every Clergyman of the Church of Scotland shall keep a register of marriages,

and shall register therein, according to the tabular form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, every marriage which he solemnizes under this Act,

and shall forward quarterly to the Secretary to the Local Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, returns, similar to those prescribed in Section 29, of all such marriages.

32. Every marriage solemnized by any person who has received episcopal ordination, but who is not a Clergyman of the Church of England, or of the Church of Rome, or by any Minister of Religion licensed under this Act to solemnize marriages, shall immediately after the solemnization thereof, be registered in duplicate by the person solemnizing the same (that is to say) in a marriage-register book to be kept by him for that purpose, according to the form contained in the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the marriage-register book as a counterfoil.

Certain marriages to be registered in duplicate.

33. The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and marriage-register book shall be signed by the person solemnizing the marriage, and also by the persons married, and shall be attested by two credible witnesses, other than the person solemnizing the marriage, present at its solemnization.

Entries of such marriages to be signed and attested.

Every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the marriage-register book.

34. The person solemnizing the marriage shall forthwith separate the certificate from the marriage register book and send it, within one month from the time of the solemnization, to the Marriage Registrar of the district in which the marriage was solemnized, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar,

Certificate to be forwarded to Marriage Registrar, copied, and sent to Government.

who shall cause such certificate to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose,

and shall send all the certificates which he has received during the month, with such number and signature or initials added thereto as are hereinafter required, to the Secretary to the Local Government.

35. Such copies shall be entered in order from the beginning to the end of the said book, and shall bear both the number of the certificate as copied, and also a number to be entered by the Marriage Registrar, indicating the number of the entry of the said copy in the said book, according to the order in which he receives each certificate.

Copies of certificates to be entered and numbered.

Registrar to add number of entry to certificate, and send to Government.

Registration of marriages between Native Christians under Part I or III.

Register the marriage in a separate

Custody and disposal of register book.

36. The Marriage Registrar shall also add such last mentioned number of the entry of the copy in the book to the certificate, with his signature or initials, and shall, at the end of every month, send the same to the Secretary to the Local Government.

37. When any marriage between Native Christians is solemnized under Part I or Part III of this Act, the person solemnizing the same shall, instead of proceeding in the manner provided by Sections 28 to 36 both inclusive, register the marriage in a separate register book, and shall keep it safely until it is filled, or, if he leave the district in which he solemnized the marriage before the said book is filled, shall make over the same to the person succeeding to his duties in the said district.

Whoever has the control of the book at the time when it is filled, shall send it to the Marriage Registrar of the district, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar, who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government, to be kept by him with the records of his office.

PART V.

Marriages solemnized by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar.

38. When a marriage is intended to be solemnized by, or in the presence of, a Marriage Registrar, one of the parties to such marriage shall give notice in writing, in the form contained in the first schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect, to any Marriage Registrar of the district within which the parties have dwelt,

or, if the parties dwell in different districts shall give the like notice to a Marriage Registrar of each district,

and shall state therein the name and surname, and the profession or condition, of each of the parties intending marriage, the dwelling place of each of them, the time during which each has dwelt therein, and the place at which the marriage is to be solemnized :

Provided that, if either party has dwelt in the place stated in the notice for more than one month, it may be stated therein that he or she has dwelt there one month and upwards.

Publication of notice.

39. Every Marriage Registrar shall, on receiving any such notice, cause a copy thereof to be affixed in some conspicuous place in his office.

When one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, every Marriage Registrar shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him of the notice of such marriage, send, by post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to each of the other Marriage Registrars (if any) in the same district, who shall likewise affix the copy in some conspicuous place in his own office.

Notice to be filed and copy entered in Marriage Notice Book.

40. The Marriage Registrar shall file all such notices and keep them with the records of his office,

and shall also forthwith enter a true copy of all such notices in a book to be furnished to him for that purpose by the Local Government, and to be called the "Marriage Notice Book ;"

and the Marriage Notice Book shall be open at all reasonable times, without fee, to all persons desirous of inspecting the same.

41. If the party by whom the notice was given requests the Marriage Registrar to issue the certificate next hereinafter mentioned, and if one of the parties intending marriage has made oath as herein-after required, the Marriage Registrar shall issue under his hand a certificate of such notice having been given and of such oath having been made :

Proviso.

Provided—

that no lawful impediment be shown to his satisfaction why such certificate should not issue;

that the issue of such certificate has not been forbidden, in manner hereinafter mentioned, by any person authorized in that behalf by this Act ;

that four days after the receipt of the notice have expired, and further,

that where, by such oath, it appears that one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, fourteen days after the entry of such notice have expired.

Oath or declaration to be made before issue of certificate.

42. The certificate mentioned in Section 41 shall not be issued by any Marriage Registrar, until one of the parties intending marriage appears personally before such Marriage Registrar, and makes oath

(a) that he or she believes that there is not any impediment of kindred or affinity, or other lawful hindrance, to the said marriage, and

(b) that both the parties have, or (where they have dwelt in the districts of different Marriage Registrars) that the party making such oath has, had their, his or her usual place of abode within the district of such Marriage Registrar, and, where either or each of the parties is a minor,

(c) that the consent or consents to such marriage required by law has or have been obtained thereto, or that there is no person resident in India authorized to give such consent, as the case may be.

43. When one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, and both such parties are at the time resident in any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and are desirous of being married in less than fourteen days after the entry of such notice as aforesaid, they may apply by petition to a Judge of the High Court, for an order upon the Marriage Registrar to whom the notice of marriage has been given, directing him to issue his certificate before the expiration of the said fourteen days required by section forty-one.

And on sufficient cause being shown, the said Judge may, in his discretion, make an order upon such Marriage Registrar, directing him to issue his certificate at any time to be mentioned in the said order, before the expiration of the fourteen days so required :

And the said Marriage Registrar, on receipt of the said order, shall issue his certificate in accordance therewith.

Provision as to consent of father or guardian to apply.

44. The provisions of section nineteen apply to every marriage under this Part, either of the parties to which is a minor :

and any person whose consent to such marriage would be required thereunder may enter a protest against the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, by writing, at any time before the issue of such certificate, the word "forbidden" opposite to the entry of certificate.

the notice of such intended marriage in the Marriage notice Book, and by subscribing thereto his or her name and place of abode, and his or her position with respect to either of the parties, by reason of which he or she is so authorized.

When such protest has been entered, no certificate shall issue until the Marriage Registrar has examined into the matter of the protest, and is satisfied that it ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate for the said marriage, or until the protest be withdrawn by the person who entered it.

Petition where person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent.

Petition where person whose consent is necessary is insane, or unjustly withholds consent.

45. If any person whose consent is necessary to any marriage under this Part is of unsound mind, or if any such person (other than the father) without just cause withholds his consent to the marriage,

the parties intending marriage may apply by petition, where the person whose consent is necessary is resident within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or if he is not resident within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge.

And the said Judge of the High Court, or District Judge, as the case may be, may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way.

And if upon examination such marriage appears proper, such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall declare the marriage to be a proper marriage.

Such declaration shall be as effectual as if the person whose consent was needed had consented to the marriage ;

and if he has forbidden the issue of the Marriage Registrar's certificate, such certificate shall be issued and the like proceedings may be had under this Part in relation to the marriage as if the issue of such certificate had not been forbidden.

46. Whenever a Marriage Registrar refuses to issue a certificate under this Part, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition, where the district of such Registrar is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or if such district is not within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge.

The said Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, may examine the allegations of the petition in a summary way, and shall decide thereon.

The decision of such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application for the issue of a certificate was originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

Petition when marriage Registrar in Native State refuses certificate. 47. Whenever a Marriage Registrar resident in any Native State refuses to issue his certificate, either of the parties intending marriage may apply by petition to the Governor-General in Council, who shall decide thereon.

Such decision shall be final, and the Marriage Registrar to whom the application was, originally made shall proceed in accordance therewith.

48. Whenever a Marriage Registrar, acting under the provisions of section forty-four, is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall apply by petition, where his district is within any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to a Judge of the High Court, or, if such district be not within any of the said towns, then to the District Judge.

The said petition shall state all the circumstances of the case, and pray for the order and direction of the Court concerning the same,

and the said Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall examine into the allegations of the petition and the circumstances of the case,

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, such Judge of the High Court or District Judge, as the case may be, shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid.

And thereupon such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage as if the issue had not been forbidden.

Whenever a Marriage Registrar appointed under section eight to act within any Native State is not satisfied that the person forbidding the issue of the certificate is authorized by law so to do, the said Marriage Registrar shall send a statement of all the circumstances of the case, together with all documents relating thereto, to the Governor-General in Council.

Reference when Marriage Registrar in Native State doubts authority of person forbidding.

If it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized by law so to do, the Governor-General in Council shall declare that the person forbidding the issue of such certificate is not authorized as aforesaid,

Procedure on reference.

and thereupon such certificate shall be issued, and the like proceedings may be had in relation to such marriage, as if the issue of the certificate had not been forbidden.

49. Every person entering a protest with the Marriage Registrar, under this Part, against the issue of any certificate on grounds which such Marriage Registrar, under section forty-four, or a Judge of the High Court or the District Judge, under section forty-five or forty-six, declares to be frivolous and such as ought not to obstruct the issue of the certificate, shall be liable for the costs of all proceedings in relation thereto and for damages to be recovered by suit by the person against whose marriage such protest was entered.

50. The certificate to be issued by the Marriage Registrar under the provisions of section forty-one shall be in the form contained in the second schedule to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and the Local Government shall furnish to every Marriage Registrar a sufficient number of forms of certificate.

51. After the issue of the certificate of the Marriage Registrar, or, where notice is required to be given under this Act to the Marriage Registrars for different districts, after the issue of the certificates of the Marriage Registrars for such districts,

Solemnization of marriage after issue of certificate.

marriage may, if there be no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parties described in such certificate or certificates, be solemnized between them, according to such form and ceremony as they think fit to adopt.

But every such marriage shall be solemnized in the presence of some Marriage Registrar (to whom shall be delivered such certificate or certificates as aforesaid), and of two or more credible witnesses besides the Marriage Registrar.

And in some part of the ceremony each of the parties shall declare as follows or to the like effect—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

And each of the parties shall say to the other as follows or to the like effect—"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]."

When marriage is not had within two months after notice, a new notice required.

52. Whenever a marriage is not solemnized within two months after the copy of the notice has been entered by the Marriage Registrar, as required by section forty, the notice and the certificate, if any, issued thereupon, and all other proceedings thereupon, shall be void ;

and no person shall proceed to solemnize the marriage, nor shall any Marriage Registrar enter the same, until new notice has been given, and entry made, and certificate thereof given, at the time and in the manner aforesaid.

Marriage Registrar may ask for particulars to be registered.

53. A Marriage Registrar before whom any marriage is solemnized under this Part may ask of the persons to be married the several particulars required to be registered touching such marriage.

54. After the solemnization of any marriage under this Part, the marriage Registrar present at such solemnization shall forthwith register the marriage in duplicate, that is to say, in a Marriage Registrar Book, according to the form of the fourth schedule hereto annexed, and also in a certificate attached to the Marriage Register Book as a counterfoil.

Registration of marriages solemnized under Part V.

The entry of such marriage in both the certificate and the Marriage Register Book shall be signed by the person by or before whom the marriage has been solemnized, if there be any such person, and by the Marriage Registrar present at such marriage,

whether or not it is solemnized by him, and also by the parties married; and attested by two credible witnesses other than the Marriage Registrar and person solemnizing the marriage.

Every such entry shall be made in order from the beginning to the end of the book, and the number of the certificate shall correspond with that of the entry in the marriage register book.

Certificates to be sent monthly to Secretary to Government.

55. The Marriage Registrar shall forthwith separate the certificate from the marriage register book and send it, at the end of every month, to the Secretary to the Local Government.

The Marriage Registrar shall keep safely the said Register book until it is filled, and shall then send it to the Secretary to the Local Government, to be kept by him with the records of his office.

Officers to whom Registrars in Native States shall send certificates.

56. The Marriage Registrars in Native States shall send the certificates mentioned in section fifty-four to such officers as the Governor-General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

57. When any Native Christian about to be married gives a notice of marriage, or

Registrars to ascertain that notice and certificate are understood by Native Christians.

applies for a certificate from a marriage Registrar, such Marriage Registrar shall ascertain whether the said Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does not, the Marriage Registrar shall translate, or cause to be translated, such notice or certificate, or both of them, as the case may be, to such Native Christian into a language which he understands;

or the Marriage Registrar shall otherwise ascertain whether the Native Christian is cognizant of the purport and effect of the said notice and certificate.

58. When any Native Christian is married under the provisions of this Part the

Native Christians to be made to understand declarations at marriage.

person solemnizing the marriage shall ascertain whether such Native Christian understands the English language, and, if he does not, the person solemnizing the marriage shall, at the time of the solemnization translate, or cause to be translated, to such Native Christian, into a language

which he understands, the declarations made at such marriage in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registration of marriages between Native Christians.

59. The registration of marriages between Native Christians under this Part shall be made in conformity with the rules laid down in section thirty-seven (so far as they are applicable), and not otherwise.

PART VI.

Marriages of Native Christians.

On what conditions marriages of Native Christians may be certified.

60. Every marriage between Native Christians applying for a certificate, shall, without the preliminary notice required under Part III, be certified under this Part, if the following conditions be fulfilled; and otherwise :—

(1) The age of the man intending to be married shall exceed sixteen years, and the age of the woman intending to be married shall exceed thirteen years :

(2) Neither of the persons intending to be married shall have a wife or husband still living :

(3) In the presence of a person licensed under section nine, and of at least two credible witnesses other than such person, each of the parties shall say to the other—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., in the presence of Almighty God, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or words to the like effect :

Provided that no marriage shall be certified under this Part when either of the parties intending to be married has not completed his or her eighteenth year, unless such

consent as is mentioned in section nineteen has been given to the intended marriage, or unless it appears that there is no person living authorized to give such consent.

61. When, in respect to any marriage solemnized under this Part, the conditions

Grant of certificate.

prescribed in section sixty have been fulfilled, the person licensed as aforesaid, in whose presence the said declaration has been made, shall, on the application of either of the parties to such marriage, and, on the payment of a fee of four annas, grant a certificate of the marriage.

The certificate shall be signed by such licensed person, and shall be received in any suit touching the validity of such marriage as conclusive proof of its having been performed.

Register Book to be kept.

62. A register book of all marriages of which certificates are granted under section sixty-one, shall be kept by the person granting such certificates in his own vernacular language.

Such register book shall be kept according to such form as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, and true extracts therefrom, duly authenticated, shall be deposited at such places as the Local Government directs.

63. Every person licensed under this Act to grant certificates of marriage, and keeping a marriage register book under section sixty-two, shall, at all reasonable times, allow search to be made in such book, and shall, on payment of the proper fee, give a copy, certified under his hand, of any entry therein.

Searches in Register Book and copies of entries.

Books in which marriages of Native Christians under Part I or Part III are registered.

64. The provisions of sections sixty-two and sixty-three as to the form of the register book, depositing extracts therefrom, allowing searches thereof, and giving copies of the entries therein, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the books kept under section thirty-seven.

65. This Part of this Act, except so much of sections sixty-two and sixty-three as are referred to in section sixty-four, shall not apply to marriages between Roman Catholics. But nothing herein contained shall invalidate any marriage celebrated between Roman Catholics under the provisions of Part V of Act No. XXV of 1864, previous to the twenty third day of February 1865.

Part VI not to apply to Roman Catholics.
Saving of certain marriages.

PART VII.

Penalties.

False oath, notice or certificate for procuring marriage;

66. Whoever, for the purpose of procuring any marriage, intentionally makes any false oath or signs any false notice or certificate required by this Act, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section one hundred and ninety-three of the Indian Penal Code.

67. Whoever forbids the issue by a Marriage Registrar of a certificate by falsely representing himself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, knowing or believing such representation to be false, or not having reason to believe it to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence described in section two hundred and five of the Indian Penal Code.

Forbidding, by false personation, issue of certificate by Marriage Registrar;

68. Whoever, not being

Solemnizing marriage without due authority.

authorized under this Act to solemnize a marriage in the absence of a Marriage Registrar of the district in which such marriage is solemnized, knowingly solemnizes a marriage between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or (in lieu of a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or upwards) with transportation for a term of not less than seven years and not exceeding ten years,

or, if the offender be an European or American, with penal servitude according to the provisions of Act No. XXIV of 1855 (to substitute penal servitude for the punishment of

transportation in respect of European and American convicts, and to amend the law relating to the removal of such convicts).
and shall also be liable to fine.

69. Whoever knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage between persons, one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians, at any time other than between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, or in the absence of at least two credible witnesses other than the person solemnizing the marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

This section does not apply to marriages solemnized under special licenses granted by the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or by his Commissary, nor to marriages performed between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning by a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, when he has received the general or special license in that behalf mentioned in section ten.

Saving of marriages solemnized under special license ;

70. Any Minister of Religion licensed to solemnize marriages under this Act, who, without a notice in writing, or when one of the parties to the marriage is a minor, and the required consent of the parents or guardians to such marriage has not been obtained, within fourteen days after the receipt by him of notice of such marriage, knowingly and wilfully solemnizes a marriage under Part III, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Issuing certificate, or marrying, without publication of notice ;

71. A Marriage Registrar under this Act, who commits any of the following offences :—

(1) knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes any marriage, without publishing the notice of such marriage as directed by this Act ;

Marrying after expiry of certificate ;

(2) after the expiration of two months from the issue by him of a certificate in respect of any marriage solemnizes such marriage ;

(3) solemnizes, without an order of a competent Court authorizing him to do so, any marriage when one of the parties is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of the notice of such marriage, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district if there be more Marriage Registrars of the district than one, and if he himself be not the Senior Marriage Registrar ;

Issuing certificate against authorized prohibition ;

(4) issue any certificate, the issue of which has been prohibited as in this Act provided by any person authorized to prohibit the issue thereof,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Issuing certificate after expiry of notice, or, in case of minor, within fourteen days after notice, or against authorized prohibition ;

72. Any Marriage Registrar knowingly and wilfully issuing any certificate for marriage after the expiration of three months after the notice has been entered by him as aforesaid,

or knowingly and wilfully issuing, without the order of a competent Court authorizing him so to do, any certificate for marriage, where one of the parties intending marriage is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the entry of such notice, or any certificate, the issue of which has been forbidden as aforesaid by any person authorized in this behalf,

shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Persons authorized to solemnize marriage (other than Clergymen of the Churches of England, Scotland, or Rome),

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, solemnizing a marriage according to the rules, rites, ceremonies, and customs of that church,

or, not being a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, solemnizing a marriage according to the rites, rules, ceremonies, and customs of that church,

issuing certificate, or marrying, without publishing notice ;

or after expiry of certificate ;

or knowingly or wilfully

issuing certificate for, or solemnizing, marriage with minor, within fourteen days after notice ;

issuing certificate authorizedly forbidden ;

solemnizing marriage authorizedly forbidden ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Unlicensed person granting certificate pretending to be licensed.

Destroying or falsifying register books.

or falsely makes or counterfeits any part of such register book or counterfoil certificates,

or wilfully inserts any false entry in any such register book or counterfoil certificate or authenticated extract,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Limitation of prosecutions under Act.

73. Whoever, being authorized under this Act to solemnize a marriage,

and not being a Clergyman of the Church of England solemnizing a marriage after due publication of banns, or under a license from the Anglican Bishop of the Diocese or a Surrogate duly authorized in that behalf,

issues any certificate for marriage under this Act, or solemnizes any marriage between such persons as aforesaid, without publishing, or causing to be affixed, the notice of such marriage as directed in Part III of this Act, or after the expiration of two months after the certificate has been issued by him ;

issues any certificate for marriage, or solemnizes a marriage between such persons when one of the persons intending marriage is a minor, before the expiration of fourteen days after the receipt of notice of such marriage, or without sending, by the post or otherwise, a copy of such notice to the Marriage Registrar, or, if there be more Marriage Registrars than one, to the Senior Marriage Registrar of the district ;

or knowingly and wilfully issues any certificate, the issue of which has been forbidden under this Act by any person authorized to forbid the issue ;

or knowingly and wilfully solemnizes any marriage forbidden by any person authorized to forbid the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four years, and shall also be liable to fine.

74. Whoever, not being licensed to grant a certificate of marriage under Part VI of this Act, grants such certificate intending thereby to make it appear that he is so licensed, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

75. Whoever, by himself or another, wilfully destroys or injures any register book or the counterfoil certificates thereof, or any part thereof, or any authenticated extract therefrom,

or wilfully makes or counterfeits any part of such register book or counterfoil certificates,

or wilfully inserts any false entry in any such register book or counterfoil certificate or authenticated extract,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

76. The prosecution for every offence punishable under this Act shall be commenced within two years after the offence is committed.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

What matters need not be proved in respect of marriage in accordance with Act.

77. Whenever any marriage has been solemnized in accordance with the provisions of sections four and five, it shall not be void merely on account of any irregularity in respect of any of the following matters, namely :—

(1) Any statement made in regard to the dwelling of the persons married, or to the consent of any person whose consent to such marriage is required by law :

(2) The notice of the marriage :

(3) The certificate or translation thereof :

(4) The time and place at which the marriage has been solemnized :

(5) The registration of the marriage.

78. Every person charged with the duty of registering any marriage, who discovers any error in the form or substance of any such entry, may,

Corrections of errors. within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their

death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry, and add thereto the date of such correction, and such person shall make the like marginal entry in the certificate thereof.

And every entry made under this section shall be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

And, in case such certificate has been already sent to the Secretary to the Local Government, such person shall make and send in like manner a separate certificate of the original erroneous entry, and of the marginal correction therein made.

Searches and copies of 79. Every person solemnizing a marriage under this Act, and hereby required to register the same,

and every Marriage Registrar or Secretary to a Local Government having the custody for the time being of any register of marriages, or of any certificate, or duplicate or copies of certificate under this Act,

shall, on payment of the proper fees, at all reasonable times allow searches to be made in such register, or for such certificate, or duplicate or copies, and give a copy under his hand of any entry in the same.

80. Every certified copy, purporting to be signed by the person entrusted under this Act with the custody of any marriage register or certificate, or duplicate required to be kept or delivered under this Act, of any entry of a marriage in such register, or of any such certificate or duplicate, shall be received as evidence of the marriage purporting to be so entered, or of the facts purporting to be so certified therein, without further proof of such register or certificate, or duplicate, or of any entry therein, respectively, or of such copy.

81. The Secretary to the Local Government and the officers appointed under section fifty-six shall, at the end of every quarter in each year, select from the certificates of marriages forwarded to them respectively during such quarter, the certificates of the marriages of which the Governor-General in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England,

and shall send the same certificates signed by them respectively to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages :

Provided that in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the said certificates shall be forwarded by such Governments respectively directly to the Secretary of State for India.

Local Government to 82. Fees shall be chargeable under this Act for—
prescribe fees.

receiving and publishing notices of marriages ;

issuing certificates of marriage by Marriage Registrars and registering marriages by the same ;

entering protests against, or prohibitions of, the issue of marriage certificates by the said Registrars ;

searching register books or certificates, or duplicates, or copies thereof ;

giving copies of entries in the same under sections sixty-three and seventy-nine.

The Local Government shall fix the amount of such fees respectively,

and may from time to time vary or remit them either generally or in special cases, as to it may seem fit.

83. The Local Government may make rules in regard to the disposal of the fees mentioned in section eighty-two, the supply of register books, and the preparation and submission of returns of marriages solemnized under this Act.

Power to make rules.

Power to prescribe fees and rules for Native States.

Power to declare who shall be District Judge.

Power to delegate functions under this Act of Governor-General in Council.

And all such powers and functions may be exercised, as regards Native States situate within the local limits of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, by the Governors in Council of those Presidencies respectively.

Saving of Consular marriages.

Non-validation of marriages within prohibited degrees.

84. The powers conferred on the Local Government by sections eighty-two and eighty-three may, so far as regards Native States, be exercised by the Governor-General in Council.

85. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette declare who shall, in any place to which this Act applies, be deemed to be the District Judge.

86. The powers and functions given by this Act to the Governor-General in Council may be delegated to and exercised by such officers as the Governor-General in Council from time to time appoints in this behalf.

87. Nothing in this Act applies to any marriage performed by any Minister, Consul, or Consular Agent between subjects of the State which he represents and according to the laws of such State.

88. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to validate any marriage which the personal law applicable to either of the parties forbids him or her to enter into.

SCHEDULE I.

(See Sections 12 and 38.)

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE.

To a Minister [or Registrar] of

I hereby give you notice that a marriage is intended to be had, within three calendar months from the date hereof, between me and the other party herein-named and described (that is to say) :—

Names.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Age.	Dwelling place.	Length of Residence.	Church, Chapel, or place of Worship in which the Marriage is to be solemnized.	District in which the other party resides, when the parties dwell in different districts.
James Smith.	Widower.	Carpenter.	Of full Age.	16, Clive Street.	23 days.	Free Church of Scotland Church, Calcutta.	
Mariha Green.	Spinster.	.....	Minor.	20, Hastings' Street.	More than a month.		

The Archdeaconry of ... { *Calcutta.*
Madras.
Bombay.

I, _____, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,*
Madras,
Bombay, } do hereby certify
 that the annexed are correct copies of the originals and Official Quarterly Returns of
 Marriage within the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta,*
Madras,
Bombay, } as made and transmitted to me for the
 quarter commencing the _____ day of _____ ending the _____ day of
 in the year of Our Lord _____

[Signature of Registrar.]

Registrar of the Archdeaconry of { *Calcutta.*
Madras.
Bombay.

MARRIAGES solemnized at { *Allahabad.*
Barrackpur.
Barcl.
Calcutta, &c. &c.

WHEN MARRIED.			NAMES OF PARTIES.										
Year.	Month.	Day.	Christian.	Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.	By banns or license.	Signatures of the parties.	Signatures of two or more witnesses present.	Signature of the person solemnizing the marriage.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Sections 32 & 54).

MARRIAGE REGISTER BOOK.

Number.	WHEN MARRIED.			NAMES OF PARTIES.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian name.	Surname.					
1				James	White...	26 years.	Widower.	Carpenter.	Agra.	William White.
				Martha	Duncan.	17 years.	Spinster.	.....	Agra.	John Duncan.

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,*
Martha Duncan, } in the presence
 of us { *John Smith,*
John Green. }

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

Number.	WHEN MARRIED.			NAMES OF PARTIES		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's Name and surname.
	Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian name.	Surname.					
1				James	White.	26 years.	Widower.	Carpenter	Agra.	William White.
				Martha	Duncan.	17 years.	Spinster.	.....	Agra.	John Duncan.

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized between us { *James White,*
Martha Duncan, } in the presence
of us { *John Smith,*
John Green. }

SCHEDULE V.

(See Section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
Statute 58, Geo. 3, cap. 84	An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages had and solemnized within the British territories in India.	The whole.
Statute 14 & 15, Vic., cap. 40.	An Act for Marriages in India.	The whole.
Act No. V of 1852	... An Act for giving effect to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Marriages in India".	So much as has not been repealed.
Act No. V of 1865	... The Indian Marriage Act, 1865.	The whole Act, except so far as it relates to the Straits Settlements.
Act No. XXII of 1866	... An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Aungunabad.	The whole.

ACT XVI, PASSED 1ST AUGUST 1872.

An Act for imposing a duty on certain Spirits manufactured in British Brumah.
[Not Applicable to Madras.]

ACT XVII, PASSED 19TH AUGUST 1872.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force.

WHEREAS the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act No. X of 1872,) Section 1, enacts that the said Code shall come into force on the first day of September 1872: And whereas it is expedient to postpone the day on which such Code shall come into force; It hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The said Act No. X of 1872 shall come into force, not on the first day of September 1872, but on the first day of January 1873.

ACT XVIII, PASSED 29TH AUGUST 1872.

An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act Amendment Act."

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Amendment of Act I of 1872; Section 32, Clauses 5 and 6.

2. In Section 32 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Clauses (5) and (6), after the word "relationship," the words "by blood, marriage, or adoption," shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 41.

3. In Section 41 of the same Act, lines seventeen, twenty, and twenty-three, after the word "judgment," the words "order or decree," shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 45.

4. In Section 45 of the same Act, line five, after the word "art," the words "or in questions as to identity of handwriting," shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 57.

5. In Section 57 of the same Act, paragraph (13), after the word "road," the words "on land or at sea," shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 66.

6. In Section 66 of the same Act, line five, after the word "is," the words "or to his attorney or pleader," shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 91.

7. In Section 91 of the same Act, exception (2), for the words "under the Indian Succession Act," the words "admitted to probate in British India," shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 92.

8. In Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, proviso (1), for the words "want of failure," the words "want or failure" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 108.

9. In Section 108 of the same Act, line one, for the word "when" (1) the words "Provided that when" shall be substituted; and in the last line, for the word "on," the words "shifted to," shall be substituted.

Amendment of Sections 126 and 128.

10. In Section 126 of the same Act, line twenty-two, and in Section 128 of the same Act, line six, after the word "barrister," the word "pleader," shall be inserted.

In Section 126 of the same Act, line fifteen, for the word "criminal," the word "illegal," shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 155.

11. In Section 155 of the same Act, paragraph (2), for the word 'had,' the word 'accepted,' shall be substituted.

Saving of Act XV of 1852, Section 12.

12. Nothing in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall be deemed to affect Act No. XV of 1852 (*to amend the Law of Evidence*), Section 12.

ACT XIX, PASSED 29TH AUGUST 1872.

An Act to amend the definition of 'Coin' contained in the Indian Penal Code.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the definition of 'coin' contained in the Indian Penal Code, Section 230; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Amendment of Section 230, Act XLV of 1860.

1 For the first paragraph of the said Section the following shall be substituted :

"230. Coin is metal used 'Coin' defined.

for the time being as money, and stamped and issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign Power in order to be so used."

ACT XX, PASSED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

An Act to amend Act No. V, of 1872.

[Not applicable to Madras]

ACT XXI, PASSED 5TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

An Act to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums.

- Preamble** WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums; It is hereby enacted as follows:—
- Short title.** 1. This Act may be called "The Native Military Lunatics' Act, 1872:."
- It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Native Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty ;**
- Extent.**
- Commencement.** And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.
2. Whenever any Native Officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier appears to be insane, the officer commanding the regiment or detachment to which he belongs shall report the case to the general officer commanding the division or district, or force in which such regiment or detachment is serving.
- Report of insanity of Native officer or soldier.**
3. Such general officer shall thereupon cause the said Native to be examined by a committee composed of at least two medical officers, or (if this be impracticable) by a regimental committee comprising the officer in command of the wing or squadron to which the Native belongs, and the medical officer in charge of the corps or detachment of which such wing or squadron forms part.
- Examination of Native.**
4. If the said committee or regimental committee (as the case may be) are satisfied that the Native is insane, the officer commanding the division or district or force may, if he thinks fit, make an order, under his hand, for the reception of the said Native into a Lunatic Asylum, and shall then send him thither under military escort ;
- Order for reception in Asylum.**
- and the, officer in charge of such Asylum shall receive the Native into the Asylum and detain him therein until he is discharged therefrom in accordance with the local military regulations in force for the time being.
- Reception and detention in Asylum.**
5. The paymaster of the military circle within which any such Asylum is situate shall pay to the officer in charge of such Asylum the expense of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, and medicine of every Native so received and detained.
- Expenses of the lunatic.**
6. All Native officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers heretofore received into Lunatic Asylums shall be deemed to have so received in accordance with law,
- Legalization of past admissions of Native lunatic officers and soldiers.**

—○—
ACT XXII, PASSED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1872.**An Act to explain and amend Act No. X, of 1859.**

- WHEREAS it has been the practice for the Local Government or the Collectors of Districts to invest persons not being Deputy Collectors with all or some of the powers of Deputy Collectors for the purposes of Acts No. X of 1859 and No. XIV of 1863 :
- Preamble.**
- And whereas it has been the practice for all or some of the Deputy Collectors and of the persons invested as aforesaid to exercise the powers of Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts or of Assistants to Collectors invested by Government with the powers of Deputy Collectors :
- And whereas many suits have been preferred and applications made to, and orders made and acts done by, such Deputy Collectors and other persons in the exercise of such powers :
- And whereas doubts have been raised as to the legality of such practices and as to the jurisdiction to entertain such suits and applications and to make and do such orders and acts ;
- For the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby enacted as follows :—
1. All Deputy Collectors and all persons heretofore or hereafter so invested with

Persons invested with certain powers to be deemed Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts. powers shall be deemed to have been or to be (as the case may be) Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the said Acts No. X of 1859, and No. XIV of 1863, or Assistants to Collectors invested with the powers of Deputy Collectors in such charge.

2 All such suits shall be deemed to have been and to be as duly preferred, and all such applications, orders, and acts shall be deemed to have been and to be as duly made and done, as if the said Deputy Collectors and other persons had been Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the said Acts No. X of 1859 and No. XIV of 1863.

Certain suits to be deemed to have been duly preferred.

And no order or act heretofore or hereafter made or done as aforesaid by any such person shall be held invalid merely because the suit in which such order was made or act done has not been preferred in the place prescribed by the said Act No. X of 1859, Section 162.

Power to define areas over which persons exercising powers of Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions shall exercise jurisdiction.

3. The Local Government, or any officers empowered by the Local Government on this behalf, may, from time to time, by order define and adjust the local areas over which the persons exercising the powers of Deputy Collectors in charge of sub-divisions of districts shall exercise their jurisdiction.

Such local areas shall be deemed to be sub-divisions of districts within the meaning of the said Act No. X of 1859.

Interpretation of "Collector."

4. In this Act and Acts Nos. X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, "Collector" includes also a Deputy Commissioner and every person in the chief revenue charge of any district.

Short title.

5 This Act may be called "The Act X of 1859, Amendment Act, 1872 :"

It extends only to the

territories respectively under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner or the Central Provinces ;

Local extent.

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

ACT XXIII, PASSED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT XXIV, PASSED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1872.

An Act to repeal Bombay Regulation XIII of 1828, Section 34, Clause 9.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACT XXV, PASSED 12TH OCTOBER 1872.

An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjab.

[Not applicable to Madras.]

ACTS PASSED BY THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ACT I, PASSED 30TH MAY 1872.

An Act to amend Act XXIV of 1859 (An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George).

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXIV of 1859 (*An Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*); it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Section 48 of the said Act shall be read as if it contained the following words after the word "town" in the said section:—"or other place to which this section shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, be specially extended by Government."

2. No sentence or order passed by or proceeding had before any Magistrate, or act done by any Police officer, under the provisions of the said section, either by reason of any notification of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, issued otherwise than under the authority of Section 13 of Madras Act I of 1866 (*An Act to repeal Madras Act IV of 1865, and to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*), declaring the places to which the said Section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859 shall be extended, or by reason of any notification to the like effect issued by any Magistrate of a District, shall be deemed to be or to have been invalid—and no suit shall lie in any Court in respect of any such sentence, order, proceeding, or act—merely on the ground that the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or such Magistrate of a District, was not empowered by law to issue such notification.

ACT II, PASSED 24TH JUNE 1872.

An Act to extend the Purposes for which Port Rules may be passed by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable the Government of Madras, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to make Port Rules for other purposes besides those that are provided for in Section 7 of Act XXII of 1855 (*An Act for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*); it is enacted as follows:—

Additional Clauses to Section 7 of Act XXII of 1855. 1. Section 7 of Act XXII of 1855 shall be read as if it contained the following additional clauses:—

XIV.—For regulating the mode in which packets, letters, cargo, and passengers may be conveyed from the shore to vessels and from vessels to the shore.

XV.—For regulating the action to be taken by Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, in cases in which disease or sickness exists on board such vessels, and in the disposal of dead bodies in such port.

XVI.—For providing that special reports shall be furnished in certain cases by Masters or persons in charge of vessels, for regulating the officers to whom, and the mode in which, such reports shall be furnished, and for directing the personal attendance of such Masters of vessels, or other persons in charge of the same, at the office of the Conservator of such port or elsewhere.

XVII.—For regulating the use of flags, buoys, and day signals.

XVIII.—For regulating the description of knives which may be carried by seamen when on shore.

XIX.—For all other purposes conducive to the safety of the shipping in such port and of life and property therein.

Provided that no Port Rules made by the Government of Madras for any of the purposes mentioned in the aforesaid additional clauses shall have effect until the same shall have been published for two months in the "*Fort St. George Gazette*."

Proviso.

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, DECEMBER 21, 1872.

With reference to Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification under the provisions of the said Act, to take effect from January 1st, 1873.

2. Every Officer who is at present the Magistrate of a District, will be the Magistrate of the District within the meaning of Section 35.

* This includes Joint Magistrates, Head Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates in independent charge; also Cantonment Magistrates (Vide Section 4, Madras Act I of 1866).

3. Every* Officer who is at present invested with local jurisdiction in a Division of a District, will be a Magistrate of a Division of a District within the meaning of Section 40.

4. All Officers who have been empowered to hear appeals under Section 412 of Act XXV of 1861 will hereafter exercise corresponding powers under Section 266.

5. All Officers who have been authorized to exercise "the powers of a Magistrate" as defined by Act XXV of 1861, shall be deemed to be Magistrates of the First Class within the meaning of Section 19, and, as such, in addition to the powers conferred by Section 26, are hereby invested with the following powers, viz. :—

(1.) Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c., to a Subordinate Magistrate. (Sec. 44.)

(2.) Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction. (Sec. 157.)

(3.) Power to sell suspicious or stolen property. (Sec. 417.)

(4.) Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases. (Sec. 521.)

6. All Officers who have been invested with the powers of a "Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class" as defined by Act XXV of 1861, shall be deemed to be Magistrates of the Second Class within the meaning of Section 19, and, as such in addition to the power conferred on Magistrates of that grade by Section 24, are hereby invested with the following power, viz. :—

Power to commit for trial. (Sec. 143.)

7. All Officers who have been invested with the powers of a "Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class" as defined by Act XXV of 1861, shall be deemed to be Magistrates of the Third Class within the meaning of Section 19, and, as such, in addition to the powers conferred on Magistrates of that grade by Section 22, are hereby invested with the following power, viz. :—

Power to commit for trial. (Sec. 143.)

8. It will be observed that His Excellency in Council has not interfered with the power conferred by the Code on District Magistrates of investing their Subordinate Magistrates with such of the additional powers specified therein as they may deem advisable in each case. The necessary action in this matter will be taken by the Magistrates of Districts, and the powers conferred by them shall be notified in the *District Gazette*.

9. His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to delegate to all Magistrates of Districts the powers conferred by Section 40; and all such Officers are hereby further empowered under Section 49, to authorize any Magistrate subordinate to them to hear complaints within such local limits as to them shall seem fit, subject to the proviso in the said Section contained. All alterations of existing arrangements made by the District Magistrate under the authority hereby conferred shall be notified in the *District Gazette* for general information.

10. Under Section 88, the following places are for the present appointed for the confinement of European British subjects sentenced to imprisonment:—

The Madras Penitentiary.

The European Prison at Ootacamund.

The Central Jail at Rajahmundry.

" Salem.

" Coimbatore.

" Trichinopoly.

" Vellore.

" Cannanore.

11. Every Officer hereafter appointed to be a Magistrate of a Division of a District, or Magistrate of the first, second, or third class, will respectively exercise the powers hereinbefore conferred on the office or class to which he is appointed, unless otherwise expressly provided by Government in the order of appointment.

12. Under Section 236, the Governor in Council hereby notifies that in trials by Jury before Sessions Courts, the Jury shall, as heretofore, consist of five jurors.

13. As regards all other matters in respect to which the Code contemplates the issue of orders by the Local Government, the attention of all Officers concerned is drawn to the concluding Clause of Section 2 of the Act, which expressly provides that all Notifications published and orders made under any Section of any Act repealed by the Code shall be deemed to have been published and made under the corresponding Section of the present Act.

ARTICLES RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

To follow page 312, Part III, Civil.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge
W. F. Potter Acting Do. do.

C. Henegan Workshop Superintendent.
T. Bartholiver Moody... .. Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

C. D. Theobald Chief Telegraph Inspector.
G. Abboy Naidu Relieving do.
P. Valoo Moody..... Telegraph Inspector, Between Madras, Salem and Bangalore.
R. Dias .. . Sub-Inspector, between Madras, Salem and Bangalore.
D. Jones... .. Inspector, between Salem and Beypore.
T. Hall. Sub-Inspector, do. do. do.
J. Yarde . . . Inspector, between Madras and Ghooty.
P. Colundavaloo Moody. Sub-Inspector, between Arcnum and Ghooty.
P. Rajahgopaul Chetty... Inspector, between Madras, Raichore and Bellary.
J. J. Duckworth. . . Sub-Inspector, Between Madras, Ghooty, Raichore and Bellary.

MADRAS RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

Table showing the Stations, codes, hours for the receipt and despatch of "paid" messages, and transmitting Stations for Telegraph Stations, on the Madras Railway, with Rules for charging, &c.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
MADRAS...	M A	Always open.		—
Salt Cotaux Junction .. .	S T	—		Madras.
Good-Shed, Salt Cotaux .. .	S O	—		do
Perambore Workshop	P W	—		do
		A. M.	P. M.	
Perambore	P E	6	6	do
Avady .. .	A V	6	6	do
Tinnalore .. .	T I	6	6	do
Trivellore .. .	T R	6	6	do
Cudumbathoor .. .	C U	6	6	do
Chinamapett .. .	C H	6	6	Vellore.
ARCNUM JUNCTION	A J	6	6	—

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—*continued.*

STATIONS.		Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
N. W. L.	Tirutany	R Y	6	" 6	Arconum.
	Naggery	N G	6	" 6	do
	Puttoor	P O	6	" 6	do
	Poody	D Y	6	" 6	do
	Tirupetty	Q R	6	" 6	do
	Codoor	C D	6	" 6	Cuddapah.
	Reddipully	P X	6	" 6	do
	Rajampett	B J	6	" 6	do
	Nundalore	N R	6	" 6	do
	Wontimettah	W A	6	" 6	do
	CUDDAPAH	H X	Always open.		—
	Camalapur	C M	6	" 6	Cuddapah.
	Yerragoontla	Y A	6	" 6	do
	Moodanoor	M A	6	" 6	do
	Kondupuram	D P	6	" 6	do
	Tadputri	T U	6	" 6	do
	Royalcherroo	R L	6	" 6	Gooty.
	GOOTY	G Y	Always open.		—
	Goondacul Junction	G C	6	" 6	do
	Veeralapur	V P	6	" 6	Goondacul.
	Bellary	B Y	6	" 6	do
	Nuncherla	N L	6	" 6	Gooty.
	Auspree	J P	6	" 6	do
	Adoni	A D	6	" 6	do
	Kosree	K G	6	" 6	do
	Toongabudra				—
	Mutnurri	M Y	6	" 6	Raichore.
	Raichore	R I	6	" 6	—
	Sholinghur	S H	6	" 6	Vellore.
	Arcot	A R	6	" 6	do
	Tiruvellum	T H	6	" 6	do
	VELLORE	V E	Always open.		—
B. Branch.			A. M.	P. M.	
	Gooriattum	G O	6	" 6	Vellore.
	Mailputty	L Q	6	" 6	do
	Amboor	A B	6	" 6	Jollaripeet.
	Vanteimbady	V F	6	" 6	do
	JOLLARIPETT JUNCTION	H R	Always open.		—
			A. M.	P. M.	
	Coopum	C P	6	" 6	Jollaripeet.
	Colar Road	Y D	6	" 6	do
	Malloor	L R	6	" 6	do
	Cadjoody	D G	6	" 6	do
	BANGALORE	G L	Always open.		—
			A. M.	P. M.	
	Tripatore	T P	6	" 6	Jollaripeet.
	Samulputty	S L	6	" 6	do
	Morapur	M P	6	" 6	do
	Mullapooram	M U	6	" 6	Salem.
	Shervaroy Hills	H K	11	" 4	do
	SALEM	S A	Always open.		—
			A. M.	P. M.	
	McDonald's Choultry	D C	6	" 6	Salem.
	Sunkerydroog	S G	6	" 6	do
	ERODE JUNCTION	R D	6	" 7	—
	Peranduray	P Y	6	" 6	Erode.
	Wutkallee	T K	6	" 6	do

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Codes.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
Avenashy Road	H Y	6	”	6 do
Somanoor	S N	6	”	6 do
COIMBATOOR... ..	C O	6	”	6
Muddikurru	M R	6	”	6 Coimbatore.
Walliar	W R	9	”	5 do
Conjecode	C N	6	”	6 do
PALGHAT	G H	6	”	6 do
Purley	L Y	6	”	6 do
Luckady	L D	6	”	6 do
WOOTAPOLLIUM	W U	6	”	6
Shoranoor	S R	6	”	6 Beypoor.
Puttamby	P T	6	”	6 do
Cootipooram	C Y	6	”	6 do
Tiroor... ..	R O	6	”	6 do
Tanoor	T A	6	”	6 do
Perpengady	P G	6	”	6 do
BEYPOOR	B R	6	”	6

To follow Chingleput, page 375, Part V, Judicial.

PLEADERS.

CHITTOOR.

Civil and Session Court.

Subramanya Sastri
V. Parthasarathy Iyengar
P. Venkatrayalu Nayadu*
N. Subramanyam, B A AND B L
Mr. Joseph Monk
M. Sundarayer

V. Venkayya
Mr. H. Browne*
C. Ramachandra Row Sahib, B L*
Mr. Josiah Evers, B L*
Iyasami Iyer, B A B L

T. S. Narasinga Row
Chidambarum Iyer*
Mahomed Ghousa Sahib
Mr. Joseph Hufston
Mr. H C Gooch

Sholinger Munsiff's Court.

Bashyamayengar
C. Gopalaya
C. Ragupati Row
W. Sivaramayya
N. Narasinga Row
N. Venkat Row

Mr. T. H. Willix
J. Subba Row
M. Arnachella Sastri
C. Madava Row
P. Sivadva Narranayya

T. Ramachandra Sastri
K. Seshadri Iyengar
K. Narasimha Chari
K. Subbaoyapillay
Munisawmi Chetty

Tripaty Divisional Munsiff's Court.

C. Anna Sastri
K. Strinivassa Row
E. Ramayya
B. Venkata Chari

K. Chenchal Row
V. Kristnama Chari
V. Venkata Row
E. Vencataramanayya

Mr. T. H. Willix
V. Rungachari
P. Sama Row

Arnee Divisional Munsiff's Court.

Varada Chari
Mallasappa Chetty
A. Ramasami Mudali
N. Sudarasa Chari

B. Ragava Chari
P. Chengalroyadu
Strinivassa Varada Chari

Muttaya Pillai
K. Kristna Pillai
V. Balasundara Pillai

Palmanair Divisional Munsiff's Court.

C. Venkata Chari
G. Subba Row
P. Ramaya

A. Venkatramayya
E. Adaya

S. Ayyasami Nayudu
A. Ananda Row

Chittoor Divisional Munsiff's Court.

M. Appasamya
Arunachelaya
Yogasikamaji Mudali
Mahomed Adam Hussain Sahib
P. Kristna Row
Virasami Nayudu
Annyya

K. Munisamayya
V. Munisami Pillai
Lakshmi Narranayya
Ramaswami Reddy
Teruvengada Chari
Kotayya
Vijayaragava Chari

P. Chengaya
G. Kristna Pillai
Venkata Subba Sastri
V. Ramanuja Chari
P. Ananta Chari
A. Annaji Row

To follow page 400, Part V, Judicial.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras, including those for the Town of Madras, ending 31st Dec. 1868.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Agnew, G Vans	Ellis, G H	Kindersley, J R	Owen, W G
Ansell, J	Ellis, Hon'ble R S	Kindersley, F M	Parker, G A
Arbuthnot, Hon D	Ewart, A J P	Knox, C J	Pascal, W L
Arundel, A T	Farmer, H R	Knox, H T	Pelly, C R
Atkinson, A J B	Foord, E B	Kough, C	Pearse, E L
Austin, W P	Forbes, G S	Lane, T G M	Pennington, J B
Ballard, G A	Foster, W S	Lavie, R C	Phipps, G H
Banbury, G	Frazer, J	Laughton, D W	Plumer, C G
Barlow, R W	Gahan, R K	Leggatt, B C	Pochn, C N
Best, J W	Galton, C A	Leman, G D	Power, H
Bird, C A	Garstin, J H	LeFanu, W J H	Price, J F
Blair, J H	Gibson, E	Logan, W	Pritchard, T
Bliss, H W	Glenny, W H	Longley, C T	Pritchard, H
Bloomfield, A F F	Goldingham, J D	Lushington, F	Puckle, R K
Bowen, G B	Goodrich, H St. A	Lushington, J L	Ramachendra Row,
Boyle, J A	Gordon, H P	Lister, A L	Ragoonath Row, R
Brandt, F	Grahame, W F	Lys, Capt. A M	Reid, J W
Brown, F C	Grant, C D	MacGregor, A	Rice, R
Burnell, A C	Graves, J H	Macleod, W S	Richards, C J
Burrows, L R	Grose, J	Mackenzie, K J L	Richardson, H
Buick, D	Grove, H L	Mackenzie, G T	Richardson, Capt. H
Cadell, W M	Grigg, H B	McIver, L	Ritherdon, A
Campbell, R P	Gribble, J D B	Macleod, C D	Roberts, P L
Campbell, L A	Gunning, C G	Magrath, B H W	Robinson, J D
Carmichael, D F	Hankin, E L	Maiden, J W	Robinson, W
Carr, F C	Hankin, F G	Majoribanks, J A	Roupell, N A
Caster, J	Hannington, J C	Malthy, T J	Sharpe, F R H
Chamberlain, G K	Happell, W A	Martin, C W W	Sewell, H
Chase, T A N	Hardinge, T Van D	McCarthy, S T	Sewell, J D W
Clarke, T G	Hawkes, H P	McMullin, J	Sim, J D
Clay, A D	Hay, W	McWatters, G	Smith, Capt. J
Clementson, C D	Hewetson, C C	Marsack, A B	Smith, C
Clogstoun, H F	Hearn, C S	Marshall, R C A	Snaith, J F
Cockerell, J R	Hodgson, W	Master, C G	Spedding, J B
Cole, P A	Holloway, W	Master, J H	St. Clair, J C
Comyn, W H	Hope, J	Mayne, C T O	Stokes, H E
Cox, A F	Horsburgh, B	McQuhae, W	Stokes, H J
Crawford, H	Horsley, W D	Melville, R J	Storr, E
Crole, C S	Horsfall, J G	Michael, J	Strinivassa Row, P
Cross, M	Hudleston, R H	Miller, E E	Stuart, A J
Crosthwaite, C J	Hudleston, W	Mmchin, J I	Stubbs, J W
Cruickshank, A	Hughesdon, J C	Morgan, O	Sturrock, J
Cumming, C L B	Hutchins, P P	Morris, G L	Sullivan, A W
Cundasawmi Modly	Hyder Jung, Bahdr	Mottet, H E	Sullivan, H E
Dalrymple, H D E	Innes, L C	Moore, L	Swinton, R B
Daniel, J R	Irvine, G D	Mootoosawmy Iyer	Tennant, T B E
Davidson, R	Irvine, O B	Murray, A G	Thomas, H S
Davies, J A	Johnson, E C	Nelson, J H	Thompson, J G
Daves, S R	Jones, R G	Newman, H	Thornhill, A R
Drever, W S	Jones, J B	Nicholson, F A	Thornhill, G
D'Silva, J	Kelsall, J	Norton, E N	Tweedie, W
Elliot, E F	Kennedy, A K C	Overbury, E N	Turner, H G

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, &C.—(continued.)

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Turner, E	Webster, A McC	Whiteside, W S	Wilson, W
Wallace, J	Webster, E F	Whitlock, Capt C J T	Wilson, W J
Warner, J L	Wedderburn, A	Wigram, H	Willock, W A
Watts, J P	Weir, T	Wilkins, J	Winterbotham, H M
Waters, W J W	Weld, M R	Woodroffe, F H	Wright, W E
Webb, E A H	Weldon, T	Wilkinson, F H	Young, F

To follow License granted to Ministers of Religion to marry, page 524,
Part VIII, Ecclesiastical.

MARRIAGE ACT V OF 1865.

*Appointments of Marriage Registrars and Assignment of Districts to such Registrars
with scale of Fees.*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *March 23, 1852*.—1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council in conformity with the provisions of the Statute passed in the 14th and 15th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria, intituled an Act for Marriages in India, and the Act No. V of 1852, passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments of Marriage Registrars, and to make the following assignments of Districts to the several Registrars so appointed or hereafter to be appointed under the laws aforesaid.

* * * * *

2. The town of Madras with its suburbs is assigned as the District of the Marriage Registrar of Madras, and of such additional Marriage Registrars of Madras as may be hereafter appointed.

3. The several Collectorates under the Madras Government are created Marriage Registration Districts for the purposes of the Indian Marriage Acts aforesaid, and the Collectorate in which is the station of each Marriage Registrar hereby appointed, and of each additional Marriage Registrar who may be hereafter appointed, is assigned as the Marriage Registration District of every such Marriage Registrar.

4. With reference to the Indian Marriage Acts abovementioned, it is hereby notified that the Right Honorable the Governor will take into consideration the written applications of Ministers of the Christian religion, ordained, or otherwise set apart to the ministry of the Christian religion, according to the usage of the persuasion to which they may respectively belong, who may be desirous of becoming Marriage Registrars of the Districts in which they reside, being places under the Madras Government. Such applications should be sent direct to the Chief Secretary to Government.

5. The fees to be paid to Marriage Registrars under this Presidency, will be the same as the scale laid down in Section XVIII of the Indian Act V of 1852, for Marriage Registrars of places within the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with the East India Company: that is to say—

For receiving each notice of Marriage—one Rupee.

For publishing each notice of marriage—two Rupees.

For the issuing of each Certificate—five Rupees.

For every marriage forbidden or protest entered—ten Rupees, and

For registering each marriage—three Rupees.

6. The fees when received by the Registrar will be immediately paid over to the Collector of the District, and the discretion granted by the 18th Section of the Act (V of 1852) to Marriage Registrars in the territories of any Native State or Prince to remit a part of the fees to indigent persons is hereby extended to Registrars of Districts under this Government.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY *Chief Secretary.*

MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.

No.	District.	Name.	Official Designation.	Date of Ap- pointment.	
1	Arcot, North ...	Mr. W. H. Comyn	Acting Sub-Collector...	30 July	1868
2	Arcot, South ...	" J. E. Edwards ...	Head Clerk, Collector's Office...	9 July	72
3	Bellary. ...	" B. Blake ...	Deputy Collector	24 June	56
4	Canara, South ...	" B. C. Leggatt. ...	Deputy Collector.....	1 Feb.	70
5	Cochin ...	" M. A. Platel ..	Tabsildar.....	12 Mar.	67
6	Coimbatore ...	" H. R. Grimes...	Superintendent of the Jail.....	11 June	67
7	Cuddapah...	" W. Taylor...	Head Mr., Zillah School.....	9 Feb.	69
8	Ganjam District.	" E. K. Johnson ...	Head Clerk Collector's Office...	13 Jan.	72
9	Godavery do.	" R. R. Franz...	Eng. Rec. Keeper Colr.'s Office...	23 July	72
10	Kistna do	" J. Creswell...	Supt. of Sea Customs...	14 May	67
11	Kurnool...	" E. H. Elliot...	Head Mr., Zillah School.....	14 Feb.	71
12	Do. ...	" Rev. R. D. Johnston	.....	19 Mar.	72
13	Madras ...	" G. Hamnett† ...	1st Assistant, Govt. Office.....	23 Jan.	66
14	Madura ...	Vacant ...	.....	.....	.....
15	Malabar...	Mr. J. Cabral ...	Head Accountant, Collector's Office.....	15 Mar.	67
16	Nellore ...	" E. Green ...	Head Clerk, Colr.'s Estab.....	25 Jan.	69
17	Salem ...	" S. Boalth...	.....	4 Jan.	71
18	Tanjore... ..	" C. Masquerine. ...	Head Writer, Collector's Court.....	4 Oct.	64
19	Tinnevely...	" A. Thompson...	English Clerk, Colr.'s Office...	18 Nov.	72
20	Trichinopoly ...	" J. Christison...	Collector's Department....	13 Nov.	66
21	Tripasore ...	" J. Bray ...	Pensioner.....	21 Sep.	72
			School.....	30 June	70
22	Vizagapatam ...	" C. F. Watson. ...	Eng. Acct, Colr.'s Office.....	10 Oct.	62

* Marriage Registrar, Nundial.

† Senior Marriage Registrar.

TO-DAY.—A WAKING THOUGHT.

THE hours of rest are over,
The hours of toil begin,
The stars above have faded,
The moon has ceased to shine;
The earth puts on her beauty
Beneath the red sun's ray,
And I must rise to labour,
What is my work to-day?

To search for truth and wisdom,
To live for Christ alone,
To run my race unburdened,
The goal my Father's throne;
To view by faith the promise,
While earthly hopes decay,
To serve the Lord with gladness,
This is my work to-day.

To shun the world's allurements,
To bear my cross therein;
To turn from all temptation,
To conquer every sin;
To linger calm and patient
Where duty bids me stay,
To go where God may lead me—
This is my work to-day.

To keep my troth unshaken,
Though others may deceive;
To give with willing pleasure,
Or still with joy receive;
To bring the mourners comfort,
To wipe sad tears away;
To help the timid doubter—
This is my work to-day.

To bear another's weakness,
To soothe another's pain,
To cheer the heart repentant,
And to forgive again;
To commune with the thoughtful,
To guide the young and gay;
To profit all in season—
This is my work to-day.

I think not of to-morrow,
Its trial or its task,
But still with childlike spirit
For present mercies ask;
With each returning morning
I cast old things away;
Life's journey lies before me—
My prayer is for to-day.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PROTOPLAST."

RESIDENTS AT MADRAS.

Ahmud Mohi'eddin Khan Bahadoor, 2nd Cousin to H.H. the Prince of Arcot, Chetput
 Allan, Thos. Henry, Banker, BBainbridge, Byard, Gairand Co., 82, Teynampet
 Allardice, Captain, J. McDermid, Adj't & Instr. of Musketry, I. V. Guards, No. 1,
 [Nungumbaukum High Road

Anderson, B., Chief Engineer. Madras Railway, Club Chambers

Ansell, J., Deputy Commissioner of Police, 23, Royapooram

Arathoon, John, near Mackay's Garden, Nungumbaukum

Arathoon, Albert J. F., Merchant and Banker, 5, High Road, Nungumbaukum

Arathoon, Augustus, Nungumbaukum

Arathoon, Edward, do.

Arathoon, Alfred, do.

[bankum

Arbuthnot, W. W., Banker, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Sterling's Road, Nungum-

Arbuthnot, W. R., Banker, of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Nungumbaukum.

Arbuthnot, G. G., Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the "Albany", Nungumbaukum

Arbuthnot, J. W., Nungumbaukum.

Arbuthnott, *Hon'ble* D., Collector of Madras District, Elphinstone Hotel

Atkinson, J. E., Assistant to Chief Auditor, Madras Railway, Mount Road

Awdry, A., Lieut. Mily. Secy. to the Right Hon. the Governor, Govt. House

Bachelor, P., Assistant, Messrs. Dymes, Cartwright and Co., Office Premises

Badham, C. A., Ag. Agent, Irrigation and Canal Co., Poonamallee Road

Baldock, Col. G., Staff Officer and Supt. of Details, Fort St. George

Baldry, Robert John, Supt., Government Lithographic Press, Rundall's Road.

Balfour, E. G., Inspector Gen. Indian Medical Dept., Comr-in-Chief's Road,

Banbury, G., Director Revenue Settlement, Marble Halls, Mowbray Road

Barclay, E., Attorney, of Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, Nungumbaukum

Barton, Rev. J., Secy. C. M. Society and Incumbent, Christ Church, Mount Road

Bartlett, W. H., 2nd Assistant Master Attendant, Perambore

Bartoli, C., Paymaster, Madras Railway, Sunnyside Lodge, Whannell's Road,

Bates, S., Propr. Madras Carrying Company, Patter's Garden.

[Egmore.

Batten, Colonel S. J., Commandant, 17th N. I., Rundall's Rd., Vepery.

Bayley, Major-Genl. J. W., No. 2, Poonamallee Road.

Bayol, M., Esq.

Beaufort, A. F., Asst., Gordon, Woodroffe, and Co., Nungumbaukum High Road

Begbie, A. P. W., Manager, High Court, Perambore

Bell, H. R., Manager, Correspondence Dept., Madras Bank, Pugh's Garden, Adyar

Bell, Robert, Assistant Accountant, Oriental Bank, Premises, Beach

Benson, Colonel R., Assistant Commissary General, Luz

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 Sturrock, J., Ag. Under Secy. to Govt. Chief Secy's. Depts., Club
 Sutherland, James, Editor, *Madras Times*, No. 2, Moore's Road, Nungumbaukum

Symonds, J. F., Attorney, St. Thomé

Tarrant, H. J., Barrister-at-Law, Club Chambers
 Tasker, R. T., Attorney and Solicitor, Pater's Garden, Poodoopauknim
 Taylor, Lieut. T., Manager, Adjutant-Genl's Office, Anderson's St. Black Town
 Taylor, Rev. A., Domestic Chaplain to Lord Bishop, Adyar when at Madras
 Taylor, W. T., Manager, Agra Bank
 Taylor, T. Arthur, Asst. at Shand and Co., Marshall's Road, Egmore
 Thom, George, M.A., Principal, Doveton College, Premises
 Thompson, J. M. M., General Stores, Madras Railway, Royapoorum
 Thompson, R., Capt., Ag. Dy. Consulting Engr. for Railways
 Thompson, R. W., Asst. Engr., Carnatic Railway Company, Luz.
 Thornhill, George, Ag. 2nd Member, Board of Revenue, Guindy Lodge
 Touch, J. G., Lieut. Col., Examiner, Pay Department
 Turnbull, S. R., Assistant, Binny and Co., Luz
 Tweedy, J. H., Asst., Bainbridge, Byard, Gair, & Co., 26, Commsr's Road, Egmore
 Twynam, F. R., Lieut., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, Fort St. George

vanSomeran, Surgeon-Major, W. J., Surgeon 1st District, Royapooram
 Vejeyarungum Moodeliar, P., Depy. Insp. of Schools, Achara Ped Street, Bl. Tn.
 Vencataramiah Garu, Y., Municipal Commissioner, Govindappah Naick Street
 Vencatasawiny Naidu Guru, M., Municipal Commissioner, Church Street, Luz
 Venoozopaula Charlu, V., Municipal Commr., Tauker's Chuttrum, Perambore
 Vest, Ludvig S., Asst. at Gantz Brothers, Mount Road
 Viziuragavooloo Chetty, 1st Asst, Govt. Office, Revenue Department, Sydapet

Waddell, W., Attorney, St. Thomé
 Walker, R. C., Partner Shand and Co., Adyar
 Walker, Rev. A., Senr. Chap. Chnrch of Scotland, 45, Poonamallee Road
 Walker, G. W., Col., Secy. and Chief, Engr., D. P. W.
 Walters, Captain, R. A., Ag. Supt. Army Clothing,
 Walter, G. W., Surgeon Major, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Mount Road
 Warlow, Rev. G., B.A., Chap., St. George's Cathedral, Sullivan's Gardens
 Ward, J. J., Lieutenant, Assistant Commissary, Fort St. George [Royapettah
 Waterston, W., Assistant, Binny and Co., St. Thome
 Watts, J. P., Col., Ag. Dy. Commissary Genl. Nungumbaukum
 Weldon, T., Capt. Magistrate, Royapettah Police Court, Premises
 White, D. S., Assistant, Director Public Instrn. Office, 10, Garden Rd., Kilpauk
 Wigram, H., Ag. Registrar, High Court, App. Side, Nungumbaukum
 Wilson, Colonel R. Sym, Govt. Agent, and Paymaster Car. Stipends, Royapettah
 Wilson, J. M., 15, Rundall's Road, Vepery
 Wilson, R., Deputy Inspector of Branches, Madras Bank, Adyar
 Williams, W. P., Manager, Revenue Settlement Office, Hunter's Road, Vepery
 Willoughby, R. T., Lieut. A.-D.-C. to the Right Hon. the Govr., Govt. House
 Wood, Major, P. R. J., European Veteran Company, Nungumbaukum
 Woolley, R., Contractor, Municipal Water Works, Jarret's Gardens, Egmore
 Wright, Capt., W. F., Tamil Translator to Govt. Nungumbaukum
 Wright, W. B., Locomotive Superintendent Madras Railway, Perambore
 Wright, J. O., Solicitor, & Ag. Rgstr. of the Diocese, Casamajor's Road, Egmore
 Wright, H. C., Capt., Sub. Asst. Comy. Genl.

Alphabetical List of Shipping Arrived at and Sailed from Madras between 1st November 1871
and 1st December 1872.

Name and Description of Vessel	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on	Where going
Abyssinia.....Steamer.	Rangoon..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Calcutta..... Bombay..... Pondicherry..... Hong Kong..... London..... London..... Cardiff..... London..... Cardiff..... Gopaulpore..... Cardiff..... Mauritius..... Pondicherry..... Melbourne..... Pondicherry..... Do..... Melbourne..... Calcutta..... Bombay..... Rangoon..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Do..... Bombay..... Calcutta.....	22 Dec. 1871. 19 Jan. 1872. 16 Feb. 15 March 9 April 8 May 17 Oct. 30 Nov. 24 May 19 " 3 June 2 Nov. 24 May 13 Jan. 20 June 9 Sep. 17 Aug. 29 " 2 Feb. 6 July 12 Feb. 5 Nov. 17 Feb. 25 March 5 June 6 July 30 " 26 August 23 Sep. 23 Oct. 5 Dec. 9 Jan.	J Q T B..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... Old Code..... G Q B R..... W R C G..... "..... H L P G..... V N D K..... Old Code..... V N J G..... Old Code..... Old Code..... "..... "..... "..... V N P R..... V Q H J..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... J V N W..... ".....	30 Dec. 1871. 27 Jan. 1872. 24 Feb. 20 March 17 April 15 May 18 Oct. 2 Dec. 29 June 22 May 4 June 5 Nov. 11 " 13 Feb. 15 August 4 Oct. 21 Sep. 2 Aug. 15 Nov. 10 Feb. 13 July 21 Feb. 12 Nov. 1871. 19 Feb. 1872. 27 March 10 June 10 July 5 August 2 Sep. 2 Oct. 30 Oct. 6 Dec. 13 Jan.	Rangoon. Do. Do. Do. Do. Bombay. Calcutta. Hayre. Trincomallee. Calcutta. Calcutta. Coconada. London. Gopaulpore. London. Calcutta. Do. Marsilles. Akyab. Hayre. Coconada. Calcutta. Bombay. Calcutta. Rangoon. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Calcutta. Rangoon.
Admiral de Montaigne.....Fr Barque.					
Adventure.....Troop Ship.					
Agia.....Steamer.					
Aldebaran.....Barque.					
Alexandra.....Ship.					
Allerton.....Ship.					
Allumbagh.....Ship.					
Allum Ghier.....Ship.					
Alsace and Lorraine.....Fr. Barque.					
Antiope.....Ship.					
Antifer.....Fr. Barque.					
Antoine Dor.....do.					
Apelles.....Ship.					
Arabia.....Steamer.					
Arcof.....Steamer.					

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—Continued.

Name and Description of Vessel	Where from	Arrived on	Signals	Sailed on	Where going
Arcot	Steamer				
		29 Jan. 1872	..	2 Feb. 1872	Rangoon.
		15 Feb.	..	20 "	Port Blair
		15 March	..	19 March	Calcutta.
		25 July	..	27 July	Bombay.
		5 Sep.	..	6 Sep.	Calcutta.
		2 Oct.	..	3 Oct.	Bombay.
		20 Nov.	..	21 Nov.	Calcutta.
Aral	Steamer	17 July	L C P Q	19 July	Calcutta.
Arbeg	Ship	27 April	Old Code.	Wrecked,	2nd May 1872.
Armenian	Ship	9 "	Q L S W	Wrecked,	2nd May 1872.
Asia	Steamer	30 Dec. 1871	H J K P	22 Dec. 1871	Bombay.
		31 Jan. 1872	..	1 Feb. 1872	Calcutta.
		23 March	..	25 March	Bombay.
		4 May	..	6 May	Calcutta.
		13 June	..	15 June	London.
		4 April	V R W D	8 April	Do.
Asiana	Ship	14 Sep.	J V L D	15 Sep.	Calcutta.
Assyria	Steamer	14 Nov.	..	15 Nov.	Bombay.
		31 August	J P L F	19 Sep.	Do.
Atlantic	Fr. Barque	6 March	..	6 March	Galle.
Australia	P. and O. Steamer	2 April	..	2 April	London.
		19 August	B M L F	23 August	Calcutta.
		4 June	K L W S	6 June	Moulmein.
		8 August	..	20 August	Calcutta.
		3 Sep.	..	5 Sep.	Galle.
		7 Nov.	..	7 Nov.	Calcutta.
Bedfordshire	Ship	23 August	Not Signalled.	22 August	Marselles.
Belle Justine	Fr. Barque	5 June	Do.	7 June	Calcutta.
Bellona	Steamer	11 August	Q G C V	12 August	Calcutta.
Bengal	Ship	29 June	Not Signalled.	3 Dec.	London.
Behar	Steamer	21 May	P N K Q	21 May	Bombay.
		28 Nov. 1871	V T F G	18 Jan.	London.
Berkshire	Ship	21 Oct. 1872	..	11 Dec.	London.
Bertha	Steamer	20 June	H T K W	24 June	Rangoon.
		8 March	K R M S	8 March	Calcutta.

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—Continued.

Name and description of Vessel	Where from	Arrived on	Signals	Sailed on	Where going
Countess Russell.....Ship.	Rangoon	1 June 1872 ..	Old Code.....	13 August 1872 ..	London.
Crosby.....Steamer.	London	13 March .....	.....	14 March	Calcutta.
	Do.	8 Sept.	J L K F.	9 Sep.	Do.
Dacca.....Steamer.	Calcutta	22 Nov. 1871 ..	H V B Q.	25 Nov. 1871... ..	Bombay.
	Bombay	1 Jan. 1872 ..	.....	3 Jan. 1872... ..	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	8 August .....	.....	9 August	Bombay.
	Bombay	19 Sep. ....	.....	21 Sep.	Calcutta.
Daphne.....Screw Steamer.	Calcutta	26 Nov. ....	.....	4 Nov.	Bombay.
Deaux Jules.,.....Fr. Barque.	Calcutta	16 Sep.	G R B J.	27 Feb.	Trincomallee.
Deccan.....Steamer.	Pondicherry ..	13 Jan.	Not signalled.....	26 Oct.	Marseilles.
	Galle	5 Feb.	P and O Mail.....	13 Jan.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	28 Jan. ....	.....	6 Feb.	Galle.
Delhi.....Steamer.	Suez	19 Feb.	P and O Mail.....	28 Jan.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	22 June .....	.....	20 Feb.	Galle.
	Suez	1 Oct. ....	.....	28 May	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	29 " .....	.....	22 June	Galle.
	London	15 Dec.	V W G T.	1 Oct.	Calcutta.
Dharwar.....Ship.	Calcutta	26 Oct. ....	.....	30 "	Galle.
Dilavur.....Ship.	Melbourne.....	24 July .....	.....	1 Feb.	London.
Dilbur.....Ship.	Galle	14 Dec.	H Q S C.	2 Nov.	Calcutta.
Dinkeld.....Ship.	London	8 Nov.	W Q T F.	21 Sep.	London.
	London	27 July	V N K D.	9 Feb.	Do.
Dunphail Castle. ....Ship.	Bombay	7 March .....	.....	.....	London.
Dupey de Lome. ....Fr. Barque.	Bordeaux.....	15 April	T R F L.	28 Sep.	Pondicherry.
	Pondicherry.....	6 June	H W R S.	19 March	Bordeaux.
Earle of Lonsdale ..Steamer.	London	22 "	K W M S.	26 April	Calcutta.
Edwin Fox.....Ship.	Cardiff	27 "	J D M N.	8 June	London.
Ellen.....Ship.	Monte Video ..	3 Sep.	Old Code.	27 August	Do.
Ellora.....Steamer.	Suez	14 Nov.	P and O Mail.....	6 July	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	19 "	P Q H G.	3 Sep.	Galle.
	Suez	13 April .....	.....	29 "	Calcutta.
Emblehope.....Steamer.	Colombo	1871	J W P B.	14 Nov.	Calcutta.
	London.....	1872.. ..	.....	21 Nov.	Do.
			.....	16 April	1872... ..

Europe	Steamer	Bombay	3 Oct.	J Q V B	5 Oct.	Calcutta
Rugenie Leonie	Fr. Ship	Singapore	9 Nov.	J F G N	23 Dec.	Cocanada
Delvyn	Ship	Mauritius	15 Jan.	W G C H	10 Nov.	Do.
Excelsior	Steamer	Calcutta	29 April	J R G C	31 Jan.	Calcutta
Fenella	Steamer	Do.	21 Nov.		18 May	London
Frigo	Steamer	London	18 April		2 Dec.	Do.
Gaiand	Fr. Barque	Plymouth	8 August	J R D W	20 April	Calcutta
Gatineau	Ship	Fondicherry	15 April	Not Signalled	9 August	Do.
Gauntlet	Ship	Liverpool	5 Oct.	Old Code	15 April	Do.
General Caulfield	Ship	Cocanada	28 Dec.	T P E V	15 Oct.	Bordeaux
Gilbert Thompson	Ship	Algoa Bay	24 July	H C J M	29 Jan.	Liverpool
Glensney	Ship	London	21 "	Old Code	7 Sep.	London
Glenroy	Fr. Ship	Mauritius	3 August	Not signalled	29 July	Calcutta
Golconda	Steamer	Bombay	20 Nov.	T. W. F. D.	21 August	Penang.
	Ship	Muscat	12 Nov.	H S M C	23 "	Bordeaux
	Steamer	Calcutta	26 June	V T J G	12 Nov.	Calcutta
		Suez	11 Nov.	P and O Mail	28 June	Calcutta
		Calcutta	21 Feb.		11 Nov.	Galle
		Suez	18 March		22 Feb.	Calcutta
		Calcutta	24 June		19 March	Galle
		Palmouth	20 July	J P L H	25 June	Calcutta
		London	10 Jan.		21 July	Galle
Good Hope	Steamer	Do.	1 June	L V N K	13 Jan.	Calcutta
Gosforth	Ship	Do.	17 August	Not Signalled	3 June	Do.
Governor Langdon	Ship	Boston	19 Nov.	Do.	9 Nov.	London
Great Victoria	Ship	Melbourne	21 June	T V M W	9 July	Calcutta
Hector	Steamer	Liverpool	1871	Not signalled	24 Nov.	Do.
Hellen Wallace	Barque	Mauritius	1872	W K H J	4 Feb.	Do.
Her Majesty	Ship	Aden	2 Feb.	Not signalled	4 Feb.	Liverpool
		Aden	31 May		4 June	Gapaulpore.
		Gopaulpore	6 "	Not Signalled	11 May	Gapaulpore.
Hernon	Ship	Mauritius	17 June	J D H R	13 August	London
Hero	Ship	Aden	1 August	J Q V C	6 August	Calcutta
	Ship	Aden	19 July		24 July	Cocanada
		Cocanada	18 Sep.		30 Sept.	London
Himalaya	Steamer	Rangoon	25 Nov.		2 Dec.	Rangoon
		Calcutta	16 Jan.		20 Jan.	Do.
		Rangoon	4 Feb.		9 Feb.	Do.
		Do.	23 "		24 "	Calcutta
		Calcutta	4 May		7 May	Bombay
		Bombay	13 June		14 June	Calcutta
		Calcutta	12 July		13 July	Bombay

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—Continued.

Name and Description of Vessels.	Where from	Arrived on	Signals	Sailed on.	Where going
Himalaya.....	Bombay.....	22 August 1872...		24 August 1872...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	19 Sep.		21 Sep.	Bombay.
Himalaya.....	Bombay.....	4 Nov.		4 Nov.	Calcutta.
Hotsapur.....	Sunderland.....	20 March	Not Signalled.....	23 April	London.
Humbolt.....	Ship.....	8 "	H B W P.....	Wrecked,	2nd May 1872.
Huntley Castle.....	Pondicherry.....	17 May	Not Signalled.....	7 June	Bordeaux.
Huntley Castle.....	Colombo.....	1 April	Do.....	13 April	London.
Hyderabad.....	Ship.....	19 June	W Q V F.....	31 July	London.
Hurtaru.....	Coconada.....	20 July	H B C L.....	22 August	Mauritius.
	Ship.....	19 Oct.		Wrecked,	25th Nov. 1872.
India.....	Mauritius.....	2 June	Not Signalled	8 June	London.
Indus.....	Do.....	5 Nov.	P & O Mail.....	5 Nov.	Calcutta.
	Suez.....	1871		1871	Galle.
	Calcutta.....	25 Nov.		25 Nov.	Calcutta.
	Suez.....	8 Feb.		8 Feb.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	4 March		5 March	Galle.
Inverdrue.....	Shields.....	5 March	H S C R.....	20 March	London.
Invereshie.....	Ship.....	20 April	Not Signalled.....	Wrecked,	2nd May 1872.
Inverness.....	Ship.....	25 do.	J H N T.....	8 June	London.
Issabella.....	do.....	19 July	Not Signalled.....	22 July	Calcutta.
Jafna.....	Mauritius.....	29 Feb.	Not Signalled.....	8 March	Chittagong.
	Barque.....	5 May		22 May	Calcutta.
	Do.....	30 June	W R F S.....	1 Feb.	Calcutta.
James C. Stephenson.....	London.....	30 June		29 "	London.
	Calcutta.....	29 Feb.		21 June	Calcutta.
	London.....	20 June		22 July	London.
	Calcutta.....	21 July		23 June	London.
Jane Avery.....	Pondicherry.....	18 May	Not Signalled.....	12 Sep	Calcutta.
Japan.....	London.....	10 Sep.	L G C M.....	20 Dec.	Bordeaux.
Java.....	Ship.....	20 Nov.	Not Signalled.....	7 March	1872 Bordeaux.
	Fr. Barque.....	8 Feb.		30 Oct.	London.
Jessie Gilbert.....	Coconada.....	14 Sep.	Old Code.....	6 July	Mauritius.
John Allan.....	Galle.....	9 June	V W C K.....	19 Oct.	Trinidad.
	Ship.....	29 August		10 Oct.	Gopainpore.
John Elliott.....	Mauritius.....	4 July	Not Signalled.....	11 Oct.	Bombay.
John O'Gaunt.....	Aden.....	9 Oct.	J K H W.....	Wrecked,	2nd May 1872.
John Scott.....	do.....	7 April.	Old Code.....		

angaroo.....	Steamer	Liverpool.....	22 Dec.	1871.	H K R D.	20 Dec.	1871	Calcutta.
bodive.....	do.	Calcutta	18 May	1872.		23 May	1872	London.
		Suez	2 Dec.	1871.	P & O Mail	3 Dec.	1871	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	23 "			23 "	1872	Galle.
		Suez	19 March	1872.		16 April		Calcutta.
		Calcutta	15 April			23 July		Galle.
		Suez	22 July			19 August		Calcutta.
		Calcutta	19 August			Wrecked,		2nd May 1872.
Kingdom of Belgium	Barque	London	16 April		H N K C	1 June		London.
Kingdom of Fife	Ship	Bombay	4 May		W G R S	26 Sep.		Calcutta.
Lady Melville	do.	Mauritius	25 Sep.		P Q L H	10 Feb.		Cotapatam.
Lady Rawlinson	Barque	Cochin	7 June		T D C W	13 June		Pondicherry.
Lausdowne	Ship	London	20 Jan.		Old Code	19 March		London.
		Pondicherry	3 March		M T S R	13 June		Mauritius.
Latona	do.	Do.	16 May		H M N G	8 Sep.		London.
Lena	do.	Do.	10 August		P T H L	28 August		Calcutta.
Lincelles	do.	Do.	20 do.	1871.	Old Code	25 Dec.	1871	Do.
Lizzie	do.	Boston	27 Nov.	1872	L B M D.	17 May	1872	Calcutta.
Lord Clive	Steamer	Liverpool	16 May		P K M S	30 June		London.
		Calcutta	26 June		J Q V G	17 July		Coconada.
		Galle	12 July			18 Sep.		London.
		Coconada	31 August			31 Jan.		Bombay.
		Calcutta	30 Jan.			12 March		Calcutta.
Mahratta	Steamer	Bombay	10 March		G V T Q	9 Sep.		Tutucorin.
Margaret Northcote	Screw do.	Tutucorin	30 August	1871.	Not Signalled.	15 Nov.	1871	Calcutta.
Marpesa	Ship	Melbourne	11 Nov.	1872.	Old Code	29 Jan.	1872	Marseilles.
Marie Therese	Fr. Ship	Maryann	12 Jan.		L P G S	16 June		Mauritius.
Mars	Ship	Bombay	31 May		Not Signalled	24 Oct.		Gaudeloue.
Medusa	Ship	London	14 Sep.	1871	French Mail, M M.	5 Nov.	1871	Galle.
Meinam	do.	Calcutta	4 Nov.			14 "		Calcutta.
	Steamer	Galle	3 Dec.			3 Dec.		Galle.
		Calcutta	11 do.			11 "		Calcutta.
		Galle	30 do.			30 "		Galle.
		Galle	8 Jan.	1872		8 Jan.	1872	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	27 do.			27 "		Galle.
		Galle	4 Feb.			4 Feb.		Calcutta.
		Calcutta	24 "			24 "		Galle.
		Galle	3 March			3 March		Calcutta.
		Calcutta	23 "			23 "		Galle.
		Galle	31 "			31 "		Calcutta.
		Calcutta	20 April			20 April		Galle.

Alphabetical List of Shipping, &c.—Continued.

Name and Description of Vessel	Where from	Arrived on	Signals	Sailed on	Where going
Meinam.....Steamer...	Galle.....	28 April 1872...	..	28 April 1872...	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	16 May	..	16 May	Galle.
	Galle.....	16 "	..	26 do.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	23 June	..	13 June	Galle.
	Galle.....	21 "	..	21 do.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	11 July	..	11 July	Galle.
	Galle.....	27 "	..	27 do.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	8 August	..	8 August	Galle.
	Galle.....	16 "	..	16 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	5 Sept.	..	16 "	Galle.
	Galle.....	16 "	..	16 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	3 October	..	3 October	Galle.
	Galle.....	11 "	..	13 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	1 Nov.	..	1 Nov.	Galle.
	Suez.....	11 "	..	11 "	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	30 "	..	30 "	Galle.
Melrose.....Ship.....	Calcutta.....	29 April	Not Signalled	30 April	New York.
Minia.....Steamer...	London.....	6 Jan.	H R J L	9 Jan.	Calcutta.
Mirzapore.....Steamer...	Suez.....	9 July	P & O Mail	10 July	Do.
	Calcutta.....	4 August	..	5 August	Galle.
Misser.....Ship.....	Mauritius.....	29 April	Not Signalled	Wrecked	2nd May 1872.
Mofussilite.....Ship.....	Bombay.....	17 March	W G T F	18 March	London.
Mongolia.....Steamer...	Suez.....	3 May	P & O Mail	5 May	Calcutta.
	Calcutta.....	26 "	..	26 "	Galle.
Mont Cenis.....Steamer...	London.....	23 March	Not Signalled	28 March	Calcutta.
Natmoo.....Brigantine...	Karikal.....	4 Dec.	do.	9 Dec.	Morelunge.
Niger.....Steamer...	London.....	14 Jan. 1872	H G R K	16 Jan 1872	Calcutta.
Nimrod.....Ship.....	Mauritius.....	9 Sept.	C W M P	12 Sep.	Covelong.
	Covelong.....	22 "	..	24 "	Calcutta.
Nonvean Nomonde.....Fr. Barque...	Pondicherry.....	12 "	K L P J	2 October	France.
Ocean Beauty.....Barque...	Bombay.....	29 May	Not Signalled	11 July	London.
Omar Pascha.....Ship.....	Covelong.....	17 March	do.	19 March	Calcutta.
Ophir.....Ship.....	Mauritius.....	5 Feb.	S W P N	8 Feb.	Do.
	Covelong.....	23 August	..	24 August	Do.
Orchia.....Steamer...	London.....	23 May	J T R P	26 May	Do.

Oriental	Steamer	Calcutta	8 Nov.	1871..	H P N M	9 Nov.	1871..	Bombay.
		Bombay	20 Dec.	1872 ..	...	21 Dec.	...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	28 Feb.	...	...	29 Feb.	1872 ..	Bombay.
		Bombay	7 April	...	...	9 April	...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	19 May	...	...	21 May	...	Bombay.
		Bombay	28 June	...	...	29 June	...	Calcutta.
		Rangoon	13 Nov.	...	...	27 Nov.	...	Rangoon.
Oscar	Steamer	London	9 October	...	T P G B	20 October	...	Calcutta.
Othello	Steamer	Do	7 Sept.	...	K V T R	12 Sep.	...	Do.
		Calcutta	13 October	...	...	14 October	...	London.
Oxfordshire	Steamer	London	10 May	...	W Q V H	15 May	...	Calcutta.
		Port Said	19 October	...	...	22 October	...	Do.
Panic	Barque	Bombay	23 July	1871..	Old Code	17 August	...	London.
Patna ..	Steamer	Do	26 Nov.	1872 ..	J R C G	23 Nov.	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	2 June	...	...	4 Jan.	...	Bombay.
		Bombay	13 Feb.	...	...	19 Feb.	...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	14 March	...	...	14 March	...	Bombay.
		Bombay	20 April	...	...	22 April	...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta	5 Sept.	...	...	6 Sep.	...	Bombay.
		Bombay	21 October	...	...	22 October	...	Calcutta.
Pekin	Steamer	Suez	12 June	...	P & O Mail	12 June	...	Do.
		Calcutta	8 July	...	...	9 July	...	Galle.
		Tellicherry	24 Feb.	...	Not Signalled	1 March	...	London.
Pembrokeshire	Ship	Calcutta	6 July	...	K H S W	7 July	...	Do.
Penguin	Steamer	Calcutta	17 "	...	Not Signalled	10 August	...	Do.
Persia	Ship	Pentacottah	9 April	...	L W S T	9 April	...	Monellgong.
Peru	Barque	Cochin	4 do.	...	P & O Mail	4 "	...	Calcutta.
Peshawur	Steamer	Suez	29 "	...	...	30 "	...	Galle.
		Calcutta	6 August	...	...	6 August	...	Calcutta.
		Suez	31 "	...	...	1 Sep.	...	Galle.
Petersburg	Steamer	Calcutta	33 "	1871..	H W M C	25 Nov.	1871..	Calcutta.
Pocahontas	Ship	London	7 April	1872 ..	Old Code	20 April	1872 ..	Do.
Ponnarou	Fr. Barque	Roston	16 August	...	Not Signalled	3 Sep.	...	Cocanada.
Polygon	Fr. Schooner	Pondicherry	28 "	...	L B Q G	7 "	...	Bordeaux.
Prince Rupert	Ship	Do	5 May	...	T G S V	29 May	...	Cocanada.
		Aden	29 June	...	...	27 July	...	Liverpool.
Punjab	Steamer	Cocanada	5 April	...	V W S H	7 April	...	Calcutta.
		London	21 August	...	...	22 August	...	Bombay.
		Calcutta	23 May	...	Not Signalled	4 July	...	London.
Queen of Ceylon	Barque	Bombay	16 Feb.	...	H Q W T	18 April	...	Do.
Queen of the North	Ship	London	10 July	...	Q M C R	8 August	...	Calcutta.
Rajah of Cochin	Ship	Do	9 Jan.	...	W Q T K	13 Jan.	...	Calcutta.
Red Gauntlet	Steamer	Do				

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Name and Description of Vessel.	Where from.	Arrived on.	Signals.	Sailed on.	Where going
Red Gauntlet..... Steamer.	London.....	1 July 1872...	Q B R J	6 July 1872	Calcutta.
Renown..... Ship.	Do.	14 Dec. 1871	K F N C	20 Feb.	London.
Riversdale..... do.	Melbourne.....	17 Oct. 1872	Not Signalled	23 Oct.	Calcutta.
Saco..... American War Steamer.	Galle.....	23 Feb.	L C W K	27 Feb.	Penang.
Saltwell..... Steamer	London	28 August	Not Signalled	28 August	Calcutta.
Saint Annie..... Fr. Ship.	Coconada	2 Jan.	Not Signalled	1 Feb.	Bordeaux.
Sarah Barneyat..... Barque.	Bordeaux	21 Nov.	T S G B	10 Dec.	Pondicherry.
Sattara..... Steamer.	Bimlipatam	19 July	J Q V R	24 July	Bimlipatam.
	Bombay	13 Sep. ....	..	26 Sep.	London.
	Calcutta	9 Nov. ....	..	10 Nov.	Calcutta.
	Bombay	7 Dec. ....	..	9 Dec.	Bombay.
	Calcutta	17 Jan. ....	..	18 Jan.	Calcutta.
	Bombay	5 April .....	..	6 April	Bombay.
	Calcutta	19 May .....	..	20 May	Calcutta.
	Bombay	14 June .....	..	15 June	Bombay.
	Calcutta	26 July .....	..	27 July	Calcutta.
Scindia..... Steamer.	London	18 Dec.	K Q R L	18 Dec.	Do.
	Calcutta	18 Jan. ....	..	19 Jan.	London.
	London	27 May .....	..	1 June	Calcutta.
Scotia .. Steamer.	Calcutta	8 July	M R P S	15 July	London.
	Do.	13 Feb. ....	..	16 Feb.	Calcutta.
	Do.	4 June .....	..	4 June	Bombay.
Scotland..... Steamer.	Bombay	11 July	J T G V	13 July	Calcutta.
	London	19 Jan. ....	..	22 Jan.	Do.
	Calcutta	18 Feb. ....	..	21 Feb.	London.
Shepherd..... Ship.	Galle.....	23 May	T P S G	11 June	Do.
Sidonie Madeline..... Fr. Brig.	Pondicherry	28 July	L C R F	23 July	Pondicherry.
Singapore..... Steamer.	London	14 Nov.	J T P F	23 Nov.	Calcutta.
	Do.	19 April	N Q D R	21 April	Do.
Sia Robert Seppings..... Ship.	Colombo	17 "	W Q J C	Wrecked.	2nd May 1872.
Sirius..... Steamer	London	21 Feb.	Not Signalled	12 Feb.	Calcutta.
Southern Queen..... Ship	Galle.....	13 "	H B F S	25 "	London.
Spirit of the North..... do.	Cochin	29 May	Not Signalled	1 June	Do.
St. Antoni..... Fr. Barque.	Pondicherry	18 Jan.	Q L G T	27 Feb.	Marsailles.
St. Bernard..... Ship.	Mouknein.....	23 June .....	..	27 July	Rangoon.

St. Jean Baptiste.....	Fr. Barque.....	Ponicherry.....	2 August 1871.	Not Signalled	8 Sep.	1872 ..	Calcutta.
St. Lawrence.....	Ship.....	London.....	9 Nov.	Q D H W.....	31 Oct.	1872 ..	London.
		Do.....	3 Oct.		11 Sep.	1872 ..	Hayre.
St. Luce.....	Fr. Barque.....	Pondicherry.....	28 August	Not Signalled	13 August	1872 ..	Calcutta
St. Marnock.....	Ship.....	Mauritius.....	13 "	H Q F S.....	18 Jan.	1872 ..	Bordeaux.
St. Mat Mter.....	Fr. Barque.....	Pondicherry.....	21 Dec.	Not Signalled	27 March	1872 ..	Calcutta
Strathclyde.....	Steamer.....	London.....	24 March	K C H B.....	24 July.....	1871...	Do.
		Do.....	22 July.....	{ P and O Mail..... }		1871...	Do.
Sumatra ..	Steamer.....	Suez.....	15 Dec.	{ H M K F..... }	18 Dec.	1871...	Galle.
		Calcutta.....	7 Jan.		8 Jan.	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Suez.....	16 April		17 April	1872 ..	Galle.
		Calcutta ..	12 May		13 May	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Suez ..	20 August		20 August	1872 ..	Galle.
		Calcutta.....	14 Sep.		15 Sep.	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Suez.....	31 October		1 Nov.	1872 ..	Galle.
		Calcutta ..	25 Nov.		25 "	1872 ..	Calcutta.
Sunbeam.....	Ship.....	Simons Bay.....	3 June	N B J D.....	6 July	1871...	London.
Surat.....	Steamer.....	Suez.....	1 Jan.	P and O Mail.....	2 Jan.	1871...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta ..	21 "		22 "	1871...	Galle.
		Suez.....	15 May		16 May	1871...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta ..	8 June		9 June	1871...	Galle.
Surrey.....	Ship.....	Mauritius.....	16 "	L D Q F.....	19 "	1871...	Rangoon.
Thomas Wilson.....	Ship.....	London.....	11 Feb.	J V Q K.....	13 Feb.	1871...	Calcutta.
Viceroy.....	Steamer.....	Do.....	11 Nov.	V Q P W.....	11 Nov.	1871...	Calcutta.
		Calcutta ..	12 Dec.		15 Dec.	1872 ..	London.
		London.....	8 April		9 April	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Calcutta.....	3 May		7 May	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		London.....	5 Nov.		5 Nov.	1872 ..	London.
		Calcutta ..	29 "		4 Dec.	1872 ..	Calcutta.
Victoria Bridge.....	Ship.....	Covelong.....	2 June	R W P B.....	4 June	1872 ..	London.
Virago.....	Steamer.....	London.....	27 August	K B N M.....	31 August	1872 ..	Calcutta.
Vivilia.....	do.....	London.....	16 Nov.	L F P S.....	25 Nov.	1872 ..	Do.
Waterloo.....	Ship.....	Covelong.....	11 June	N H W S.....	12 June	1872 ..	Calcutta.
Whiter.....	Ship.....	Vizagapatam.....	19 "	Old Code.....	5 August	1872 ..	Calcutta.
Windsor Castle.....	Steamer.....	London.....	13 Oct.	L H N M.....	13 Oct.	1872 ..	Do.
Winstead.....	Steamer.....	Colombo.....	12 March	K L P R.....	14 March	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		Calcutta.....	13 April		16 April	1872 ..	Calcutta.
		London.....	16 August		19 August	1872 ..	Rangoon.
Woodbine.....	Barque.....	Karikal.....	8 Feb.	Not signalled.....	7 Feb.	1872 ..	London.
W. W. Smith.....	Ship.....	Galle.....	17 April	L P D W.....	21 April	1872 ..	London.

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Name and Description of Vessel	Where from	Arrived on	Signals.	Sailed on.	Where going.
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Yorkshire Steamer	Do	9 Oct.	1872	14 Nov.	Ganjam.
	Do	13 Dec.	1871 K Q H C	15 Dec.	Calcutta.
	Calcutta	14 Jan.	1872	17 Jan.	London.
	London	26 May	..	29 May	Calcutta.
	Do	19 Nov.	..	26 Nov.	Calcutta.
Zaire Steamer	Pondicherry	18 May	Not signalled	4 June	London.
Zeno Steamer	Colombo	18 Feb.	K Q F R	21 Feb.	Calcutta.
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And now with trembling feet I stand,
On the dread brink which lies between
Eternity on either hand,
With all its destinies unseen.

REV. GEORGE FISK.

The Almarac Advertiser.

JANUARY 1873.

KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

AGENCY TERMS.

BANKING.

Banking Accounts opened with Regiments and Institutions, Officers and Members of the Civil Services and others. Interest at 2 per cent. on the monthly balance allowed half-yearly upon Current Accounts presenting a minimum credit balance of Rs. 500 during the half-year. On Accounts showing a credit of less than Rs 500, Agency is charged at the rate of 1 per cent.

Accounts can only be overdrawn by special arrangement, under which a commission of 1 per cent., and interest as agreed, will be charged.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 received for fixed periods, and Interest allowed thereon at the following rates:—

Repayable 3 months from date of Deposit, 3 per cent.

„ 6 „ „ 4 „

„ 12 „ „ 5 „

At the expiration of the period of deposit, the amount is transferred to a Drawing Account upon the terms above-mentioned for Current Banking Accounts, unless the Deposit is renewed.

Deposit Receipts can be cashed before maturity, if required, by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts granted, at the current rates of exchange, upon the Corresponding Firms, and Family Remittances arranged.

Circular Notes.

Approved Bills purchased.

SECURITIES.

Government and other Securities purchased and sold at a Brokerage of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Interest and Dividends realized to the credit of Constituent's accounts, at a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Commission. Securities received for safe custody, subject to a charge of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on surrender.

AGENCY.

Personal Agency business of every description transacted. Pay and Pensions realized. Shipping, Passage, and Supply Departments. Miscellaneous Supplies and Stores procured from Local Stores and forwarded, or ordered from England on favorable terms. Orders and Payments received on account of the Home Firm.

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY. | KING, HAMILTON & CO., CALCUTTA

BRANCHES OF HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE STANDARD Life Assurance Company,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROSPECTUS.

GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5, GEORGE STREET.

(HEAD OFFICE.)

LONDON, 82, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C., 3, PALL MALL, EAST, S.W.

DUBLIN, 66, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

GLASSGOW, 106 AND 58, ST. VINCENT STREET.

MADRAS BRANCH.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Henry George Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor.

C. A. Ainslie, Esq., of the Firm of Binny and Co.

W. W. Munsie, Esq., of the Firm of Walker and Co.

W. T. Taylor, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, (Ld.)

Medical Adviser, Surgeon Major J. L. Paul, M.D., A.M.

Solicitors—Messrs. Prichard and Barclay.

Agents and Secretaries to the Board—Binny and Co.

SUB-AGENTS.

<i>At Bangalore.....</i>	<i>J. A. McMaster, Esq.</i>
<i>Berhampore.....</i>	<i>T. Parsons, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Madras.</i>
<i>Bimlipatam.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Hyslop & Co.</i>
<i>Calicut.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Hinde & Co.</i>
<i>Cannanore.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Heerjee, M. & Sons.</i>
<i>Cocanada.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Hall Syme & Co.</i>
<i>Cochin.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.</i>
<i>Coimbatore.....</i>	<i>Joseph Carment, Esq.</i>
<i>Cuttack.....</i>	<i>L. B. Withers, Esq.</i>
<i>Kamptee.....</i>	<i>Lieut. D. Dinwiddee and Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.</i>
<i>Madras.....</i>	<i>Cowasjee Eduljee, Esq.</i>
<i>Masulipatam.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Maiden & Co.</i>
<i>Mangalore.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Alstons & Co.</i>
<i>Mercara.....</i>	<i>Messrs. H. Mann & Co.</i>
<i>Nellore.....</i>	<i>A. M. Simpson, Esq.</i>
<i>Ootacamund.....</i>	<i>J. W. Minchin, Esq.</i>
<i>Pondicherry.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Gallois, Moore and Fils.</i>
<i>Quilon.....</i>	<i>Mr. F. M. Fernando.</i>
<i>Secunderabad.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.</i>
<i>Tuticorin.....</i>	<i>C. H. R. Cocq, Esq.</i>
<i>Trichinopoly.....</i>	<i>J. Sykes Wright, Esq., Agent of the Bank of Madras.</i>
<i>Tellicherry.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Hinde & Co.</i>
<i>Vytherry, Wynaad.....</i>	<i>Messrs. Hinde & Co.</i>

THIS COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its income exceeds £700,000 per annum; and its accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of Four Millions Sterling. Its profits have been very large, the surplus Funds divided among the Policy-holders at the eighth Division of Profits in 1870, amounted to £331,591-18-0, and persons assured have derived very valuable benefits from their connection with the Company. The STANDARD has also acquired a marked character for liberal management, being the first institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

THE RATES OF THE COMPANY

which have been calculated on data derived from the most authentic sources, will be found moderate, and, looking to the facilities and advantages afforded, they are undoubtedly more advantageous and less expensive, than those of any other Office transacting the same class of business.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE following TABLE shows the Bonus Additions made to Policies opened under the COLONIAL SCHEME of the Company, as at 15th November 1870.

Policy opened before	Sum in Policy.	Bonus Additions declared		Total Bonus Additions.	Sum in Policy with Bonus Additions.
		Previously to 1870.	In 1870.		
25th May 1847	£1000	£332 10 0	£62 10 0	£395 0 0	£1395 0 0
" 1848	1000	312 10 0	62 10 0	375 0 0	1375 0 0
" 1849	1000	292 10 0	62 10 0	355 0 0	1355 0 0
" 1850	1000	272 10 0	62 10 0	335 0 0	1335 0 0
" 1851	1000	252 10 0	62 10 0	315 0 0	1315 0 0
" 1852	1000	232 10 0	62 10 0	295 0 0	1295 0 0
" 1853	1000	212 10 0	62 10 0	275 0 0	1275 0 0
" 1854	1000	192 10 0	62 10 0	255 0 0	1255 0 0
" 1855	1000	172 10 0	62 10 0	235 0 0	1235 0 0
" 1856	1000	157 10 0	62 10 0	220 0 0	1220 0 0
" 1857	1000	142 10 0	62 10 0	205 0 0	1205 0 0
" 1858	1000	127 10 0	62 10 0	190 0 0	1190 0 0
" 1859	1000	112 10 0	62 10 0	175 0 0	1175 0 0
" 1860	1000	97 10 0	62 10 0	160 0 0	1160 0 0
" 1861	1000	82 10 0	62 10 0	145 0 0	1145 0 0
" 1862	1000	67 10 0	62 10 0	130 0 0	1130 0 0
" 1863	1000	52 10 0	62 10 0	115 0 0	1115 0 0
" 1864	1000	37 10 0	62 10 0	100 0 0	1100 0 0
" 1865	1000	22 10 0	62 10 0	85 0 0	1085 0 0
15th Nov. 1865	1000	7 10 0	62 10 0	70 0 0	1070 0 0
" 1866	1000	...	62 10 0	62 10 0	1062 10 0
" 1867	1000	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	1050 0 0
" 1868	1000	...	37 10 0	37 10 0	1037 10 0
" 1869	1000	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	1025 0 0
" 1870	1000	...	12 10 0	12 10 0	1012 10 0

The next Investigation and Division of Profits will be made at 15th November 1875, and quinquennially thereafter.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

These have been framed with much care, with the view of making the Company's Policies available securities of the most perfect kind, and of allowing as much freedom to the Policy-holder as may safely be granted. The Directors invite particular attention to them.

Claims paid at home or abroad.

Policies with Profits purchased at any time after payment of one year's Premium, and Policies without profits for the whole term of life, after three years' Premiums have been paid.

Assignments of Policies recorded, and from the date of such recording, Assurances not subject to forfeiture on any ground whatever, except fraud, or non-payment of the Proper Premiums.

Policies held by parties on their own lives unchallengeable on any ground whatever, except fraud, but subject to forfeiture, during the period of twelve months from their date, in the event of death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice.

Age and Interest admitted on the Company's Policies in all cases where proof is given satisfactorily to the Directors.

Thirty days of grace allowed for payment of yearly and half-yearly Premiums, and ten days' grace for quarterly and monthly, and in the event of death taking place during the currency of these days, before payment of the Premium, the Policy will be as valid and effectual as if it had been paid.

Assurances forfeited may be revived within 13 months from the date at which the Premium became due under certain conditions.

Military Men holding appointments of a Civil character, not requiring Military service, charged the rate applicable to Civilians.

Persons Assured through the Indian Branches of the Company have permission to reside in any part of the world, so long as they continue to pay the original rate of Premium stipulated in their Policies.

Persons Assured for the whole Term of Life returning to Europe or other climate considered equally healthy by the Directors, pay the reduced Premium applicable to Europe, according to the Company's published Rates (Table No. II), commencing with the first Premium due, after their arrival within such limits has been duly reported, and they receive a return of a proportion of the extra premium calculated by days for the period from the date of their arrival in Europe to the date of the next renewal Premium falling due, provided the return is then claimed. This rule, however, does not apply to the first year's Premium except in special cases.

Persons Assured paying a reduced rate of Premium for residence in Europe or elsewhere, desirous of returning to India, require to make application to the Directors for permission to do so, paying the original rate of Premium required in terms of their Policy. If desirous to proceed to any other part of the world instead of returning to India, the terms will be specially arranged.

No Expenses for stamps or otherwise in connection with obtaining Policies; and all Medical Fees paid by the Company.

The Local Board in Madras is empowered to accept Proposals and issue Policies; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Every information which this Prospectus does not contain will be furnished by the Agents and Secretaries.

BINNY AND Co.,

Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board at Madras.

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE I.

INDIAN RATES.—WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Rates for an Assurance of Rupees 1,000 with and without Profits.

CIVIL RISKS.			Age.	MILITARY* AND NAVAL RISKS.			Age.
Age.	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.	Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		Annual Pre- mium without Profits.	Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
20	31 8 0	35 12 9	20	35 10 0	40 7 3	20	
21	31 15 3	36 5 3	21	36 1 3	41 0 0	21	
22	32 7 3	36 14 9	22	36 9 3	41 9 3	22	
23	33 0 0	37 8 0	23	37 2 0	42 3 3	23	
24	33 8 9	38 2 0	24	37 10 9	42 13 3	24	
25	34 2 9	38 12 9	25	38 4 9	43 8 0	25	
26	34 12 9	39 8 0	26	38 14 9	44 3 3	26	
27	35 6 9	40 4 0	27	39 9 3	44 15 3	27	
28	36 2 0	41 0 9	28	40 4 0	45 12 0	28	
29	36 13 3	41 13 3	29	40 15 3	46 8 9	29	
30	37 8 9	42 10 9	30	41 10 9	47 6 0	30	
31	38 5 3	43 8 9	31	42 7 3	48 4 0	31	
32	39 2 0	44 7 3	32	43 4 0	49 2 0	32	
33	39 14 9	45 6 0	33	44 0 9	50 1 3	33	
34	40 12 9	46 5 3	34	44 14 9	51 0 9	34	
35	41 11 3	47 6 0	35	45 13 3	52 1 3	35	
36	42 10 0	48 6 9	36	46 12 0	53 2 0	36	
37	43 9 3	49 8 9	37	47 11 3	54 4 0	37	
38	44 10 0	50 11 3	38	48 12 0	55 6 0	38	
39	45 10 9	51 14 9	39	49 12 9	56 9 3	39	
40	46 12 0	53 2 0	40	50 14 0	57 13 3	40	
41	47 14 9	54 7 3	41	52 0 9	59 2 0	41	
42	49 2 0	55 12 9	42	53 4 0	60 8 0	42	
43	50 6 0	57 4 0	43	54 8 0	61 15 3	43	
44	51 11 3	58 12 0	44	55 13 3	63 7 3	44	
45	53 1 3	60 4 9	45	57 3 3	65 0 0	45	
46	54 8 0	61 15 3	46	58 10 0	66 10 0	46	
47	56 1 3	63 11 3	47	60 3 3	68 6 9	47	
48	57 10 9	65 8 9	48	61 12 9	70 4 0	48	
49	59 6 9	67 8 0	49	63 8 9	72 3 3	49	
50	61 3 3	69 9 3	50	65 6 0	74 4 0	50	
51	63 2 9	71 12 9	51	67 4 9	76 7 3	51	
52	65 3 3	74 1 3	52	69 5 3	78 12 9	52	
53	67 6 9	76 9 3	53	71 8 9	81 4 9	53	
54	69 11 3	79 3 3	54	73 13 3	83 14 9	54	
55	72 2 9	82 0 0	55	76 4 9	86 11 3	55	
56	74 12 0	84 15 3	56	78 14 0	89 10 0	56	
57	77 8 0	88 1 3	57	81 10 0	92 12 0	57	
58	80 6 9	91 6 0	58	84 8 9	96 1 3	58	
59	83 8 0	94 14 9	59	87 10 0	99 9 3	59	
60	86 12 9	98 10 9	60	90 15 3	103 5 3	60	

* MILITARY MEN holding appointments of a Civil character, not requiring Military service, charged the rate applicable to Civilians.

These Premiums can also be paid by half-yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments, but in the event of the death of the person assured in any year before a whole year's Premium has been paid, the portions remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the claim.

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE II.

EUROPEAN RATES.—WHOLE TERM OF LIFE,
INCLUDING PERMISSION FOR RESIDENCE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NORTHERN PARTS OF UNITED
STATES, CAPE COLONY, AUSTRALIA, WITHIN CERTAIN
LIMITS, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Rates for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 with and without Profits.

Age.	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.			Annual Pre- mium with Profits.			Age.	Annual Pre- mium without Profits.			Annual Pre- mium with Profits.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
20	17	8	9	19	2	9	41	31	0	0	33	13	3
21	18	0	0	19	10	9	42	32	0	0	34	14	9
22	18	6	9	20	2	0	43	33	0	9	36	0	9
23	18	14	0	20	9	3	44	34	3	3	37	4	9
24	19	6	0	21	2	0	45	35	6	0	38	10	0
25	19	13	3	21	10	0	46	35	10	0	39	15	3
26	20	6	0	22	3	3	47	38	0	0	41	8	0
27	20	14	9	22	12	9	48	39	6	9	43	0	0
28	21	7	3	23	6	9	49	41	0	0	44	11	3
29	22	0	0	24	0	0	50	42	10	0	46	8	0
30	22	9	3	24	10	9	51	44	6	9	48	7	3
31	23	3	3	25	4	9	52	46	5	3	50	8	9
32	23	13	3	26	0	0	53	48	6	9	52	12	9
33	24	8	0	26	12	0	54	50	11	3	55	4	9
34	25	3	3	27	8	0	55	53	2	9	58	0	0
35	25	14	9	28	4	9	56	55	12	0	60	13	3
36	26	11	3	29	2	0	57	58	6	9	63	11	3
37	27	7	3	29	15	3	58	61	4	0	66	12	9
38	28	4	9	30	13	3	59	64	4	0	70	1	3
39	29	2	9	31	12	9	60	67	7	3	73	8	9
40	30	0	0	32	12	0							

These Premiums can also be paid by half-yearly, quarterly or monthly instalments ; but in the event of the death of the person assured in any year before a whole year's Premium has been paid, the half or quarterly Premiums remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the claim.

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE III.

INDIAN RATES.—SHORT PERIODS.

Rates for an Assurance of Rupees 1,000 without Profits.

CIVIL.

Age.	1 Year.			3 Years.			5 Years.			7 Years.			10 Years.			Age.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
20	24	8	0	24	9	3	24	12	0	25	0	0	25	6	0	20
21	24	8	9	24	10	9	24	13	0	25	0	9	25	6	9	21
22	24	10	0	24	12	9	25	0	0	25	4	0	25	10	9	22
23	24	12	0	24	15	3	25	3	3	25	8	0	25	15	3	23
24	24	14	9	25	2	9	25	7	3	25	12	0	26	4	0	24
25	25	2	0	25	6	0	25	12	0	26	1	3	26	10	0	25
26	25	5	3	25	11	3	26	0	0	26	6	0	26	15	3	26
27	25	8	9	25	14	9	26	4	9	26	11	3	27	5	3	27
28	25	14	0	26	4	9	26	11	3	27	2	0	27	12	0	28
29	26	3	3	26	10	9	27	1	3	27	7	3	28	2	9	29
30	26	10	0	27	0	9	27	8	0	28	0	0	28	10	0	30
31	27	0	0	27	7	3	27	14	9	28	6	0	29	1	3	31
32	27	7	3	27	14	9	28	6	0	28	14	0	29	9	3	32
33	27	13	3	28	4	9	28	12	9	29	4	9	30	1	3	33
34	28	4	0	28	12	0	29	4	0	29	12	9	30	10	0	34
35	28	12	0	29	4	9	29	13	3	30	6	0	31	4	0	35
36	29	10	0	30	2	9	30	12	9	31	6	0	32	4	0	36
37	30	6	9	31	0	9	31	10	0	32	4	9	33	2	9	37
38	31	0	9	31	10	9	32	5	3	32	15	3	33	14	9	38
39	31	12	0	32	6	0	33	1	3	33	12	0	34	11	3	39
40	32	6	9	33	2	0	33	13	3	34	8	0	35	8	0	40
41	33	6	9	34	2	0	34	14	0	35	8	9	36	9	3	41
42	34	7	3	35	2	9	35	14	9	36	10	0	37	11	3	42
43	35	3	3	35	15	3	36	11	3	37	7	3	38	10	0	43
44	36	0	0	36	12	9	37	9	3	38	5	3	39	9	3	44
45	36	13	3	37	10	0	38	7	3	39	4	9	40	9	3	45
46	37	15	3	38	11	3	39	10	0	40	8	0	41	15	3	46
47	39	0	9	39	14	9	40	13	3	41	2	0	43	6	0	47
48	39	15	3	40	14	9	41	14	9	42	15	3	44	10	0	48
49	40	15	3	41	15	3	43	0	9	44	3	3	46	0	9	49
50	42	0	0	43	2	0	44	4	9	45	9	3	47	8	9	50
51	43	6	9	44	10	0	45	14	9	47	4	9	49	6	9	51
52	44	14	9	46	4	0	47	11	3	49	2	9	51	7	3	52
53	46	4	9	47	12	9	49	5	3	50	14	9	53	6	0	53
54	47	13	3	49	7	3	51	2	0	52	13	3	55	7	3	54
55	49	8	9	51	4	0	53	0	9	54	14	0	57	11	3	55
56	51	5	3	53	2	9	55	2	0	57	2	0	60	2	9	56
57	53	8	0	55	8	9	57	10	0	59	12	9	63	1	3	57
58	55	14	0	58	1	3	60	5	3	62	10	0	66	2	9	58
59	58	2	9	60	8	9	62	7	3	65	11	3	69	4	0	59
60	60	10	9	63	3	3	65	13	3	68	8	9	72	9	3	60

INDIAN MONEY.

TABLE IV.

INDIAN RATES.—SHORT PERIODS.

Rates for an Assurance of Rupees 1,000 without Profits.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Age.	1 Year.			3 Years.			5 Years.			7 Years.			10 Years.			Age.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
20	28	1	3	28	3	3	28	5	3	28	8	0	28	13	3	20
21	28	2	9	28	4	9	28	7	3	28	10	9	29	0	9	21
22	28	4	9	28	7	3	28	10	9	28	14	9	29	5	3	22
23	28	7	3	28	10	9	28	14	9	29	3	3	29	10	9	23
24	28	10	9	28	14	9	29	3	3	29	8	0	30	0	0	24
25	28	14	9	29	2	9	29	8	9	29	14	0	30	6	9	25
26	29	3	3	29	8	0	29	14	0	30	4	0	30	13	3	26
27	29	8	0	29	14	0	30	4	0	30	10	9	31	4	9	27
28	29	14	0	30	4	9	30	11	3	31	2	0	31	12	0	28
29	30	4	9	30	12	0	31	2	9	31	8	9	32	4	0	29
30	30	12	0	31	3	3	31	10	9	32	2	9	32	12	9	30
31	31	4	0	31	11	3	32	2	9	32	10	0	33	5	3	31
32	31	12	0	32	3	3	32	10	9	33	2	9	33	14	0	32
33	32	3	3	32	11	3	33	3	3	33	11	3	34	8	0	33
34	32	11	3	33	4	0	33	12	0	34	4	9	35	2	0	34
35	33	4	9	33	13	3	34	6	0	34	14	9	35	12	9	35
36	33	13	3	34	6	0	35	0	0	35	9	3	36	7	3	36
37	34	6	9	35	0	9	35	10	0	36	4	9	37	2	9	37
38	35	0	9	35	10	9	36	5	3	36	15	3	37	14	9	38
39	35	11	3	36	6	0	37	1	3	37	12	0	38	11	3	39
40	36	6	9	37	2	0	37	13	3	38	8	0	39	8	0	40
41	37	2	9	37	14	0	38	10	0	39	4	9	40	5	3	41
42	37	15	3	38	10	9	39	6	9	40	2	0	41	3	3	42
43	38	11	3	39	7	3	40	3	3	40	15	3	42	2	0	43
44	39	8	0	40	4	9	41	1	3	41	13	3	43	1	3	44
45	40	5	3	41	2	9	41	15	3	42	12	9	44	1	3	45
46	41	2	9	41	15	3	42	14	0	43	12	0	45	3	3	46
47	42	0	9	42	14	9	43	13	3	44	2	0	46	6	0	47
48	42	15	3	43	14	9	44	14	9	45	15	3	47	10	0	48
49	43	15	3	44	15	3	46	0	9	47	3	3	49	0	9	49
50	45	0	0	46	2	0	47	4	9	48	9	3	50	8	9	50
51	46	2	9	47	6	0	48	10	9	50	0	9	52	2	9	51
52	47	6	9	48	12	0	50	3	3	51	10	9	53	15	3	52
53	48	12	9	50	4	9	51	13	3	53	6	9	55	14	0	53
54	50	5	3	51	15	3	53	10	0	55	5	3	57	15	3	54
55	52	0	9	53	12	0	55	8	9	57	6	0	60	3	3	55
56	53	13	3	55	10	9	57	10	0	59	10	0	62	10	9	56
57	55	12	0	57	12	9	59	14	0	62	0	9	65	5	3	57
58	57	14	0	60	1	3	62	5	3	64	10	0	68	2	9	58
59	60	2	9	62	8	9	64	15	3	67	11	3	71	4	0	59
60	62	10	9	65	3	3	67	13	3	70	8	9	74	9	3	60

HENRY S. KING & CO.,**East India, Army, Civil Service, and Colonial Agents and Bankers.****65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL, LONDON.****BANKING AND INDIA OFFICE AGENCY, 45, PALL MALL, S. W.
SHIPPING AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, 65, CORNHILL, E. C.****BRANCH FIRMS:—****KING, KING & Co.....BOMBAY. | KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.**

BANKING.—In this department Drawing Accounts are kept on the usual London system. A continual credit balance of not less than £150 frees Constituents from any charge for commission on business transacted in the Agency Department. Deposits for fixed periods received on terms which may be had on application.

AGENCY.—The business of the Agency comprises receiving and remitting all descriptions of Pay, Allowances, and Pensions; the investment of Funds; the custody of Securities; Realization of Dividends; and the payment of Family Remittances, School Accounts, etc. The terms for Agency Accounts are one per cent. on receipts.

SUPPLY.—Every description of NAVAL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS and CLOTHING, MESS SUPPLIES, including Wines, Provisions, Plate, Glass, China, Cutlery, &c., Arms, Accoutrements, Band Instruments and Clothing, and all kinds of household and personal requisites; also Stationery, Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers; Outfitting of Members of the Naval, Military, Medical, and Civil Services, and other gentlemen proceeding to the East; Lists of Requirements, correct Patterns of Uniforms, and other information.

PASSENGERS.—OUTWARD OR HOMEWARD.—Clearance and Transmission or Warehousing of Baggage arriving by Overland Route, Suez Canal, or Sailing Vessels. Every attention paid to Ladies and Families; and, if desired, arrangements made for the Education of Children.

Constituents proceeding to India by the various routes may have their Passages secured and Berths selected without trouble or additional charge. Plans of Passenger Ships and Steamers, with the prices of their accommodation, forwarded on application, and Passages negotiated on favourable terms. Outfits provided, Cabins fitted, and Baggage shipped.

WAREHOUSING.—HENRY S. KING & Co. have made arrangements for storing packages in their own Warehouse (which is kept at an even temperature by hot water) where every convenience will be afforded for their examination where required.

Goods and Baggage will be collected and warehoused upon moderate terms, including Insurance against Fire, if desired.

Packages of special value can be warehoused in a Fire-proof room at a small advance upon the ordinary rates.

FORWARDING.—Addresses of Constituents registered, and letters and parcels forwarded with despatch. Goods shipped by Overland Route, Suez Canal, or Cape of Good Hope. Goods and Presents sent home disposed of in accordance with instructions.

TERMS.—1. No Annual Subscription to the Agency required; services available to all Constituents, among whom will be included Subscribers to "The Overland Mail," and "The Homeward Mail."

2. Orders for Goods should be accompanied by remittances for their approximate cost, and, when required to be executed on Credit, a satisfactory reference should be furnished.

3. Goods are charged at the prices at which the public may buy them in London, and with very few exceptions no commission is charged on their purchase, especially when funds are remitted with orders.

4. Subscriptions to Periodicals and Newspapers are payable in advance.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid up Capital £1,500,000.—Reserved Fund £444,000.

**RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT THE MADRAS AND
PONDICHERY AGENCIES.**

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation grant *Drafts* on *London* from demand to six months' sight, and on *Paris, Scotland* and *Ireland* on demand; also *Circular Notes* negotiable in *Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, the Australian Colonies, America, and the Cape of Good Hope.*

N. B.—No *Drafts* at six months' sight are granted under £50. Sums of £1 and not exceeding £20, are only drawn for on demand, and sums under £1 remitted by advice.

DRAFTS are also granted on *Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne* and *Sydney*, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchase or collect *Bills* payable in *Europe*, or in any of the abovementioned places.

The Corporation discount *Private Bills* and *Notes*, payable in *Madras*, not having longer than 3 months to run, and bearing at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; they also make advances on *Government Paper, Bullion, Bank of Madras Shares, and Bills of Lading* accompanied by *Invoices and Policies of Insurance.*

The rates of *Exchange, Interest and Discount* may be ascertained on application at the Office.

DEPOSIT.

The Corporation receive *Deposits* on the following terms:—

1st.—No deposit account opened for a less sum than Rs. 500.

The Corporation furnish blank *Cheques* and *Pass Books*, and it is particularly requested that parties will refrain from making entries in their *Pass Books.*

2nd.—*Cheques* or *Orders* on which any erasures or alterations have been made, will not be paid.

3rd.—*Cheques* post-dated, *i. e.*, bearing a date subsequent to the date of presentation will not be paid.

4th.—The Corporation collect *Drafts, Cheques, &c.*, payable in *Madras*, but all *Bills* intended for realization, are requested to be sent in at least one day before due date. *Cheques on other Banks* received after 2 P. M. will not be sent out for collection until the following day, and on *Saturday* if received after 12 o'clock, they will not be cleared until the following *Monday.*

In the case of dishonored Bills the Corporation do not take the notarial step, except under special instructions.

5th.—On deposits re-payable on demand no Interest is allowed.

No Commission is charged on receipts or disbursements.

Accounts are balanced half-yearly, viz., 30th June and 31st December.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards, re-payable at 6 or 12 months' notice at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

N. B.—Notice is recorded by the Corporation at the time the money is deposited. No Interest will be allowed after the term has expired, nor can the amount be withdrawn before due date, either for remittance or otherwise, without special permission.

REMITTANCE.

Family and other remittances are made free of charge, for Constituents at current rates of exchange. It is requested that all communications may be addressed, and Bills and Hoondies made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation," also that applicants for Drafts will give in full the *Christian names* and addresses of the payees, to whom if desired, the Drafts will be forwarded direct. In cases of applications for Drafts, in favor of married ladies, their own Christian names, not their husbands', should be furnished. Drafts on London payable on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

COMMISSION.

The Corporation charge a Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on collection of Foreign Bills, when they amount to £100 and upwards, and one per cent. if below that sum.

No charge is made by the Corporation for receiving *Government Paper* and other Securities into safe custody, nor for drawing Interest and Dividends to be lodged to the credit of Constituents' accounts, or on remittances; $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is charged on the amount of Securities given out of custody, and on their purchase and sale (except when the proceeds are remitted in the Drafts of the Corporation) Enfacement of Government Paper is procured for Constituents without charge.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—From ten till three (on Saturdays from ten till one) o'clock.

JAMES R. BOYD,

Agent.

MADRAS, 31st December 1872.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

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By drafts on these establishments, and on Head Office at current rates.

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TRAVELLERS.

Circular Notes are issued for the use of Travellers throughout the world.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

If fixed for 12 Months..... 5 per cent. per annum.

”	”	6	”	.....	4	”	”
”	”	3	”	.....	2	”	”

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These may be opened and worked without charge.

COMMISSION.

Bills are sent for collection whenever there is a Bank.

Government paper, Bank Shares, other Securities, Interest and Dividends are cared for in terms of the owner's instructions.

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10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.



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THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED IN 1892.)

Regulated by Act No. VI of 1869 of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George.

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Agent in Bombay.

* * *

Agents in London.

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM & Co.

The Chief Characteristics of this Society are :—

Mutual Assurance.

Consequently there are no share-holders to be provided out of the premiums with a dividend.

Claims paid immediately upon a casualty being proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

An official notice of death in any of Her Majesty's Government Gazettes is a sufficient proof of death.

Life Policies, (excepting those formerly issued at annually increasing rates of premium,) when they have paid three years' premiums are saleable to the Society at rates specially prepared by the Society's Actuary in London.

For the convenience of policy-holders residing in Europe, an agency has been opened in London for the receipt of premiums at a fixed Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, and for payment of death claims at the current Exchange on Madras.

In the event of policies thus transferred to the London Register, becoming claims by death Indian Probate or Letters of Administration are not required.

Renewal premiums are payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

One calendar month's grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums.

Claims arising whilst renewal premiums are due are not invalidated provided the premium be paid within the month's grace.

Policies voided by non-payment of premium may be renewed at any time within six months upon production of satisfactory health certificates.

The funds of the Society are not required for current purposes, must be invested in Securities of the Government of India, or in Securities, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of India, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

All such Securities must be held in the joint names of three of the Directors of the Society. The Directors must be residents at Madras, and are elected by the Members.

Quinquennial valuations of all the Society's assets and liabilities are made by the Actuary of an Assurance Office established in London having a duration of not less than twenty years.

The Surplus Funds which by every such valuation are found to be held by the Society, are divisible, at the discretion of the Directors, rateably with the premiums paid during the expired quinquennium amongst the holders of life policies subsisting on the last day of the period embraced by every such valuation, and are applicable to the reduction of premiums becoming payable during the ensuing quinquennium.

The valuation to 31st December 1870 was made by A. H. Bailey, Esq., of the London Assurance Corporation, his report shows that the Society had on that date a clear Surplus of Rs. 5,42,183.

Premiums payable during the quinquennium 1870-1875, on policies that were subsisting on the 31st December 1870, have been reduced to the extent of sixty per cent. of the aggregate amount of premium paid on such policies during 1866-1870.

The following is an example of the effect of the Reduction Policy No. 1011 for Rs. 20,000, age next birthday 44 years, civil rate, gross Annual Premium Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000. Premiums paid thereon from 1st January 1866, to 31st December 1870

...	...	Rs. 5,600
Sixty per cent. of which amount is	...	„ 3,360
Divided by five for so many years of ensuing quinquennium		
gives an annual reduction during 1871-1875 of	...	„ 672

Gross annual premium	...	„ 1,120
Less annual reduction as above stated	...	„ 672

Net annual premium payable during 1871-1875	...	„ 448
---	-----	-------

Or at the rate of Rs. 22-6-5 per Rs. 1,000 annually.

The current quinquennium commenced on the 1st January, 1871, from which date reduced premiums on new Assurances came into force.

The members of the Society consist of all persons who hold policies of assurance either on their own lives or on the lives of other parties, *for the duration of life*.

General meetings of members must be held annually.

Special general meetings may be summoned by the Directors or by twenty members.

An Annual audit of the Society's accounts is made by an Auditor elected by the members.

The Report of the Directors and of the Auditor, together with an abstract of the accounts for the previous year, are read at every annual general meeting.

Members holding policies for Rs. 1,000 or up to Rs. 10,000 have one vote, and an additional vote, not exceeding ten in all, for every additional Rupees 10,000.

The past experience of the Society leads the Directors to anticipate that the retention of the mutual principle, and the quinquennial distributions of Surpluses, will bring down the cost of assurance by this office, for life, to the lowest possible point.

Term policy-holders are not members, and are not entitled to share in the surplus funds of the Society.

Term policies are therefore issued at reduced, non-participating rates of premium.

Assurances may be granted on the lives of Europeans, East Indians or Eurasians, and Parsis.

No policy issued for a less sum than Rupees 500, or for a larger sum than Rupees 30,000, on any one life.

The Medical Examiner sees applicants for assurance at the General Hospital, every day of the week between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M.

For further particulars, copies of the Director's Reports containing Abstracts of the Society's Accounts, Forms of Proposals, &c. (which are sent free to any part of India,) apply to

ARBUTHNOT AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1873.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE: 19 and 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

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Amount paid up.....£ 250,000.

Madras Board of Directors.

T. H. ALLAN, Esq.....Merchant.

JOHN MILLER, EsqAdministrator General.

JOHN SHAW, Esq.....Messrs. Shaw and Tasker, Solicitor.

ALBERT. F. PATER, Esq.....Messrs. Dymes and Co., Merchant.

Medical Officers.—W. N. CHIPPERFIELD, Esq....Eye Infirmary.

Hours of Attendance. { Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10-30 to 11-30 A.M.
 { Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5 to 7 P.M.

DR. W. J. VANSOMEREN.....Royapooram.

Hours of Attendance. { Mondays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 A.M.
 { Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 to 1 P.M.

Bankers. { Oriental Bank Corporation.
 { Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. SHAW and TASKER.

Office.—No. 9, Second Line Beach, Black Town.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Company having a subscribed Capital of Two Millions and a Half Sterling, of which £250,000 is paid up, effectually guarantees the fulfilment of its engagements with the Assured, who are entirely relieved from the personal liability of Mutual Offices. The Funds of the Life Department are kept perfectly distinct from those of the other Departments, and are invested in the names of separate Trustees. The prospect of Bonus to the Participating Policy-holders is unusually good, as the expenses to be borne by the Life Branch, have been limited by resolutions embodied in the Deed of Settlement, to a small percentage on the Annual Premium Income.

The first Life Policy was issued in May 1862. On the 31st December 1869, the Life Premium Income, exclusive of Re-assured Risks, was upwards of £52,000, and the Life Trust Funds exceeded £189,000, being upwards of sixty per cent. of the amount received upon whole Life Policies then in force, *providing for all Special Policies, and for the Reversionary Bonuses declared upon existing Policies.*

In addition to the security thus afforded, there are the General Investments of the Company, which exceed £500,000, and the uncalled Capital of £2,250,000.

Assurances may be obtained for the whole term of life, with or without profits. For a term of years: On joint lives and survivor-ships; sums payable on attaining a certain age; and on every other contingency dependent on life. The Company also grant Endowments to Children, and immediate and deferred Annuities.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

These are generally lower than those of other Offices and may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or by monthly instalments.

EXAMPLE, WITH PROFIT.

For the Assurance of Rs 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

CIVIL.			MILITARY.		
Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium.	Monthly Premium.	Age next Birthday.	Half-yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
		Rs A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30	39	3 8 2	35	24 7 0	12 7 3
40	47	4 3 8	40	27 0 8	13 12 6
50	62	5 9 3	45	30 10 11	15 10 2

WITHOUT PROFIT

35	38	3 6 4	30	20 12 10	10 9 3
40	42	3 12 6	40	24 7 0	12 7 5
45	48	4 5 1	50	31 3 2	5 14 7

SHORT TERM RATES

FOR

	1 Year.	3 Years.		1 Year.	3 Years.
35	28	2 8 4	45	19 12 2	10 5 4
40	29	2 11 2	50	22 5 9	11 1 7

BONUS.—Eighty per cent. of the entire Profits of the Life Branch, divided Quinquennially among participating Policies, on which three or more Annual premiums shall have been paid; they may be applied as follows: by an increase of the sum Assured, by a payment in cash, or by a reduction of future premiums,

Examples of Bonus declared on Policies effected in 1862, at the Division of Profits, 31st December 1867.

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Added.	Yearly Rate of Bonus per cent. on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	2 0 0
30	1,000 0 0	106 0 0	2 2 5
40	1,000 0 0	106 0 0	2 2 5
50	1,000 0 0	110 0 0	2 4 0

Surrender Values.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value, after payment of Premiums for three years.

Days of Grace.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of Premiums, when they are payable yearly, or half yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly.

Forfeited Policies may be revived at any time within six months, if satisfactory medical evidence of the health of the life be produced, (at the expense of the Assured) and on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured.

Claims.

These are paid *one month* after proof (satisfactory to the Directors) of the decease of the Lives assured, has been furnished to the Company, the rate of Exchange will invariably be two shillings sterling per Rupee. Should death occur within the days of grace, the Policy will still be valid, and the sum assured paid after deduction of the Premium. The importance of this last regulation is obvious.

Limits as to Residence and Travelling.

Lives assured at Indian rates, who are not seafaring persons, are allowed to reside or travel, without license, *in any part of the world*, provided they do not proceed to any country which is at war.

General Regulations.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places, outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

Assurances may be effected,—when necessary, on the same day that Proposals are received.

By a recent "important concession to the Army," Civil rates now apply to Military men, provided that on assureds proceeding on active service, due notice is given the Company, and such an extra premium paid as may be deemed adequate to the extra risk incurred.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter, on application to the Secretary or to any of the Agents of the Company

C. L. O'BRIEN,

Secretary to the

Madras Board of Management.

MADRAS, 1st January 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.



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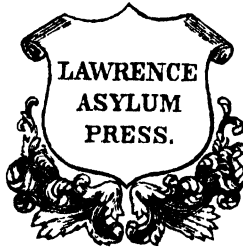
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